

OVER \$18,000 PAID STRIKING SHIPBUILDERS

200 Shipbuilders at Toronto Receiving \$10 Per Week in Strike Pay From International

TORONTO.—Business Agent Herbert Wright of the Shipbuilders' Union stated this week while preparing payrolls, that the fight of the union against the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, which is completing vessels in the yards of the Dominion Government, had cost the international union more than \$18,000. Since the middle of January, benefits amounting to \$10 a week have been paid to the 200 shipbuilders who refused to accept the wages offered by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company.

"Until the vessels are in the water, financial assistance will be forthcoming from international headquarters," said Mr. Wright. "Headquarters regard the money spent in this way as good investment, since it serves as a warning to Canadian employers that wage reductions will be fought all along the line."

Mr. Wright criticized the statement of the Minister of Marine, made during a recent debate in the House, that the work on the yards would be completed for \$180 a ton. He pointed out that the cost in local yards for the Dominion Shipbuilding Company had failed in the neighborhood of \$160 a ton. In addition, the work on the vessels was proceeded with when prices of materials had dropped, and at a lower rate of wages.

MacBRIDE INTRODUCES THREE BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO.—M. MacBride, Independent Labor member for Bradford, last week introduced a trio of bills dealing with the employment of women and the prohibition of night work in industrial occupations, except under certain exceptional circumstances to be governed by regulation. The bill does not cover women engaged in any branches of the agricultural, horticultural or stock raising industries, or those engaged in seasonal occupations and exempts women whose services are necessary to prevent the loss of life or limb.

The second bill prohibits the employment of girls under eighteen years of age at night in industrial occupations, and the third prohibits the employment of boys under fourteen and girls under fifteen in industrial occupations.

OTTAWA INSIDE WOODWORKERS WANT AN EARLY WAGE SETTLEMENT.

OTTAWA.—The inside woodworkers will make an attempt to secure an early settlement with the various mill owners in the city. At a meeting of the local union last week, the secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the employers at an early date with a view of coming to a decision. A committee was appointed to meet the mill owners, and the secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the employers at an early date with a view of coming to a decision.

TORONTO BOOKBINDERS DEMAND 44-HR. WEEK.

TORONTO.—Union bookbinders have asked the Negotiating Committee of the Typothetae to meet a joint committee to discuss a wage agreement in place of the schedule which expires this week. Organizer Sullivan stated this week that the union is demanding a 44-hour week and a wage increase, he said.

C. P. R. SHOPS AT MONTREAL TO REDUCE WORK TO 32 HOURS WEEK.

MONTREAL.—All workers in the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal received notice that hereafter the shops will be open only four days a week equivalent to 32 hours weekly until further notice. The letter remains as before but in proportion to the amount of time worked, about 3,000 men are affected.

SYDNEY RAILWAY WORKERS ORDERED OUT OF HOMES.

SYDNEY, N.S.—After being allowed to remain in possession all winter, the striking railway workers of the Dominion Steel Company have been ordered to leave their homes in Sydney. They comply with the order, but will be allowed to return to their homes in Sydney.

25,500 RETURNED SOLDIERS HAVE SETTLED ON LAND.

OTTAWA.—Soldier settlement Board figures up to the end of February show that 25,500 returned soldiers have settled on the land. This total is made up as follows: 14,828; settled by loans on encumbered lands, 3,311; settled by loans on Dominion lands, 5,655 (of this number 3,109 are soldier grants); settled without loans on soldier grants, 5,808; total, 25,500.

Krassin Coming to Canada Soon

LONDON, Eng.—Leonid Krassin, commercial envoy representing the Soviet Government of Russia, tells the Montreal Star that he intends visiting Canada during the coming summer, with a view to discussing with the Government and Canadian manufacturers the possibility of supplying Russia with locomotives, agricultural implements, clothing and shoes. Special arrangements are an integral part of the plans, the Soviet envoy states.

CANADIAN PLEASED WITH LABOR OFFICE

J. J. Griffiths Enthused Over Success of International Body.

GENEVA.—Thomas J. T. Griffiths, Canada's representative at the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, declared to the Canadian Press last week that he was enthusiastic over the success of that organization. He said that Albert Thomas, French labor leader and director-general of the Labor Office, had done wonderful work during his short existence.

"The office is doing a great deal of good," said Mr. Griffiths, "there was complete agreement between representatives of Government employers and workers, and we may therefore expect good results in future. There has been a demand for an eight hour day on farms; but in Great Britain, where the day is longer, it is impossible."

ENGAGEMENT OF SAMUEL GOMPERS ANNOUNCED AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, this week announced his engagement to Mrs. Gertrude Gleaves Neuschuler of New York. The marriage will take place in the near future.

Mr. Gompers, who is 71 years old, lost his first wife through death some time before the war. He has several children, through whom he has several grandchildren. Mrs. Neuschuler, who is 35, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Gleaves, of Zanesville, Ohio.

TORONTO BOOKBINDERS DEMAND 44-HR. WEEK.

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TOM MOORE CRITICIZES CARVELL'S STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO RAILWAYS.

OTTAWA.—Chapman Moore, secretary of the Railway Commission, as a result of his remarks regarding the McAdoo railway wage award, the attitude of organized labor is summed up by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in a statement last week. Mr. Moore said:

"How can labor, or in fact anyone else, have the same respect for the policy of a board whose chairman, Hon. F. B. Carvell, manifests such a jaundiced and prejudiced state of mind with regard to any question? His statements are not suggestive of impartiality.

"It is certainly a question for the Government to consider, as Mr. Carvell's attitude may easily lead up to international discord. Labor is in full accord with the attitude of Senator Robertson, as expressed in the Senate yesterday. He has placed the issue fairly before the country."

WORKING WOMEN MEET AT GENEVA

OCTOBER, 1921

Second International Convention Call Has Been Issued—Important Questions of Agenda.

The second meeting of the International Congress of Working Women will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1921. The convention call has been issued from the general headquarters in Washington.

The first meeting of the International Congress of Working Women was held in Washington in October, 1919, concurrently with the International Labor Conference. Mrs. Kathleen Derry, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, represented Canadian women workers at the first conference.

The agenda for the meeting follows:

(1) Report on the resolutions adopted at the Washington congress in October, 1919.

(2) Discussion on the next steps in this hour of reconstruction.

(3) The following questions on the agenda are those which are to be brought before the third International Labor Conference of the League of Nations. This agenda is:

I. Reform of constitution of the governing body of the International Labor Office.

2. Agricultural questions: (a) The adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labor. I. Regulation of the hours of work. II. Measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment. III. Protection of women and children.

(b) Technical agricultural education. (c) Living conditions of agricultural workers. (d) Guarantee of rights of association and collective bargaining. (e) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.

3. (a) Disinfection of work infected with anthrax spores. (b) Prohibition of agricultural country like Canada, which is under snow for several months of each year, the eight hour day is impossible.

OTTAWA EMPLOYERS ENDEAVOR TO REDUCE WAGES OF INSIDE WOODWORKERS.

OTTAWA.—Inside woodworkers in four Ottawa factories have been notified that their wages will be reduced. The proposed reductions range from 10 to 25 per cent. The union, representing the men involved, and so into effect today.

CHIPPAWA STRIKE WILL NOT BE DISCUSSED IN ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO.—Trades union officials interested in the strike which occurred last summer on the Chippawa canal enterprises, stated this week they were disappointed over the failure of the Ontario Legislature to discuss the report of the commission of inquiry into the causes of the strike, and which is said to recommend the adoption of the eight-hour day upon the canal.

MUCH PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION ENACTED BY B.C.

HAMILTON.—Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, B.C., speaker of the British Columbia Legislature, gave an address last week to the Hamilton Council of Women and a number of societies affiliated with the Women's League of Canada. She stated that the Mothers' Pensions Act in British Columbia, Mrs. Smith stated that the bill had been passed by a large majority and that she had been given the franchise more progressive legislation had been placed on the statute books of that province than in all the previous years.

GOMPERS, LABOR LEADER, 71, AND HIS BRIDE OF 38 START ON HONEYMOON



Unusual interest was aroused by the marriage in New York of Samuel Gompers, founder and president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Gertrude Gleaves Neuschuler. The bride, whose parents live in Zanesville, O., was known in New York as a pianist and artist. Mr. Gompers, when applying for a marriage license gave his age as 71. She said she was 38. Mr. Gompers' first wife died about a year ago. His wife was separated by her divorcee from her husband. This photograph was taken at the railway station as they were starting on their honeymoon.

AMERICA WILL NOT TOLERATE DICTATORSHIP SAYS GOMPERS

President of the American Federation of Labor Attacks Judge Gary in Address at Toronto Empire Club—Visits Legislature and is Applauded by Members.

TORONTO.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, repudiated statements recently made by Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, and issued a challenge to Judge Gary in the course of an address to the Empire Club, Toronto, on Tuesday. Mr. Gompers' challenge was as follows:

"The offices of the American Federation of Labor are in Washington. I challenge Judge Gary for the selection of a committee, half to be appointed by him and half by myself, to make an investigation of both the United States Steel Corporation and the American Federation of Labor."

Referring to recent statements credited to Judge Gary, Mr. Gompers said that the judge had not merely spoken to his own directors but to the whole world, and in this connection he pointed out the strength of the steel corporation.

"Lumber Co., Ltd., and McLaughlin and Davis Lumber Co., Ltd. On behalf of the business agent he said that the industry must be controlled by that industry government and not by dictators."

"I ask you, gentlemen, employers of labor, men of affairs, what chance would there be for an individual laborer or a foreigner to redress grievance were he left to his own resources?"

Mr. Gompers added that 1400,000 workers are employed in the world, and that the freedom of collective agreement by free representation must be given the workers as it is accorded corporations.

Freedom from duress was essential to a binding contract, Mr. Gompers said, but individual discrimination was rampant in the form of duress. Collective bargaining was the only way in which a laborer could protect himself, Mr. Gompers said.

"I grant Judge Gary's legal ability," Mr. Gompers said, "but what experience has he had in dealing with labor? What does he know of the industry? He has no knowledge of the industry, and he has no knowledge of the workers."

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Mr. Gompers was asked if he had anything further to say about Judge Gary's statements.

"I meet Judge Gary again," he answered. "Not that I particularly want to see him, face to face, but I'll likely meet him. Tell him that I'm a laborer and that I'm a worker."

Stating that industry would not tolerate an autocracy, Mr. Gompers declared that the industry would never have any constructive force; its fault lay in the fact that it never recognized that it was only part of the population. The speaker feared that the Catholic Union would follow the same course as the O.B.U. because it overlooked the workers' interests.

Mr. Gompers was given a walking stick made from the wood of the famous Cloth Hat at Ypres. The gift was from Lieut.-Col. W. G. Kendrick, of Toronto, prominent in the war as a road builder for the Canadian forces.

Visits the Legislature. Mr. Gompers visited the Legislature in the afternoon, and was introduced to the members by Premier Drury. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gompers, who was presented with a bouquet of pink roses by Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of

UNFAIR AND INCORRECT STATEMENTS CONCERNING RAILWAY WORKERS' WAGES TENDS TO DESTROY THEIR MORALE

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, States That no Representative of Any of the International Railway Organizations From Outside Canada Has Taken Up Question of Wages With the Management of the Canadian Railways Since 1910—Defends McAdoo and Subsequent Awards.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, took the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada to task in the Senate last week for the chairman's loose statements concerning the wage rates of Canadian railway employees.

The Minister of Labor pointed out that the wage rates were not excessive and as a matter of fact, in many instances below the rates which prevail on other undertakings. Particularly did he refer to maintenance of way employees, station agents, etc.

To the charge that "elric officials from the United States came to Canada and threatened a general strike if the McAdoo award was not put into effect on the Canadian railways," the Minister of Labor stated that the statement was unwarranted and untrue. "No official of any of the international railway labor organizations had come to Canada in regard to the wage rates since 1910," said the minister.

"The railway question is of importance to Canada, and I think of interest to all of us, and this may be a fitting opportunity to make just a few observations concerning it."

"We hear today from various sources and from various authorities opinions expressed and statements made with reference to the causes and the necessity or lack of necessity of the increase that were made in wages to railway employees. I have followed that matter probably as closely as most Canadians, being quite intimately connected with and interested in it, as in all other labor questions, and it is my judgment that the advances to the railway employees in Canada have not been excessive as compared with advances in all other lines of industrial activity, or indeed those made in compensation to our own Government employees."

I am not going to weary the House with any lengthy statements in connection with this, but will simply attempt to point out three or four facts which are matters of record, and in which I think all will agree and then briefly endeavor to show how certain suggestions that have been made may represent an isolated case, but not a general situation.

"I have said that wages increased approximately 100 per cent. on our Canadian railways. That is true, as in all other labor questions, and it is my judgment that the advances to the railway employees in Canada have not been excessive as compared with advances in all other lines of industrial activity, or indeed those made in compensation to our own Government employees."

"I think it is true that no representative of any of the international railway labor organizations from outside Canada has taken up any matter with the management of the Canadian railways since 1910, and that the McAdoo award was given to the Canadian railway workers because of the fact that the Canadian railways were not given to Canadian workers."

The commissioner is further reported as saying that "it was difficult to make any more substantial than that labor leaders in the United States should be able to hold a pistol to our heads."

"If the commissioner is correctly reported to be in the possession of the facts connected with the adoption of the McAdoo award in 1910 by Canadian railways, as I have just stated, it is not true that any gentleman from the United States made any threat of the nature stated."

"I think it is true that no representative of any of the international railway labor organizations from outside Canada has taken up any matter with the management of the Canadian railways since 1910, and that the McAdoo award was given to the Canadian railway workers because of the fact that the Canadian railways were not given to Canadian workers."

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TALK OF UNIONIZING U. S. STEEL INDUSTRY

Organizations Affiliated With A. F. of L. Discuss Campaign.

Plans for getting under way the new campaign to unionize the United States steel industry were up for discussion at Washington last week at a meeting of the executive council of national and international organizations in the steel industry affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Reports of industrial organizations in the various steel centres were before the committee, it was learned, for their information in defining the scope and extent of the proposed campaign.

Despite adverse industrial conditions and unemployment, unionization of the steel industry is being pushed forward, it was learned, and the work would be pushed at once.

CARVELL'S STATEMENT RE-PRODUCED BY PELLETIER.

OTTAWA.—L. L. Pelletier, legislative representative of the Order of Railway Conductors in Canada, this week issued a statement denying the alleged assertion by F. B. Carvell, Chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission, in Victoria, B.C., recently that labor leaders in the United States "had held the pistol to our heads" by means of wage awards.

"The views of Pelletier says such a statement is likely to cause international labor and other relations with the United States, and suggests that the Canadian Government intervene."

CONFERENCE OF EX-SERVICE MEN WANTS MEETING OF THE PREMIERS CONSIDER GRAVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Empire Convention in Cape Town Opposes Unregulated Immigration of ex-Service Men From Mother Country; Earl Haig Grand President of Empire Service League.

OTTAWA.—Questions of unemployment and immigration were the principal topics discussed at the first Empire Conference of ex-service men, which was held at Cape Town, South Africa, during the week of February 20 to March 2. The first detailed information as to the conference was received from the Dominion Office of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada this week from the Dominion President, Mr. R. B. Maxwell, who went to South Africa to attend the conference in order that Canadian ex-soldiers should have proper representation. Owing to the high cable tolls only a few Canadian ex-soldiers were able to attend the conference in Cape Town last week.

In dealing with the unemployment problem, the following resolution was passed:

"That this conference views with alarm and concern the large number of unemployed soldiers in certain parts of the Empire, and calls for the immediate fulfillment of the pledges given to the men serving during the war, and the conference earnestly prays that, in order to avoid a special calamity, the conference of Empire premiers to be held in June next will give its immediate and close attention to the solution of the problems raised and to the prompt and successful repatriation of all ex-service men."

Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

DANIEL McCANN, Manager. CHAS. W. LEWIS, Circulation Manager. J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.

ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. Hamilton Building Trades Council.

Associated Federal Employees (Every member a subscriber.)

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. Owned and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Man.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

THE REFERENDUM

ONTARIO has spoken. It is decided that the importation or bringing of spirituous liquors into the province of Ontario shall be forbidden. The result was expected. An analysis of the vote shows that most of the industrial centres voted "wet," while the large agricultural communities voted "dry."

Premier Drury stated at a public meeting in Toronto, on Sunday night last, that the majority shall rule, and the Ontario Temperance Act with the amendments will now be put into full force and effect. It is difficult to conceive how the effective operation of the act can be accomplished with such a large minority against it.

The campaign was a very bitter one, and the prohibitionists introduced many subterfuges in an endeavor to befog the minds of the electors. Ontario will now be bone dry, and three years will elapse before another referendum can be taken on this question.

Ottawa gave a majority of 7,177 against prohibition. An analysis of the Ottawa vote shows that the large working class districts polled a substantial majority against prohibition.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday afternoon, Hon. J. T. Calder introduced amendments to the Drug Act to prevent the refilling of doctors' prescriptions for opium, morphine and other narcotic drugs. He stated, in introducing the amendments, that complaints frequently came to the department, particularly from Western Canada, that the refilling of these prescriptions, without the doctors' consent, has helped to increase the number of addicts. It was with a view of minimizing this evil that this amendment has been entered.

The Citizens' Liberty League, who fought on the negative side during the election, claimed that in the prohibition districts the use of poisonous drugs was rapidly increasing. The action of the Dominion Government would seem to bear this out.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

THE announcement of the marriage of Samuel Gompers comes as a dramatic evidence of the rugged, vivid vitality of the man. The public has known him as the sturdy, resourceful fighter who never found himself blocked in one endeavor that he did not instantly plan another and more effective method of attack. His objective never varied—fuller and more satisfying life for the masses. No man can fight in that way in whom the current of life does not run high and strong, tingling with all the human instincts that are springs of human life. The power of Gompers as a fighter lies in the great humanness of the man. The key to his character is love—that eternal power that is timeless. Sustained by the inner spiritual force, Gompers has maintained a massiveness of power that has amazed the world through decades.

Those who know the inner man watched with apprehension the blows that have of late years stripped him of home life and the sustaining love of daily companionship. Then there came a change—something like a reviving of life power—something to be sensed and traced to its source. Gompers is speaking from a keen, alert mind, dealing with the problems of the day and the hour, using the language of current work and thought, aware of tendencies and able to discriminate the constructive. You find him today sought by the engineers, by the constructive financier, by statesmen of his own and foreign countries, by those who are trying to meet the problems of today and tomorrow with the sureness of complete understanding. Gompers is not an old man, he has simply been using seventy years of life crowded with a multitude of activities which have fitted him to do his work of each year a bit better than the past year. Instead of growing old he has grown into the fullness of living.

When Arthur Henderson charged Gompers with being fifty years behind the time, Gompers answered with an aeroplane flight from Buffalo to Rochester to keep an appointment, as part of the day's work. When the usual pre-convention rumors started this spring, voiced by the naive Hearst, who says Gompers is so old that he should be retired by the labor movement with "some dignified ex-title," Gompers responds by quietly taking unto himself a wife and thus beginning a new chapter in the book of life. As spring brings a flood of life creeping into all nature, so like the proverbial eternal youth, Gompers still seeks joy in living and working.

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POLITICS AND PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

The past week was the most momentous in the history of the present session of Parliament. From the time the House was called to order on Monday at three o'clock until adjournment, bitter debates marked the proceedings. On Monday, after the House went into Committee to Supply for the Marine Department, the Liberals and Agrarians united in opposition to the Government's proposal for Supply to complete its ship building policy. The House was in session from Monday, at three o'clock, until Tuesday at midnight, 23 continuous hours. During that time the Government was unable to get a single item for the Marine Department passed. The Prime Minister finally deferred the item and during the week applied Closure when the deferred items were put through the House, together with the interim supply for one-sixth of the amount required for the next fiscal year, which had previously been denied by the Opposition.

MONTREAL POLICE RESENT REMARKS Police Union Describe Remarks of Justice Weir as Unjustifiable.

MONTREAL—A letter has been addressed to the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, on resolution of the Police Union of Montreal, protesting against remarks of Mr. Justice Weir recently directed against the police and detective force of Montreal as "disgraceful."

The Citizens' Liberty League, who fought on the negative side during the election, claimed that in the prohibition districts the use of poisonous drugs was rapidly increasing. The action of the Dominion Government would seem to bear this out.

TO LET THE N. S. MINERS SELECT INSPECTORS.

HALIFAX, N.S.—During the brief session of the Nova Scotia Legislature on Thursday, Forman Way, Labor, Cape Breton, introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The bill proposes that deputy inspectors shall be elected by a referendum vote of the men employed in the mines underground. Another clause proposes the introduction of an eight-hour day in the collieries, and provides a penalty for any person who pays, or receives money for work performed in excess of eight hours.

Trade Unions Are Open

The phrase "closed shop" is of recent use. It was coined, and is employed on all occasions, by the enemies of trade unionism for a purpose. That purpose is to divert attention from the defensive action of union members, in preserving their union, to what is no more than an incidental consequence of that action. The union creates certain desirable labor conditions. The non-unionists try to destroy them. By not competing with one another for the employment, the unionists make their advantage. By compelling the non-unionists to leave the dictation of terms wholly to employers. That is the market A.B.C. of this feature in the case of labor. And then the employers, when the union has gained something through its activities, come forward with a demand for "the open shop," and make an appeal to the public in the name of liberty. To all the inhabitants of Easy Street—who complacently regard themselves as the "general public"—this slogan of the employing class sounds justified as "truly American."

TERMINOLOGY AND LABOR RELATIONS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AS AID TO DISCUSSION OF OBJECT OF UNIVERSITY BULLETIN.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—During the discussion of industrial problems and relations of the past few years, particularly in the case of investigations and hearings held by extra-industrial committees and organizations, it has often been found that verbal misunderstandings have hindered the adjustment of labor relations. Recognizing this fact the Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University has compiled a bulletin entitled "Labor Terminology," which is the result of cooperative explanation by union labor officials and which attempts to frame, so far as is possible, universal definitions of terms which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. The bulletin does not attempt to assume any one viewpoint, but to interpret for employees through explanation of terms, Labor's point of view.

EDMONTON.

EDMONTON.—With the high school teachers' strike four days old and no sign of mediation anywhere, the Trades and Labor Council is taking a hand in affairs according to bringing the warring parties together. The following statement sets forth its attitude: "After considering the present dispute between the Edmonton School Board and the High School Teachers' Alliance, and realizing that the teachers are the greatest sufferers, the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council decided to seek the co-operation of the Board of Trade with a view to bringing the two parties in dispute together."

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ALLEGES MOVE AGAINST MINERS

U. M. W. Official Renews Statement That Companies Offered Big Order.

SYDNEY, N.S.—Charging that the Dominion Government and coal operators in Nova Scotia are on a strike against the miners of the province, J. M. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, in a statement last week gave details of the much discussed coal order reported to have been offered the Dominion and Scotia companies by the Federal Government, and refused because the price offered was too low.

A renewed statement that the companies have been offered a large order is contained in a telegram received by Mr. McLachlan from John C. Douglas, M.P.

"Upwards of 12,000 miners have been idle during the past winter, and so far as I can see, there has been no need of this unemployment," declared Mr. McLachlan, commenting on the Douglas telegram. "It looks like an effort on the part of the companies to bring about a break in the miners' wages."

CONTINUED INCREASE U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT

Labor Department Reports Show Many Steel Workers Idle.

WASHINGTON—In spite of renewed activity in automobile plants and a resumption of operations in three or four other industries, industrial employment in the United States continued to increase during the week according to Labor Department statistics. From all sections, however, increased unemployment on farms was indicated in the verbal returns made by Federal agents, though the actual number of men so engaged was not susceptible of statistical presentation.

The department found that 1,424 industrial establishments in the United States ordinarily employing more than 100 men each, had on March 21, 1,587,786 workers on payroll, against 1,812,911 employed on February 23, a net decrease of 224,125 or 15 per cent. The March number was 49,308 or 2.3 per cent less than the total January 21.

By far the largest proportion of the unemployment increase during the month was due to cessation in steel, and iron operations, though other metal, textile and food manufacturers also showed drops. Out of 65 cities and industrial centers from which reports came, 44 showed increased unemployment, while a decrease was found in twenty-one. Detroit, with 25,677 workers unemployed in automobile factories, during March, showed the most favorable condition, while Pittsburgh, with the reduction steel operations showing 12,185 fewer persons on payroll March 31 than at the end of the previous month.

FEW MEMBERS OF TORONTO BUILDING TRADES AT PRESENT UNEMPLOYED.

TORONTO.—Following the regular meeting of the union in the Labor Temple last week, Business Agent John Vlek, of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union, reported that a greater number of members were at work than at the same time in previous years.

"We have the operations made in April than during the same month for many years," declared Mr. Vlek. "Reports show that the building trades industry is rapidly returning to normal."

Similar reports have been made by other union officials of the building trades industry during the past few days. Carpenters are being absorbed, and there are no painters out of employment.

Economic Effects Of Prohibition

MONTREAL.—That Canada had been put on a par with Mexico by the United States in respect of the importation of illicit drugs into the latter country, was the statement made last week by F. W. Cowan, who has to do with the enforcement of the Federal Opium and Drug Act, in addressing a gathering of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec.

Mr. Cowan in tracing the extent of the drug evil said there was one town in the west, with a population of 2,000, where secret service men had found the place honeycombed with drug vendors. They arrested upwards of 40 men, most of whom were now serving long prison sentences.

"It was shown," he said, "that boys and girls from 12 to 14 years of age took cocaine and had become addicted."

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Interests Are Not Identical

By Samuel Gompers, on "What I Should Do If I Were An Employer."

The interests of the employer and the employee are in no sense identical. Do not confuse that point. They have not an identity of interests, but they have a co-operation of interest—the same co-operation of interest which exists between a manufacturer and his best customer. No intelligent manufacturer will sell so much or at such a price that his customer must lose money. It is just as much his concern to see that his customer makes money as it is to see that he manufactures—without the one there can not be the other.

Many employers do not recognize the philosophical change that comes about through union organization. The man who does not belong to an organization is very apt to say, "What are you going to do with the boss? He has all the money. He has all the power. What is a fellow going to do?" I have heard the feeling of impotence expressed over and over again, and because the men feel that they are impotent the employer, unless he is a very remarkable man, will feel much the same way and he may be gripped by the fetish of absolute, arbitrary power. He thinks that he is the whole show.

The worker, on the other hand, when he organizes for the first time, usually acquires a swelling feeling of power. He begins to think that he and not the employer is in control—that is, he gets into exactly the same attitude of mind as is shown by the absolute employer. This is a well-recognized stage of union development and it is good for the men to get this feeling, and for the employer to fear them just as the employees used to fear him, for out of the mutual fear arises in the course of time and inevitably the sensing by both that neither is running the show all alone—and that the only way for either to get on is through co-operation. That co-operation develops the very finest possible relations in which both sides are not only fair but independent and manly.

Therefore, as an employer, if my employees were not organized, I should insist upon their organization and I should put the matter of basic wages and hours out of the way through a collective agreement and should go on promoting the true and abiding association in the same enterprise, but approaching from somewhat different standpoints.

UNFAIR AND INCORRECT STATEMENTS

Continued From Page One.

distributed by the Department of Labor to honorable gentlemen. "In the City of Ottawa in 1920 the rate of pay for a bricklayer was 50 cents an hour, or two cents higher per hour than the railway sectionman gets. If a man was working as a laborer on the construction of a building in the City of Ottawa he was getting 60 cents per hour. If a man was employed by the City of Ottawa in cleaning the streets he got 55 cents an hour. If he went down to the railway yard and ran the risk every hour of the day of being run over and losing his life—and honorable gentlemen know that a railway yard with railway tracks is the hottest place that can be found in summer and the coldest place in winter to work in—he would get the magnificent wage of 48 cents an hour. I submit, honorable gentlemen, it is not an excessive wage."

"I do not want to be unfair by way of comparison. Very much stress is laid on overtime work. Ordinarily a man should not be required to work overtime, and he is not required to do so, but in some special instances it becomes necessary, especially in railroad work, and although a workman in the Civil Service or working on a building would not be required to work beyond his regular day, but because railway employees in many instances work long hours, and seven days a week, night or day, and are paid extra for the sacrifice and toil necessary to make a little more than what seems to be the ordinary wage, a howl goes up over the country that they are being paid too much and that railway wages must be reduced or the country will go to the dogs. I submit, honorable gentlemen, that is not a fair presentation of the case. For example, I assume that all honorable gentlemen will agree that a building engineer on a railway is probably the highest paid class of employes outside of the official staff; and it is my opinion that he ought to be. I do not think there is any greater responsibility resting upon any class of employes than that which the locomotive engineer bears. In his best place, he is put in a charge of great responsibility for the care of an engine worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000. If he damages it or does not take proper care of it, he is disciplined, and must suffer the consequences of his failure, through inability or carelessness, to look after the implement that is placed in his hands. He is called for duty at any hour of the day or night, under conditions of rain, heat, fog, or conditions of weather—and must go on duty if he is physically fit unless some good reason can be advanced for not doing so. Now, let us see what this highest paid class of railway employes gets by way of compensation. He gets \$122 per 100 miles, or 8 hours—100 miles being equivalent to 100 miles. That amounts to 89 cents per hour. Well, a workman who lays a brick wall here gets 11 cents an hour and works 8 hours a day, has three hot meals a day, and a comfortable bed every night. The other fellow goes to another town, pays for his meals and for his bed, and if he can get away with an outlay of less than \$60 per month he is fortunate. I submit to you that the pay per hour of a locomotive engineer is not equivalent to that of many classes of trades that are engaged in much less dangerous work, and indeed in work that requires much less training, skill, and experience."

There is just one other point I would like to mention in regard to men engaged in train service. It is difficult, honorable gentlemen, to do a very hazardous undertaking and those men pay enormous premiums for life insurance, accident insurance, and so on, which does not fall to the lot of many other trades, and you could employ a second man who would give eight hours a day for less money than this man, and better service at less cost would have resulted.

"I fear that I have dragged these

remarks out to too great length, but I felt that it was fair to our railway employes and to our people that something should be known of the other side of the question, because recently there have been many remarks made that seem to express only one opinion. There are about 200,000 railway employes in Canada, and every time an unfair or incorrect statement is made such as the one I specifically referred to a few moments ago, it makes those employes feel disgruntled and think there are influences at work in the country trying to discredit public ownership, and they ask themselves, "What is the use of trying to make public ownership a success? They throw up their hands, and say, 'If we can't get it done, we do not need it,' and it tends to destroy the morale on our Canadian National System, which I am anxious should not occur."

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LAST NATIONAL AGREEMENT ON U. S. RAILWAYS

After July 1, 1921, Railway Employees Must Deal With Own Employers.

WASHINGTON.—National agreements defining working conditions for employees on all United States railroads, formerly under the Federal Railroad Administration, were last week ordered "abrogated," effective July 1, 1921, by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The Board called upon the officers and system organizations of employees of each railroad to select representatives to confer and to decide as much of the rules of the controversy as possible. "Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said. "While the decision did not specifically say so, members of the board said that all disputes as to rules and working conditions automatically were referred back to individual conferences between each individual road and its employees. This method of procedure had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

The decision affected all railroad employees, except those in train service who are under separate agreements between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

In connection with the conference negotiations the Board laid down a set of sixteen principles to serve as a foundation for any rules which may be agreed to in the conference. The present general rules hearing before the Labor Board, which has been in progress since Jan. 10, will continue until both sides have completed their testimony, following which the board "will promulgate such rules as it determines just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible and will make them effective as of July 1, 1921.

The sixteen principles outlined by the Board were drawn up by Henry T. Hunt of the public group and upheld the right of the employees to organize for lawful purposes the right to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing, the right of seniority and the principle of eight-hour day.

It was specified that eight hours' work must be given for eight hours' pay. Espionage should not be practiced by either side, the decision said, and employees' representatives should have the right to make an agreement applying to all employees in the craft or class of the representatives.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ENDORSE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operatives Designed to Protect the Workers in Their Relations With Merchants in Same Measure as Trade Unions.

There is widespread interest among the organized workers in the success of the co-operative movement in establishing retail stores for the sale of merchandise on co-operative principles. In view of this interest, the following report of a special committee on co-operation, which was adopted by the 1917 convention of the American Federation of Labor, may prove instructive.

"The co-operative movement is the organization that is designed to protect the workers in their relations with the merchants and the business men in the same sense that the trade union movement protects them from the employers. The two movements are twin remedies.

"If we had a thorough co-operative movement throughout America, comprising in its membership the workers thereof, there would be less need for official governmental food control agencies.

"And without that kind of organization established permanently to deal with this question, there is no guarantee to the workers that the cost of living for them and their families will be permanently placed on the basis that should obtain, and it is for that reason that we believe that the American Federation of Labor should assist in establishing, building up and strengthening in every way possible a legitimate organization of bona fide workers in our country and Canada as part of the great world's co-operative movement, so that after the trade union movement has secured for the workers the wages that they are entitled to for the labor they perform, they may be assured in spending those wages that they will get for them their full value.

"We hold that it is just as essential that a working man should get ten dollars' worth of actual value for his wages when he spends them as it is that he should get the ten dollars that he is entitled to for the labor that he performs.

"We would also recommend that the United States government be requested by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to take up the question of the co-operative movement in connection with its activities relative to the high cost of living, with a view to utilizing as far as possible, the existing co-operative organizations for immediate purposes, and encouraging the creation of additional co-operative organizations where they are needed and conditions are suitable.

"There has been assembled in the offices of the American Federation of Labor a considerable body of literature on the subject, among which are the standard works, reports from various countries, and lists of recent publications.

"Our committee has excluded from its considerations all forms of associated work which do not fall within the strict limits of the Rochdale co-operative system.

"The simple principles of this system are:

- "1. A democratic organization.
- "2. One vote for each member with equality in share ownership.
- "3. Cash returns quarterly to members of the difference between the total amount they have paid for their purchases and the lesser total of these purchases to the co-operative society, including among the total amount they have paid a reasonable amount for a reserve fund to meet emergencies and extend the business.
- "4. Rejection of the principle of profits.
- "5. Current interest on loan capital.
- "6. Sales where possible preferably to members only.
- "7. Distributive co-operation to precede production.
- "8. A sufficient number of retail stores to be established to assure a market before a wholesale department is created.
- "9. Observance of methods recommended by the international co-operative alliance.

BUILDERS ARE MOST UNFAIR IN PRESENT STAND

Building Trades Council Claim Employers Resuming Ridiculous Attitude.

OTTAWA.—That the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, in taking the stand that they will not deal with the Building Trades collectively in negotiating new agreements, are adopting a very unfair, not to say ridiculous attitude, was expressed at the meeting of the Building Trades Council held this week.

Delegates pointed out that the association, by its present attitude, was endeavoring to have the contractors embodied in it, deal collectively with the Building Trades unions individually. This was a most unfair position to take, and the opinion was unanimous that if the association insisted in dealing with each union separately, the unions in their turn would also refuse to deal with the association as a body, but would negotiate agreements with each contractor, or not at all.

President Williams stated after the meeting, which was held in camera, that while overtures had been made on both sides, no settlements had yet been effected. Working committees, empowered to negotiate the various agreements, had not yet turned in their reports, which, when completed, would have to be dealt with by the different locals, before any definite action could be taken with the contractors. He expressed the hope that May first would see the matters now in dispute satisfactorily adjusted, with collective bargaining in vogue as in previous years.

In the meantime, many of the unions which have been offered reduced wage scales, are determined not to accept same, but expect a compromise to be arrived at on the basis of the 1920 rates.

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