

## NEW FEDERAL FRANCHISE BILL BLOW TO LABOR

### Under Clause 10 Unions and Co-operative Societies Cannot Legally Contribute to Funds for Political Purposes

#### THIRTY DAYS OF TALK NO LEGISLATION MATERIAL BENEFITING WAGE EARNERS

President Tom Moore, of Dominion Trades Congress, in Short Review Draws Attention to Amazing Inaction of Present Canadian Parliament.

Parliament has now been sitting for thirty days, but as yet no legislation, materially benefiting the wage earners of this country has been passed. There has, however, been many questions discussed in which all workers should be vitally interested. The official Hansard makes an interesting reading, showing as it does how far out of touch with the great masses of our people many of our legislators are. It is impossible in a short article to even summarize all the declarations made in which workers would be interested; but I desire to draw attention to a few of the items for their information and consideration.

H. C. L. On March 16, Mr. J. H. Burnham, Peterboro, Ont., moved two resolutions, the first being: "That in the opinion of this House, whereas the rise in the price of necessities is leaving many of the people of Canada in a desperate condition, and whereas the fuel question has become an acute one in many parts of the country, it is desirable that the Government select a time for a full discussion of these matters to the end that the people can be protected and served and that peace and order be maintained."

The discussion on this resolution occupies eleven pages of Hansard and largely developed into a question as to how the coal mined in Alberta and Nova Scotia could be brought to the province of Ontario and sold in competition with United States coal. The debate wound up by Mr. Arthur Meighen moving that the resolution be amended by striking out the first recital:

"Whereas the rise in the price of necessities is leaving many of the people of Canada in a desperate condition,"

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended carried. Evidently the Parliament of this country has no knowledge that the continual rise in the price of necessities is really bringing about a state of desperation amongst a large number of people who are constantly being faced with the ever-diminishing purchasing power of the dollar they earn.

Shorter Workday. The second resolution moved on the same day by Mr. J. H. Burnham, Peterboro was:

"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that to the extent of the jurisdiction of the Parliament a national eight-hour day should be established immediately subject only to the right of expressed private contract."

A demand for a revised scale of wages to take effect on May 1 will be made by the Canadian Railway Shopmen, comprising 400,000 workers within No. 4 district of the Federated Railway Shop Trades and the Executive Committee of the Shopmen's Brotherhood. It is understood they will request the Canadian Railway Board to open negotiations with the men's representatives in Montreal, on April 27.

The shopmen's action is taken following the recent formulated demands of the Canadian Metal Trades District Council for a flat rate for all skilled trades of 90 cents an hour. The highest rate at present paid to any skilled tradesman in the railroad shops is 72 cents an hour.

Falling compliance of the railway companies through the Canadian Railway Board in meeting the men's wishes in respect to a revised wage scale, a call will be issued for a convention of shopmen from all districts of the country to be held in Toronto, on May 1, 1920.

A decision as to the scale of wages to be asked for has not yet been made and it is likely that the definite scale will be drawn up until the outcome of the present negotiations of the American shopmen for an increased scale are completed, when a Canadian scale based upon that adopted in the United States will likely be demanded.

ONTARIO MOLDERS ASK 75c. to 90c. PER HOUR. According to a despatch from Toronto, where, during the latter part of last week, the annual convention of the Ontario Molders' Conference was held, it is understood that the founders of a request will be made provisionally by about 2,000 molders and coremakers for a wage increase from 60 cents to 80 cents per hour, to take effect in May.

#### PEG TRADES COUNCIL QUILTS DEFENCE COM.

Trades Congress Asked to Define Labor Policy.

Severance of all connection with the Workers' Defence Committee by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has been effected. An invitation will be extended, the Trades and Labor Council decided last week, coincident with the above action, to the executive of the Dominion Trades Congress to visit Winnipeg, study the situation and define a policy for the trade unionists to be guided by.

The whole action hinged on the report of the executive, which read of resignation and a unanimous adoption after some discussion: "The result of the trial of the seditious cases and the hearing that is in progress on the motion for judgment was discussed. After considering correspondence with the Trades Congress executive, and realizing the impossibility of any benefit accruing either to the men now in jail or to the movement generally from the Defence Committee, as it is at present constituted, our committee recommends that the Council sever its connection with the Defence Committee and take such steps in conjunction with the International movement as may be necessary to: 1. Support the dependents of the men now in jail; 2. procure the release of the men from prison; and 3. re-establish the trade union movement before the law."

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver Centre (B.C.), seconded the resolution and made two very important declarations: "That already a very large proportion of the great industries in Canada recognize and practise the eight-hour day as a standard day." "Therefore, I say it would be fairer to all if we have a standardized day of labor for the whole of Canada rather than to have in one province an eight-hour day and in another a ten-hour day, and in a third a nine-hour day, and so on."

#### INVERNESS WORKERS RECOMMENDED INCREASES BY BOARD.

A report of the Board of Conciliation which investigated the dispute between the Inverness Railway and its employees, has been received by the Minister of Labor. The board recommends a new scale of wages for day laborers with varying increases for the different classes of work, and also makes a number of recommendations to the employers.

#### MOTHERS' PENSIONS IN B.C.

In the legislature last Friday the mothers' pension bill was given second reading and, judging from the attitude of the members participating in the debate, the bill will receive the unanimous support of the house.

#### BANK CLERKS WANT UNION RECOGNIZED.

By a standing vote last week, between 500 and 600 members of the Montreal Bank Clerks' Association decided to request each bank to meet a committee of its own employees to discuss the suggested agreements with regard to salaries and working conditions. Another meeting, during the Easter holidays, will be held to discuss the reply which is received from the banks.

#### ONTARIO TEACHERS FORM UNION.

The School Masters' Union is now an accomplished fact in Ontario. At the Ontario Educational Association meeting during the Easter holidays the male teachers' association was formally organized and officers elected.

#### 117,633 IMMIGRANTS CAME TO CANADA IN 1919.

During the calendar year 1919, a total of 117,633 immigrants entered Canada. During January and February of the present year, 8,516 more immigrants came to the Dominion. In the period from 1891 to December 31, 1919, the total number of immigrants entering Canada was 3,739,521. No statistics of immigration from this country are available from the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

#### International Labor Office to Play Important Part in Social Progress

President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades Congress, after returning to Ottawa last Thursday afternoon, attended the sessions of the governing body of the International Labor Office at Paris and London. He was representing not only the workers of Canada but of the whole world, or at least that portion of them as represented in the League of Nations.

President Moore has been very busy since his return and has not yet had time to prepare a comprehensive statement on the work of the sessions but this will be ready in due course.

In the course of a short conversation with the Canadian Labor Press he stated that: "The International Labor Office is going to play a most important part in the social progress of the workers throughout the entire world. The possibilities are the permanent holding will be in Geneva. This will be decided by a plebiscite on the 27th of this month."



"ANY NIBBLES YET, NIC?" - From the Oakland Tribune.

#### UNIFORMITY IN LABOR LAWS TO BE CONSIDERED AT COMING CONFERENCE

Dominion and Provincial Governments' Representatives To Meet At Ottawa, April 26.

Canada may, in the near future, have some advanced social and labor legislation. One of the first steps in this direction has been taken in the calling of a conference at Ottawa on April 26 on the question of co-ordinating and unifying of social and labor legislation in the Dominion and the various provinces.

This conference was announced by Hon. G. Robertson, Minister of Labor, in the Senate a few days ago and is the outcome of an unanimous resolution adopted at the National Industrial Conference held in the Capital last September.

"That the advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada be brought to the attention of the Government of Canada and of the Governments of the several provinces respectively; and, that this National Industrial Conference suggest the following as a means towards the end desired, namely: (1) A representative of the Dominion; (2) A representative of the employees; (3) A representative of the provinces; (4) A representative of the employers; (5) A representative of the Government; (6) A representative of the workers; (7) A representative of the employers; (8) A representative of the workers; (9) A representative of the employers; (10) A representative of the workers; (11) A representative of the employers; (12) A representative of the workers; (13) A representative of the employers; (14) A representative of the workers; (15) A representative of the employers; (16) A representative of the workers; 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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. H. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr. J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

GUARD THE MOVEMENT.

WHETHER the gates to membership in the Independent Labor Party of this Dominion are too wide, or sufficient discretion is exercised in the selection of its members, has become a matter of controversy, bidding fair to be a real live issue as the growth of the workers' party continues.

It is too plainly in evidence at conferences or conventions that admittance has been gained by membership card, the possessors of which expound and support ideas contrary to the ethics of the Labor Party.

Members of the International Trade Union Movement have been primarily responsible for the birth and growth of the Labor Party in this Dominion, carrying into the programme the same principles, that it is by evolution and not revolution, the workers' problems will be effectively solved.

It would indeed be unfortunate if any setback was encountered at this successful period in the history of the party, and observant care is a necessity to see that no serpent is inside the fold spreading poisoned-fanged doctrines.

The trust confided to the Independent Labor Party is too sacred to admit of any trifling with chance. It is a drastic ill requiring a drastic treatment.

The trust confided to the Independent Labor Party is too sacred to admit of any trifling with chance. It is a drastic ill requiring a drastic treatment.

OVERSEAS PROP FAILS.

Anti trade unionists, especially in the western section of Canada have had for their idol overseas Tom Mann, and his personality has been worked overtime in the efforts to show the favors he bestowed on the One Big Union idea.

Now Tom Mann has failed, them miserably, as clearly shown at the recent British Trades Union Congress. This is best proven by an extract from the anti's organ of B. C., as follows:

Whilst the foregoing is from a special correspondent, it is no stretch of the imagination to credit the source to "one of the gang," who was in attendance from Vancouver, when Tom Mann made his address.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

POSTAL WORKERS' AIM.

Speaking at a meeting of the Post Office Workers' Union, Norwich, recently, the postal secretary, said that the postal workers should be in the forefront of every movement to bring about a new and better world.

BOOT WORKERS' NEW WAGES.

An agreement has been reached between the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and the employers in regard to the recent claim for increased wages.

FRENCH MARINE WORKERS ORDER A STRIKE.

A strike of the French marine workers has been ordered by the Maritime Union in all parts of France. The strike is already in effect at Marseilles and Dunkirk.

300,000 WOMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Threats of a strike of 300,000 women in industry to force the adoption of an eight-hour day and a minimum wage, if the Legislature does not enact such laws at the present session, were contained in a statement prepared by representatives of the women's joint legislative conference of New York.

LABOR SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY.

By-election results made public this week give an illustration of the growing strength of the British Labor Party.

WELSH MINERS GIVE STRIKE NOTICE.

The coal situation came to the front again this week when miners in South Wales gave notice they would strike within a fortnight in support of strikers in the Tynesid colliery, Monmouthshire.

300,000 ORGANIZED FARM LABORERS IN ENGLAND.

"One of the most interesting features in the labor movement in England," said President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades Congress, who returned to Vancouver last week after attending the Governing Body of the International Labor Office at London.

FRENCH MINERS OUT.

Practically every mine in France's great coal fields is idle because of a strike of 100,000 miners who are asking for a living wage.

"NOBODY LOVES ME"



Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest To Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

GOVERNMENT OF DENKING FORCE.

Murton, the noted Toronto lacrosse player, who went to South Russia last June with Col. Raymond Collishaw's squadron, is back in London as is also W. L. Hay, of Winnipeg.

COST OF C.E.F. TO SIBERIA.

The total cost of the Canadian military expedition to Siberia was \$2,323,900.

MANY SCHOOLS CLOSED.

There are 18,275 schools in the United States that have been closed because teachers have been starved out and cannot continue on the low wages paid, said Arthur E. Holder, member federal board of vocational education.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Cain.

WOMEN WORKERS IN BRITAIN INCREASE.

A great deal has been written lately about the present surplus number of women and about the large number of unemployed women and if one conclusion emerges more definitely than any other from the consideration of these facts, it is that more and more women are compelled to earn their own living.

GOVT. WOMEN'S PAY UP.

An agreement in regard to the wages of women in Government employ was reached recently between the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries and the Treasury.

FROM "EURYPIDES"

This is true liberty, when freeborn men. Having to advise the public may speak free; Greater he who can, and will, deserves high praise; Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace; What can be juster in a state than this? —Milton.

BRITISH I.L.P. REFUSES TO AFFILIATE WITH THIRD MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL

Glasgow Conference Refuses To Be Stamped By Younger Revolutionaries.

The rejection by the British Independent Labor Party conference at Glasgow of a proposal to affiliate with the Third Moscow International marks an important decision which will have far-reaching consequences on the Labor movement in Great Britain.

The Origin of The Union Label

The union label or union stamp is strictly American in its origin. It was born in the city of San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1874 and to the cigarmakers belongs the credit for having used the label successfully.

Bates & Innes, Ltd. CARLETON PLACE, ONT. Manufacturers of Pulp and Paper Mill Felts, and Men's Knitted Underwear: Ottawa Valley and Velvoknit Brands.

Coal Situation Much More Serious Than the Public Willing to Believe It Is

Difficulties Not Only Due to Higher Prices—But to Increased Difficulties in Mining and Transportation

The public seem content to believe that because they have heretofore been able to secure their annual coal supplies that the warning now given by the Government is not to be considered seriously—because they say "Oh, we always get coal, we always will."

But You Won't The price of anthracite today is \$17.00—and by fall it will be higher. The Provincial Fuel Controller has announced that, in his opinion, there is no possibility of prices ever coming down again, and he urges the people that substitutes must take the place of coal.

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.

Are you taking—can you afford to take chances with the difficulties ahead—suppose that YOU can get YOUR supply, what about the hundreds who will not be able to do so without your co-operation and ours?

You put money in Victory Bonds to help save Canada from an enemy. Can you do better now than put money into fuel stock to save us from our annual enemy—winter—with its cold and attendant evils that results from an insufficient fuel supply?

Victory Bonds pay you 5 1/2 per cent. Oakoal stock—on the basis of an output of only 200 tons per day, and at a profit of only one dollar per ton will pay you over 30 per cent—and will multiply the value of the amount you put in, in addition to saving you 15 to 25 per cent in your annual fuel bills.

This stock is going to go higher and higher—because the Oakoal Industry is an essential industry—for in producing fuel it conserves the wastes of cities and solves the sanitary disposal of those wastes.

No other industry does this—Oakoal is O-A-K-O-A-L, and must not be construed with any other fuel or Company of a similar name, so do not confound it with any other. Oakoal stock is purchasable only at par value—and it has only been offered at ONE price.

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL DETAILS. H. J. BIRKETT & COMPANY, C. P. R. Building. Toronto, Canada

# LABOR NEWS FROM EAST TO COAST

## LONDON'S WAR ON THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

## SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN MANITOBA ORGANIZING.

### OTTAWA.

#### BAKERS PREPARE FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

Organizer J. Walsh of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers International Union, was present at a meeting of the local union on Saturday night when a committee was selected to interview the employers on the coming year. One of the largest employers has asked for a 10 per cent increase in wages and it is expected that the other employers will fall in line. J. A. P. Hayden and Wm. Lodge addressed the meeting. Meetings will be held weekly until after the agreement is signed and the membership fee was reduced until the first of May in the hope that the few remaining outside members will be brought into the fold.

#### PRESSEMAN SELECT CONVENTION DELEGATES.

A. F. Larden and Chas. Held were elected delegates to the annual convention of the International Pressmen and Pressmen's Assistants' Union which meets at the Union Home, Tennessee, in October, at a regular meeting of Local Union No. 5 on Monday night. Delegate Larden is one of the trustees of the Union Pressmen's Home.

#### LEATHER WORKERS ASK FOR BOARD.

Although organized only a few months, the local leather workers have a hundred per cent organization. On February 15 a proposed agreement was submitted to the various employers in the city, and although conferences between committees of the various shops and the employers have been held, there has been no material increase in the workers' wages. The employers refuse to deal with the union, and as no permanent settlement could be reached, the local leaders have decided to go into a strike. A strike vote was taken, and only one vote was cast against the strike action. It is pointed out by officials of the union that strike action will not be resorted to only as a last resort, and all peaceful means will be used to effect a satisfactory settlement.

The local leather workers are the poorest paid of all tradesmen in the city of Ottawa, and the average wage paid is \$18.00 per week of from \$2 to \$9 weekly. Two of the firms have granted some of their employees an increase of \$2 per week, and where a longer work week exists it will be reduced to 53 hours. The women workers receive from \$9 to \$14 per week, with hours ranging from 48 per week to 59 per week.

On Monday morning a committee of the union waited on the Department of Labor, and made application for a board of conciliation, and the time of writing there the matter stands.

#### BAKERY DRIVERS SEEK \$25 MINIMUM.

Twenty-five dollars per week is the minimum wage asked by the local Bakery Drivers' Union. This was decided at a regular meeting of the union last week. The old rate was \$21 per week. Other clauses in the new agreement are as last year.

The meeting was largely attended, and President Rod Plant occupied the chair after an absence, through illness, of two months. Short addresses were delivered by William Lodge and J. A. P. Hayden. As in the case of the bakers one of the largest employers had days before the union met, signified his desire to meet the union on the question of a new agreement.

#### BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' WAGES.

Editor Labor Press:—Will you kindly give the following letter a place in your valuable columns: I notice an article in a recent issue of the daily press where Dr. Putman, chief inspector of the Ottawa public schools, compares the bricklayers' wages with that of school inspectors. In delivering an address before the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto, he states:

"At the present time bricklayers earn \$1 an hour, they work eight hours a day. Taking twenty-five working hours a month, they can earn \$25, or exactly the monthly pay of a county school inspector."

Dear Sir, There are many other people like Dr. Putman who are ever ready to quote the earnings of

the bricklayer or stonemason, and for the benefit of all who take the opportunity of enlightening Dr. Putman. The wage of a bricklayer or mason today is 75 cents an hour, and when you consider their earning capacity you require to take their annual earnings. I have before me a time book from which I give the last four years' wages, and these figures may be taken as a fair average for the following years:

1915—\$1,069.54.  
1916—\$1,248.96.  
1917—\$1,428.38.  
1918—\$1,607.80.

These are taken from the Parliament Buildings, where conditions were good.

According to Dr. Putman, a county school inspector receives \$2,496 a year.

Now, Sir, I do not say for one moment that teachers are overpaid with from \$2,200 to \$3,000 a year, but I maintain that it is unfair to quote the bricklayer or mason, who has to lose so much time through the fluctuations of trade and weather conditions.—GEO. PATRICK.

#### RETAIL CLERKS' ANNIVERSARY.

One year ago the Retail Clerks' Protective Association came into being in the city of Ottawa. This week the event was celebrated with a social evening at which eulogies were given. The Union was addressed by Pierre Marchand, president of the Dominion Letter Carriers. He told of the necessity of organization and cited the accomplishments of the past year. The meeting was held on Sunday evening when the members occupied the chair and there was a fair attendance of the members.

The prizes for the eulogies were won by:—Ladies, Miss A. Sibbe, and gentlemen, by William Howard. The honor prize was won by Miss F. C. Whelan.

#### HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES PROGRESS.

A regular meeting of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union was held in the Carpenters' Hall on Tuesday evening. A number of new members were initiated and inspiring addresses were delivered by Charles Smith, executive member of the Allied Trades and Labor Association, Business Agent Pat Green of the District Council of Carpenters and J. A. P. Hayden, editor of the Canadian Labor Press. Since the appointment of a permanent business agent the local union has increased its membership considerably and it is a question of a few weeks only until the organization will be in the 100 per cent class. President Leveque presided and there was a fair attendance.

#### HAMILTON.

#### HAMILTON L.P. OPPOSES FREE TRADE POLICY.

The last regular meeting of the Hamilton branch of the Independent Labor Party was a wrangle from beginning to end. President H. G. Fester and Treasurer H. J. Halford tendered a report of the Ontario Labor Party convention in London. Mr. Fester criticized the method of conducting business at the convention, which he characterized as "slipshod." Pending the presentation of reports from Hon. W. R. Rollo and G. G. Halpern, M.L.A., the members decided to take no action.

It was apparent that the members were not in accord with the new plank in the I. L. P. platform pertaining to free trade. Every speaker who took the floor spoke against it.

Mr. Halford said that at the Toronto convention last year the delegates decided in favor of taking a referendum of the Ontario I. L. P. membership respecting tariffs. This had not been done and the speaker said the London convention had no right to adopt the resolution. Other speakers said they would have no truck with the new free trade plank. Treasurer Halford raised the question of the appointment of a city treasurer. He contended that Mr. McMillan, Hydro accountant, was more fitted than W. H. Davis. The members took no action.

#### FRED BANCROFT IN DEMAND.

Fred Bancroft, Toronto, is in demand here these days. Local No.

103, Electrical Workers' Union, is making every effort to get him to represent the D. P. & T. company's employees should Senator G. Robertson, Minister of Labor, accede to the request of the Hamilton Street Railway Board. The Hamilton street railway men are also after Mr. Bancroft to act for them relative to a new scale of wages and the eight-hour day. It is likely that the radial employees will go after Mr. Bancroft to act in their behalf. In the interim preventing the D. P. & T. Hamilton Board from making any deal, companies are worrying as to who their representatives shall be.

#### ST. RY. EMPLOYEES WANT ARBITRATION.

The Foresters' hall, East Main street, was crowded to the doors at Saturday night's meeting of the Hamilton Street Railwaymen's Union. A strike vote taken, was unanimously in favor of a strike unless a settlement was reached respecting an increase in pay for motormen and conductors and car barn men, aggregating about 28 cents. The union men have requested Senator Gordon Robertson, Minister of Labor, to name two arbitration boards for the street car men and car barn hands. So far none have been named. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, was announced as arbitrator. It was reported that the motormen and conductors, and H. G. Fester has been asked and will likely act for the car barn employees. They have asked increased wages to 60 and 75 cents per hour, overtime rates, and the eight-hour day. The 19 per cent. boost offered by the Hamilton Street Railway Company some days ago was rejected by the employees.

#### FREIGHT HANDLERS WANT NEW SCHEDULE.

Sunday in the Labor Hall the T.H. & B. railway freight handlers held a special meeting when it was decided to ask headquarters to sanction a request for an increase in wages, for checkers and freight handlers. At present the handlers receive 48 cents weekly and get 43 cents per hour. The checkers receive \$110 per month. The freight handlers want the same as the railway G.T.I. men are asking, \$4.50 per day. About 60 men are affected.

#### HAMILTON MAN GETS APPOINTMENT.

Hon. Walter R. Rollo, Minister of Labor, has appointed James M. Brown, 57 South Gardiner avenue, as acting Provincial Business Agent of Examining Engineers. Mr. Brown, who for four years has been city engineer for the D.P. & T. Company, has been appointed as a result of his organization's success in obtaining an increase of 1 per cent and that of the deal pliers and others in that line of work are looking for an increase of forty per cent. The council decided to send a strong delegation to the next regular meeting of the Pulp Workers' Union, to instill some enthusiasm into the meeting, "as one member said."

#### CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

The attempt to ewing the Civic Employees' Union over to the O.B.U. has been thwarted, and the local will continue its affiliation with the Hamilton Herald. There has been a change in the secretaryship, Nat Moore having been replaced by E. Nesbit. One of the officials stated that the organization of the city for a further increase of five cents per hour.

#### STEEL, IRON AND TIN WORKERS' APPOINT BUSINESS AGENT.

The Steel, Iron and Tin Workers' Union held their regular meeting at the night in Molders' Hall. Fifty new members were initiated, bringing the total membership to 568. There were four candidates for the office of business agent. T. Theobald, M. Redding, B. Furey and G. Kemp. Mr. Kemp was elected.

A collection was taken up for a sick member which netted \$36; the union voted an additional \$50.

A motion to comply with the constitution re dues and initiation fees was laid over for one month.

In the absence of President McDonald and Vice-President Keit, B. Furey presided.

#### BUILDING TRADES' MASS MEETING.

Arrangements are being made by officers of the District Building Trades Council for a mass meeting of members of all the building trades unions affiliated with the council—13 in all. The meeting will be held in one of the large theatres for the purpose of informing the workmen of the stand of the Construction Contractors Association in refusing to confer with the council in regard to a blanket agreement, providing for a closed shop and an industrial relations board comprised of employers and employees.

#### LABOR TEMPLE DRIVE ON.

The Hamilton Labor Temple Association forward drive to raise \$25,000 by June 1 in order to start Labor's long overdue home, took definite shape Sunday, following a meeting of the directorate and special campaign committee elected at the recent annual meeting. H. J. Halford, who presided, briefly outlined the objects of the gathering. Secretary-Treasurer John Gryke reported that already great impetus had been given the drive, to the amount of several hundred dollars' worth of stock having been subscribed. He said that competition as to who could raise the largest amount of stock was on among the local organizations. Last Thursday Local No. 704, Steam and Operating Engineers' Union, fixed its objective at \$1,500, while the Iron and Steel Workers' Union decided to raise \$2,000.

Much discussion six team captains were decided upon, as follows: (A) John Gilles, (B) B. Fuery, (C) Matt Price, (D) J. Dennis, (E) George Deavlin, A. D. McGillivray. The following directors in the order named will act on each team: J. Roberts, H. Longfellow, A. Sherry, W. Cassidy, T. Mopham, H. J. Halford.

The captains and directors will meet next Sunday and the following Sunday another conference of the directorate and special committee will be held.

#### EASTERN CANADA.

#### DARTMOUTH BAKERS SEEK AGREEMENT.

The bread bakers and helpers of the city and Dartmouth have presented a new schedule to their employers with the request that it be adopted to come in force May 1 next. They propose that there be a wage increase of 25 per cent, that 48 hours constitute a full week's work, that the overtime rate of pay be 75 cents per hour. They request that the present system of night work be abolished and day work established, that no baker be called upon to work between midnight Dec. 24 and 7 a.m. Dec. 26, that no employee be discharged with-

out at least a week's notice, that members of the bakers' branch of the Federation of Labor have preference of employment, the employer having the right to employ non-union labor when union labor is not available, that union members be not discriminated against and that up-to-date sanitary conditions be provided in all bakeries.

The wages at present are \$18 to \$22 per week at a 35 per cent. raise would mean about \$23.50 to \$27.50, which it is claimed, on behalf of the workers, they are entitled to have.

Many of the points taken by the unions are in the nature of suggestions and requests; but they feel particularly strong on their application for an increase.

#### VICKERS EMPLOYEES THREATEN STRIKE.

A general strike of all the employees of the Montreal Vickers Limited is threatened.

Some time ago the men presented a demand for 90 cents an hour, but this was refused, the company, however, offering 80 cents. The men would not accept this and this week they presented a final demand for 95 cents per hour for everybody, and if this is refused a general strike will be called. At present the machine men are earning 70 cents an hour, electricians 70 cents and painters 60 cents.

#### MINTO MINERS WANT UNION RECOGNIZED.

The U.M.W. executive gave the managers of the smaller collieries in the Minto districts until this week to recognize the U.M.W. If the managers refuse a conciliation board will be applied for. President Baxter says the men of the smaller concerns outside the Minto Company are determined to have their union recognized. Mr. Baxter spent several days at Minto endeavoring to get the men to elect a union, but they refused. He is now endeavoring to get the men's organization. Some of the managers agreed to get together and discuss the situation. They now federated and when President Baxter left Minto they were undecided as to what to do, some of the managers being in favor of recognizing the union.

#### HALIFAX TIMBER WORKERS GET INCREASE.

Members of the Moncton painters union have completed a new agreement with the city commissioners by which they will receive 72 1-2 cents per hour for motormen-conductors. As it has been decided to carry on the railway on the one-day system this will cover the majority of the men on the cars. The schedule agreed to is as follows: One-man car operators, first 6 months, 57 1-2 cents per hour; second 6 months, 62 1-2 cents; third 6 months, 67 1-2 cents; fourth 6 months, 72 1-2 cents. The majority of the men will have the full increase at once.

Two-man car operators: First 6 months, 52 1-2 cents; second 6 months, 57 1-2 cents; beginning second year and after, 62 1-2 cents. A nine-hour day is to be worked, and time and a half for overtime will be paid after 9 1-4 hours have been worked. Time and a half will be paid for statutory holidays.

In regard to spare men the commissioners refused to give a guarantee of six hours, but one hour will be paid if no run is given, if the

#### MONCTON PAINTERS ON STRIKE.

Members of the Moncton painters union have gone on strike. They demand an eight-hour day and a wage of 60 and 70 cents an hour. A conference between the official union and the master painters failed to bring about a settlement of differences. At this meeting the master painters, it is stated, offered the men a 60 cent an hour, taking it for granted that carpenters, whose scale of wages it is claimed, average 10 cents an hour higher, would accept a 10 per cent demand of 70 cents an hour. The hours of work, under this offer, would be at the option of the men themselves. The offer was declined and 60 and 70 cents an hour with an eight-hour day.

#### SYDNEY MINES STEEL WORKERS GET INCREASES.

The steel workers at Sydney Mines, and all other employees outside of the colliery and railway departments have been granted a general increase of 60 cents an hour, which figuratively means almost 9 per cent. to 12 per cent. The advance affects almost 1,000 men.

Last week Super McKay sent for the committee of the A. F. of L., which consists of Wm. Collier, Thos. Inch, Dan. Cameron and Wm. Gilmore, when the question of wages was discussed and it is understood the offer of the company was in view of the long period of trade depression, will be accepted by them.

#### DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN WARTIME PROVINCES CLOSE.

Officers have gone from Ottawa to the effect that the Government employment bureaus in the Maritime Provinces are to be closed April 30, if they are not taken over by the Provincial Governments. This applies to the Halifax bureau, and the many men who utilize it in securing employment are much chagrined at the possibility of its being closed. It is understood that the cost of maintenance is the chief reason for the closing of the Provincial Governments take over and operate the bureaus the Federal Government will continue to beget. The cost of maintenance is about \$6,000. It is reported that the Moncton bureau, which has received similar notice to close, is to be continued, whether by the Federal or Provincial Government, or by both, is not known.

#### MONTREAL LONGSHOREMEN GET INCREASE.

An increase of ten cents an hour is granted longshoremen in the port of Montreal under a new agreement recently signed between the Syndicate Longshoremen's Association of the port of Montreal and the steamship companies. The agreement is effective during the 1920 season of navigation.

#### TORONTO TO ACQUIRE THE STREET RAILWAY.

Toronto's bill for acquisition of the Toronto Railway Company, and its operative by a commission will be laid on the table by the Committee of the Legislature last week with the added amendment that the commissioners may be paid a salary.

#### ST. JOHN LABOR WINS IN PRIMARIES.

The features of the St. John, N. B. primaries in Monday were the defeat of Commissioner G. Fred Fisher for re-nomination, the success of Commissioner John Thornton and of Fred A. Campbell, chairman of the Trades and Labor Council, nominated for commissioners, and the defeat of the proposition to tax abutters for street paving by a vote of 1,355 to 4,687.

Former Mayor James H. Frink was also nominated for commissioner, and he, with Messrs. Thornton, Campbell and H. H. McLennan, will be candidates for two commissioners to be elected in the city election on April 26.

No candidates for the majority nomination were voted for, as only two, E. Allan Schofield and John A.



A demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square on March 13th against the high cost of living. Resolutions were passed urging the Government to "cut its losses and clear the decks," thereby lowering the prices and officers to be careless in educating the public to the work and aims of this organization.

#### EXPORT TRADE IN FLOUR TO LESSEN, SAYS U. F. A. HEAD.

The big export trade of the millers during the war time period is over, was the opinion expressed on Tuesday morning by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta. During the war European countries were glad to get flour but now that every endeavor is being made to establish industries on a peace footing all they want to do is to buy the wheat and grind it themselves. This for the present, is leaving a good deal of flour in the hands of the millers, but a market will be found for it eventually.

In France, the dockers refuse to unload flour, and the reports from there are to the effect that only what is wanted, and no flour. Mills are being established, and busy grinding from the raw material, as the mill of flour is required in the country. This same state of affairs applies to practically every European country.

In discussing the price of wheat, Mr. Wood did not think it likely that the price would come down. There is very little wheat left in Canada now, and the crop of 1920, he thought, will be sold at about the same prices as prevailing now.

#### WESTERN CANADA.

#### EDMONTON ST. RY. EMPLOYEES' NEW AGREEMENT.

Edmonton Street Railway employees have completed a new agreement with the city commissioners by which they will receive 72 1-2 cents per hour for motormen-conductors. As it has been decided to carry on the railway on the one-day system this will cover the majority of the men on the cars. The schedule agreed to is as follows: One-man car operators, first 6 months, 57 1-2 cents per hour; second 6 months, 62 1-2 cents; third 6 months, 67 1-2 cents; fourth 6 months, 72 1-2 cents. The majority of the men will have the full increase at once.

Two-man car operators: First 6 months, 52 1-2 cents; second 6 months, 57 1-2 cents; beginning second year and after, 62 1-2 cents. A nine-hour day is to be worked, and time and a half for overtime will be paid after 9 1-4 hours have been worked. Time and a half will be paid for statutory holidays.

In regard to spare men the commissioners refused to give a guarantee of six hours, but one hour will be paid if no run is given, if the

#### DOMINION COAL CO.'S OUTPUT FOR MARCH.

The total output at the Dominion Coal Company collieries for the month of March was 292,568 tons. The output for March, 1919, was 275,051 tons. The mines worked much steadier last month than for many previous months and gave an output greater than any since April, 1918, when 294,740 tons were produced. The company is now operating a new colliery, No. 24, which only started a few months ago. On the other hand the Hub colliery is being dismantled and the output obtained from it in 1918 and 1919 was much larger than the output now being obtained from 24, which at best averages 100 tons daily. Number 17, another new colliery, though only giving a very small output, must be taken into consideration. The Dominion Coal Company has installed radial machines in almost all the mines, which is another reason why future outputs should be on the increase.

An economist says "a man worth \$2,000 in 1913 finds it now worth only \$570," but what man who had \$2,000 in 1913 has been able to hang to it this long?"

#### OPPOSE OVERTIME.

Secretary of Labor Wilson of the United States has stopped overtime in his department, except in emergency cases. This order is in effect that creates a public attention to the work and aims of this organization.

"There is no simple formula for treating overtime in the American lean people," said President Steward. "It comes home to us, however, with constantly accentuated force, that the condition of affairs will improve with about the same speed as favorable public opinion develops toward our cause."

#### DAYLIGHT SAVING IS MATTER FOR TOWNS AND CITIES.

Sir George Foster, replying to J. E. Armstrong, in the House this week, said the Government had no daylight saving bill under consideration at the present time. It was entirely a matter for the towns and cities who wished to adopt it.

Mr. Armstrong said he had received many letters and telegrams of protest against any bill being passed this year.

Speaking further on the question, Sir George Foster said this question had now assumed somewhat of an international status. The Government did not contemplate bringing in any bill, "but if the enterprising cities and towns wanted to adopt the system there was nothing to stop them doing so."

#### VALUE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

In urging the value of publicity, President Steward of the National Federation of Federal Employees, of United States, calls on affiliates and officers to be careless in educating the public to the work and aims of this organization.

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#### Garbage Phone

The Public is notified that the number of the Garbage Phone (Queen 94) which appears on the printed Rule Cards now in possession of households has been changed to Queen 1250, Local 22. This number will be available between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

#### A. F. MACALLUM,

Commissioner of Works  
Ottawa, April 6th, 1920.

**Pembroke Woolen Mills Limited.**  
ONTARIO

**Drink Sanitaris Mineral Water**  
Sanitaris Dry Ginger Ale  
All Soft Drinks bottled at the Springs, at Arnprior, Ont.  
OTTAWA WAREHOUSE  
373 SPARKS STREET. PHONE Q.3729  
SANITARIS LIMITED.

**Civic Wood Dept.**  
DRY MILLWOOD  
\$5.50 Cord  
To Clear Out  
Good Quality in FOUR FOOT LENGTHS  
Wood Dept, City Hall, or Woodyard, Stanley Avenue.  
A. F. MACALLUM,  
Commissioner of Works.

**SILVER**

Over 30,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal.

Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.55 with premium. You can make no mistake.

Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in prices is announced.

Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed.

Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted check to the—

**Quebec Mining Corporation,**  
NORTH TEMISKAMING, P. Q.

Having first read over the prospectus of Quebec Mining Corporation, I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Province of \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ occupation \_\_\_\_\_ hereby subscribe for \_\_\_\_\_ Shares of "QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION," at par value \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable (50 Cents per share) amounting in all to \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, for which I enclose you herewith my check in full payment.

Please issue my Shares Certificate, and send it to my name and address.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES.

U. S. STRIKE ENGINEERED BY O.B.U. I.W.W. TO DISRUPT LOYAL LABOR SAYS PALMER

Attorney-General Says Move Was To Be First Step Towards Drawing Proletarian Masses Into Pathway of Revolution.

WASHINGTON, April 14. — An effort to completely upset the ranks of organized labor and to establish a new industrial order in the United States...

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British Premier's Call For a Class War.

Mr. Lloyd George has told the Coalition Liberals that a great new party had burst into politics; its programme was by the common ownership of industry, to secure for producers by hand or brain the full fruit of their labor.

Views of Labor M. P.'s. The following replies of Labor M. P.'s to the Premier's challenge have been given to the Daily Herald:

Mr. Arthur Henderson. "Why Mr. Lloyd George has chosen this moment to carry out his plans for the fusion of the Coalition parties is not difficult to understand.

Mr. Lloyd George well understands that when the country realizes that Labor is pledged to a vigorous and constitutional prosecution of its policy of constructive reform, the swing of popular opinion towards the Labor Party will be accelerated.

Mr. Lloyd George knows quite well, in fact, that it is the conservative character of his reconstruction programme that wins for Labor the support of the electors.

Mr. W. Adamson. In saving it is impossible to have any understanding with the Socialist Party, the Prime Minister seems to have forgotten—if he has not forgotten, it is convenient for him to ignore—the anxiety with which he sought to secure the co-operation of Labor in forming his first Government.

Mr. J. R. Clynes. The move of the Prime Minister is designed solely to manoeuvre himself into a stronger position, and he is therefore subordinating national interests to party advantage.

Mr. Neil Maclean. Mr. Lloyd George seems to be color-blind, and apparently everything presents itself to him in the color of "Red".

Mr. John Hodge. The Prime Minister's speech is simply claptrap. I do not believe it will succeed in misleading any substantial body of people.

Mr. Lloyd George seems to be color-blind, and apparently everything presents itself to him in the color of "Red".

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY



In Europe alone, Cruel Cold and Famine are stalking among MILLIONS of hapless mites and stricken mothers, who are without Food, without Fires, and without Shelter.

"And all the time outside our very doors, a multitude of helpless children and stricken mothers are perishing for want of food and clothes—

The above is an extract taken from an appeal sent out to the people of Great Britain by the "Save the Children Fund".

Conditions in Europe are without parallel in the history of the world and one asks where will it all end.

"We have won the war. We are justly proud. We are spending on our well-earned amusements and our comfortable meals millions of pounds every day.

"Cruel cold and famine are stalking amongst these hapless mites, without clothing, without fires, without shelter, and spreading their miserable agony far and wide. It is a terrible fact that in some districts there is not a child alive under the age of 7 years.

There is very little difference between one man and another, but what little there is is very important! Especially on election days—Justice.

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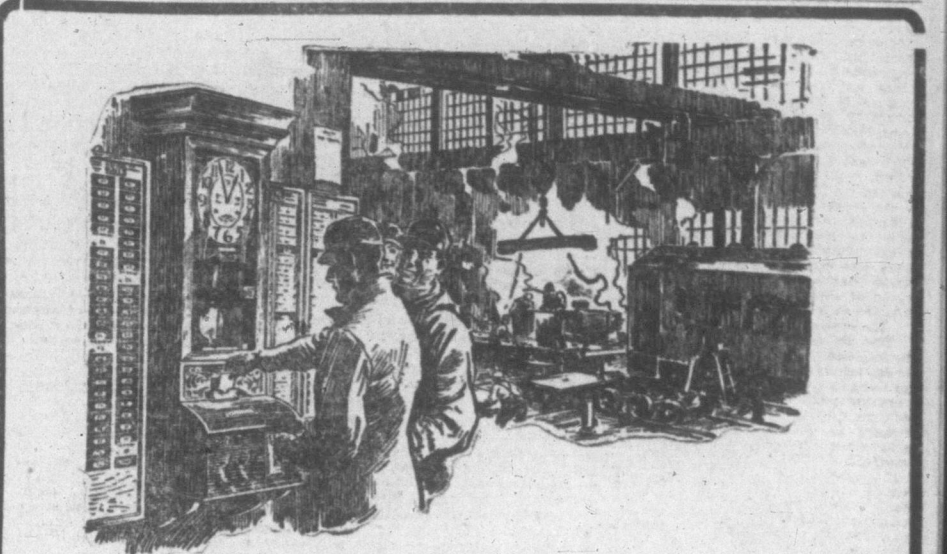
There is very little difference between one man and another, but what little there is is very important! Especially on election days—Justice.

6,501 PAID INCOME TAXES IN 1917.

The total amount collected in income from taxpayers for 1917 period was \$9,598,934.74, according to a return tabled in the House this week by Sir Henry Drayton, for W. C. Kennedy, North Essex.

A.F. of L. to Meet at Montreal

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, when in Montreal last week stated that it has been definitely decided that the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Montreal next June.



A Satisfactory Pay Envelope

Every good workman is willing to give an honest hour's work for an hour's pay, but he likes to feel sure that he is getting credit for every minute he spends on a job.

International Job Time Recorder

You insert your job card in a slot and the exact time you commenced the job is PRINTED on your card. Then again, when the job is finished you again have the machine PRINT the exact time.

The International always stands for a square deal in working time.

Head Office and Factory: Campbell Ave., Toronto, Ont. Branches in All Principal Cities.

(Also makers of Hollerith Electric Tabulators and Dayton Computing Scales)

DOMINION RAYNSTERS

"Made-in-Canada" Raincoats

The All-Weather Coats

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



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 RAYNSTERS" are cloth coats, inner-lined with rubber. In appearance, they are correct in style and suitable for any time or occasion.

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

ASK FOR MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

When You Spend Your Made-in-Canada Dollar

EVERY time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the Counter—ask for Made-in-Canada Goods!

THEN you will have more Made-in-Canada dollars coming your way.

EVERY time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows, Canada will grow.

THE Made-in-Canada Idea is good for Everybody: It is a stimulant for Canadian Raw Materials, Canadian Labor and Canadian Capital.

INSIST on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia.

FOR High Ideals—for general Made-in-Canada Prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada Goods for me Every Time!"

The Best Advertising Medium

"PRINTERS' INK," the highest authority on advertising mediums, makes the following statement:

"A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than any ordinary newspaper, in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 20,000 readers, is of far more value to the business man who advertises than an ordinary paper with 100,000 subscribers."

The Canadian Labor Press has a circulation that will surprise a good many. It has a combined average circulation of over 30,000.

BOLSHEVISM AS IT IS; SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

(By J. E. Oupovalov, Chairman of the Volzhsk Metal Workers' Union, Member of the Ural Trades Union Delegation now in Great Britain.)

The Bolsheviks allege that they are Socialists—nay, more, that they are Communists—and that their aim is to establish Socialism not only in Russia, but in the whole world. It is, however, not enough that they should proclaim themselves Socialists, deeds must prove that their aims are in accordance with the theories of Socialism and that they would actually lead to Socialism.

I myself am a convinced Socialist, and I believe that the fundamental premises of the realizability of Socialism would be a fully-developed and prosperous industrial, agricultural and political liberty, and a widespread culture. But, above all, Socialism cannot be imposed by force and aggression, it will only come as the result of a voluntary and collective subordination of the majority of the community to its central authority, and this authority must be founded on a profound and firm conviction of their task and the means of its realization. Without such premises, Socialism is impossible.

On closer investigation of Russian Socialism, we shall see that not only the Bolsheviks, but the Socialists, are consciously destroying the State that has been achieved at the price of a prolonged struggle against Tsarist autocracy.

Extermination of Intellectuals. The Bolsheviks have seized power by means of armed aggression and prolonged to this day, was to exterminate the best intellectual forces of the country, those forces which fought for the liberation of Labor, and whose leaders perished on the scaffold, in prison and in exile.

While the Bolsheviks were masters of the province of Nizhni-Novgorod I was employed at the Sormovo Works and was a member of the Council of Workers' Deputies. In the course of a short space of time I was imprisoned three times, and twice officially sentenced to death. I escaped by the chance of the intervention of my party comrades and members of the intelligentsia were shot.

It was the same throughout the whole of Russia, and I affirm that the number of persons who perished at the hands of the Bolsheviks during the last two years greatly exceeds the number of victims during the whole reign of Nicholas Romanov and his predecessors.

Organizations independent of any political party, were transformed by the Bolsheviks into party organizations and subordinated to the commissaries. The same was done with the co-operative societies, which were transformed into party co-operatives. All social principles were exterminated, the co-operatives were transformed into private Communist shops, and the co-operatives were transformed into party co-operatives.

No Real Soviet Power. The Bolsheviks affirm, and it is believed abroad, that power in Russia belongs to freely-elected Soviets. In reality elections are conducted under pressure or even by order of the Bolsheviks. Soviets are "constituted" by the Bolsheviks, and are simply dispersed.

The seizure of power by the Bolsheviks on November 7, 1917, coincided with the sittings of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Bolsheviks wanted to form a new Government composed exclusively of members of their own party, and a Government of their own party, and a Government of their own party, and a Government of their own party.

In February, 1918, after the conclusion of the shameful Brest-Litovsk Treaty, the Soviet of Workers' Deputies met in Nizhni-Novgorod for the purpose of electing delegates to the All-Russian Congress, which would be called upon to decide the question of peace. The Bolsheviks immediately sent a band of armed Letts and we were dispersed.

In March, 1918, the Sormovo workers demanded the re-election of the Soviet. After a severe struggle the re-elections took place, the Mensheviks and Social-Revolutionaries obtaining a majority. But the former Bolshevik Soviet refused to hand over the management to the newly-elected body, and the latter were dispersed by armed Red Guards on April 8.

Workmen Dispersed by Force. In connection with Russia's complete industrial and commercial ruin, resulting from the Bolsheviks' attempts to introduce Socialism by force, a wave of discontent passed over Russia, finding expression in the general peasant and workers' strikes. These strikes were unorganized, the insurgents, lacking arms, were of course, unable to resist the detachments of Letts, Mazyars and Chinese, and together with their families, paid a heavy price for daring to be dissatisfied with the "Workers' and Peasants' Government."

Mindful of the rising wrath of a people, organized Labor realized the necessity of directing this movement, and, while endeavoring to keep the people from useless sacrifices, to prevent the masses from falling under the influence of reaction.

On June 22, 1918, the Social-Democratic Committee at Sormovo called a Provincial Non-Party Labor Conference for the purpose of discussing current events; 350 delegates present, representing 350,000 workers. The afternoon meeting passed off safely, but before the opening of the evening meeting a detachment of Letts, Mazyars and Chinese, who had gathered in front of the conference premises were fired upon by a Lettish detachment by order of the Bolsheviks, and that several peaceful workers were killed and wounded.

I fail to understand how many of our Western comrades can imagine the Bolsheviks, who have abolished all civic rights and liberties. If they are dissatisfied with their standard of rights, if they wish to acquire influence in the management of industry or to nationalize this or the other of its branches, all this can be accomplished by exercising their political rights. Let them send their addresses to Parliament, and they will achieve their purpose by peaceful means without having recourse to the destructive methods of the Bolsheviks.

A Bird in the Hand. The sun shone on the gold cross of St. Paul's, on the untidy groups of people gathered on the steps below, on the little lady in black who slipped and fell, on the handmaid, on the wedding pigeons that flapped lazily from another of the outstretched hands that offered them food. They were not hungry; they were, indeed, already overtired, unlike many of those who saved up portions of their daily bread for this lunchtime diversion. But they belonged emphatically to the class of pigeons that will eat out of anybody's hand, in which respect they possibly resembled some of those who fed them.

"I do adore pigeons!" cried one enchanted girl, as a fat bird came to her. "Look, Wilfrid, isn't it a lamb?" Wilfrid was unresponsive. Pigeons to him were things that you shoot at with a gun. He had no use for pigeons that were lambs. Pamela, he reflected, was sentimental about animals. She loved to rescue stray dogs and cats, which were much better dealt with by the authorities, and which were finally left to the mounds when Pamela rushed off after her next class. Still, Pamela was Pamela; and he had no use, personally, for women who were not rather absurd; dear things, admit animals, but Pamela was certainly a social success with the pigeons of St. Paul's. Young men and women from neighboring offices, who came every day to feed the birds, found themselves deserted for this pretty idler from the West End. "Praps it's her rings," said a work girl enviously. "Diamonds!"

"You can have her diamonds," retorted another. "Give me her hat. That velvet looks a treat with the bird of Paradise, don't it?" "Lady fond of birds?" observed a road-sweeper, who stood smoking at the elbow of Pamela's husband. "Yes, rather, yes," said Wilfrid. He welcomed support for his masculine isolation. No use for this sort of thing, himself, he went on easily. "Good sport, pigeon shooting, in the South of France, where it's done, don't you know?" "That's right," said the road-sweeper, but merely as a form of polite acquiescence. "I take it you don't believe in the brotherhood of animals, now?" Pamela's husband was sure he did not believe in the brotherhood of animals. He supposed it was the same thing as the training of the dogs, of which he remembered reading when he was a boy at Winchester. He was not a crank, anyway, whatever the road-sweeper thought. "Oh, well," he smiled, "I've no use for the kind of brute who overdrives his horses or kicks his dogs about; and I subscribe to a paper for the Prevention of What-not, and all that. But I don't profess to think sport is wrong."

"Perhaps you're right," said his companion, genially. This encouraged Wilfrid expanded his theory. "Sport keeps a nation from getting soft, that's the way I look at it," he proceeded. The little lady in black reached them. The road-sweeper thanked her and gratefully joined the little group. Wilfrid smiled ironically as he contemplated the picture of a pierced bird of Paradise, dripping with gore. "We are a goodly people," he observed. "In no other country in the world would you find people—quite decent fellows, too, some of them—bothering about the feelings of some feathered creature in an African forest. Of course, I grant you it don't seem particularly necessary to slaughter birds just to trim women's hats. But, then, women—bless them!" His wife, tired of feeding birds in the hand, came and joined the group, studying the printed appeal for the life of the bird in the bush. "Ugh! What a horrible picture!" she said with a little shrug of distaste. "Why can't these cranks preach their sentimental rubbish without offending one's taste as well?"

The sun shone down on the overfed, waddling pigeons, on the little groups of kind people throwing crumbs, on the gold cross of St. Paul's and on the glowing colors of the bird of Paradise that lay coiled with perfect taste round the hat of the woman who adored pigeons.

BOARD RECOMMENDS INCREASES FOR N. S. WORKERS. An increase in the scale of wages paid to employees in the coal mines of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is recommended in a report made to the Minister of Labor by the Board of Conciliation which investigated the disputes between the company and men.

SHAM "UNION" BLOWS UP. The Actors' Fidelity League has blown up and the Actors' Equity Association will admit all eligible members of the defunct outfit. The League was formed during the New York actors' recent strike and received the blessing of theatrical managers, who vowed that they would close their theatres before they would recognize the Actors' Equity Association.

BRITISH RY. UNION SEEK AN INCREASE

Sliding Scale Adopted in January Opens Way. New trouble over wages is looming up on British railways. The settlement reached in January has already been condemned in newspapers, and on Saturday executives of the Railwaymen's Unions brought before the Central Wages Board a claim for another flat rate for an advance of £1 weekly.

The outstanding feature of the January settlement was the institution of a sliding scale which automatically advanced wages by one shilling weekly to meet every first points increase in the cost of living. Since the acceptance of this principle the men are entitled to one shilling advance, but the new claim of £1 weekly is intended to be additional to the assured sliding scale increase.

The success of the Dockers' Union in establishing in open court their claims for a minimum wage of 15 shillings daily together with the recent advances gained by the miners, have whetted the appetites in every industry, and the railway men's new demand is the precursor of many big wage claims to be discussed in the near future. It is significant that in these negotiations the two rival unions, the Locomotive Engineers, led by Bromley, and the National Union of Engineers, headed by Thomas, are for the first time making common cause. Only the railway shopmen, who depend on the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to further their claims, are standing outside the present discussion.

No hasty action is probable, as the January settlement established the National Wage Board by which such questions must be investigated for one month before a strike occurs. The profferer is one of the excuses—one of the good excuses, which the "Reds" offer for their present attitude. And if the "Reds" would only centre their attention there and help us get rid of the profferers, that would be doing a regenerative and constructive act.

Two Pictures. All's right with the world? I don't know. In Hyde Park I saw two well-dressed nurses in a panic. Each wheeled a costly carriage—I cannot call it by such a common name as a "pram"—and in each carriage, as Daisy Ashford would say, was a sumptuous infant in rain! Let not one drop fall on these precious charges. Up with the hoods, and the boys who had been sitting to Parkians and safety! Quite right, top.

But I came to the Green Park. Six little boys approached me. Four sat on a small soap box on wheels, pulled by two others. When they saw me looking curiously at the chariot the riders jumped off. I wondered why. I looked inside. Yes, there was a hidden baby at the bottom of the box—no, two! Twins!

I don't think I ever saw such a thing in London before. Tiny mites, perhaps three weeks old, fast asleep, their little arms pinched with the cold, their only shelter the forms of the boys who had been sitting above, if not actually upon them. I watched the chariot go cheerily over Westminster Bridge, skilfully dodging the traffic. Then I went to hear a well-known bishop speak on equality of opportunity. —Daily Herald, London.

COST OF LIVING IN U. S. COAL REGIONS

Miners' Wages Increased Only 49 Per Cent. Since 1914. The cost of living in the anthracite mining regions has increased 92 per cent. since 1914, while the wages of the mine workers have advanced only 49 per cent. since that same period, according to figures submitted by representatives of the miners at today's meeting of the sub-committee appointed to negotiate a new wage agreement for the hard coal fields.

While the increase in the day men in some instances is in excess of that given the contract workers, the miners pointed out they were applied to exceptional low wage rates. The home workers also presented family budgets, prepared in the mining region, showing that it cost \$2.12 per year for the necessities of life. They provided for no luxuries and omitted many things which are not necessities, according to our American standards, the miners declared. Figures prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics, showing the "minimum comfort budget" for a mine worker's family is \$2,242.94, they said. While the budget takes as a basis a family of five, the mine workers declared, the average miner's family consists of more than five persons.

The budget and figures were presented by the miners in reply to statistics produced by the operators to show that the average earnings of the mine workers were approximately \$1,500 per year, and represented a living wage. Figures also attacked the accuracy of the miners' figures, which purport to show that the average wage of the daymen in the anthracite fields is but \$300 per year, and the contract men from \$1,200 to \$1,400. The mine owners presented data showing that the wage advances received by the workers since 1914 average approximately 79 per cent. Reports from the mining region received here today declared, the coal companies had placed an embargo on local deliveries and are making deliveries on retroactive contracts, which will not increase to meet any increased cost

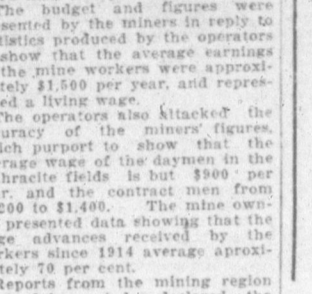
JOINT COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY OF MANITOBA. The personnel of the joint council of industry for Manitoba, to be established under the Industrial Conditions Act will, according to information from official sources at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, be as follows: Chairman, Chief Justice T. G. Mathers, Court of King's Bench; representatives of labor, Alderman W. B. Simpson and H. J. W. Powers, president of the Trades and Labor Council; representatives of the employers, John Stovel, of Stovel and Company, printers, and H. B. Loyal, of Manitoba Bridge and Iron Workers.

The council will come into operation at an early date and under the act all labor disputes will have to be submitted to it before a strike or lockout can occur.

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, 123 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

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What an Independent Investigator Said Under Date of Wednesday, March 17

Two Canadian gentlemen, Mr. Willard and Mr. Denault, who became sufficiently interested in this company's proposition to consider investing in it, herewith reproduce the telegram they see the oil field and the company's holdings with their own eyes. We took the precaution to go to Texas and sent to Mr. Denyes, General Manager of Canadian-American Resources, Ltd.

L. E. DENYES, Manager, Canadian-American Resources, Limited, 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto. We met Judge Stephens and toured Burk Burnett oil field, around your property. Mr. Willard and I find more than double the number of wells adjacent to this property than is shown in blue print. A man must see this field to realize its magnitude. It is most wonderful. Leaving tonight.

This company makes conservative statements as to its properties and its prospects, as the above telegram shows, but we could very properly make some astonishingly alluring forecasts as to the profits and dividends that will come to this company when a few of our wells are driven. We shall be ready to start work very soon, and should have a number of wells flowing by mid-summer. It is likely that the present generous Bonus of Common Stock will be reduced when the oil starts to come in. We own 60% interest in the leases of 4,818 acres right in the producing area of the Burk Burnett oil field. These leases are valued at this moment in excess of \$6,000,000.00, and their potential value, when wells are driven, is greater in millions of dollars than any person would feel capable of putting down in figures. We might state that, in one year, in the Burk Burnett oil field alone, over \$9,880,000.00 was paid in dividends, equal to over 200 per cent. on the capital actually expended. Wonderful returns to the investor are within expectations on this proposition.

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STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Company has acquired from Frank Patton, I. H. Spikes, O. H. Heaver, James A. Stephens and Clay Donovan, of the State of Texas, one of the United States of America, a sixty per cent. (60%) interest in 4,818.47 acres of oil land in the Counties of Cotton and Tillman, in the State of Oklahoma, for the price of \$299,095.00 in cash. The Company has agreed to pay a commission not exceeding Ten per cent. (10%) to persons for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for the shares offered to the public, or for procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares of the company. The estimate of the amount of the preliminary expenses of incorporation of the Company is Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00). The Head Office of the Company is situated at 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Copy of the prospectus was filed with the Provincial Secretary of the Nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1919.

CAPITALIZATION

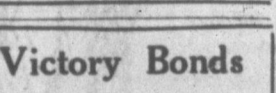
Authorized Capital, \$50,000,000. Common Stock, \$35,000,000. Preferred Stock, \$15,000,000. We offer for sale, Treasury Stock. Proceeds to be used for development of Oil Wells on our Texas Leases \$500,000.00 (50,000 Shares) 7% Cumulative Preferred Shares (Par Value, \$10 each), with 100% Bonus of Common Stock. Dividends on Preferred Stock accrue from date of issue, and are payable quarterly. Literature and Full Information Furnished on Request.

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# Black Horse ALE and PORTER

## THIRTY DAYS OF TALK YET NO LEGISLATION

Continued from Page One.

Willing to reconstruct it so that it would be of real value.

Mr. Geo. Boyce, of Carleton, Ont., contributed a rare addition to the debate when he stated:

"Look at the European nations. There is not one of them but has a twelve or fourteen-hour day.

"As a member of this House I am just as anxious for the welfare of our people as any one else. I voted for an eight-hour day I believe I would be voting against the best interests of the Dominion."

Mr. Geo. Boyce went on to do well to read a little of the conditions actually existing in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Sweden, and many other European countries before making such another ridiculous statement. In Great Britain the farm laborers, by national agreement, have enjoyed a fifty-hour work week during summer months and a forty-eight-hour work week during the winter months for the past year, and most people are conversant with the fact that the eight-hour day now prevails to a very large degree among the industrial workers of the countries above enumerated and generally speaking by legislative enactment.

Mr. Nesbitt, of North Oxford, Ont., also showed that he did not read the statistics of the Labor Department as to strikes and lockouts when he stated:

"Employers fully realize that the labor unions are quite capable of making arrangements as to the hours of labor in the various industries. In recent years, so far as I know there has been no trouble on that score."

It seems almost incredible that with the memory of the machinists' strike of last year throughout Ontario, the long standing dispute at the Kingston Locomotive Works and many others that a member of an Ontario constituency could deliberately make such a statement. Statistics show that one of the most general causes of Labor disputes has been, through the desire to obtain shorter hours.

Mr. Cookshutt, Brantford, Ont., whilst generally sympathetic with the resolution qualified his sympathy by stating that in legislating for an eight-hour-day for Canada we must pay regard to what other nations are going to do about it and in this respect said:

"If Germany is going to work 12, 15 or 16 hours to say nothing of Japan, China and other countries who under-pay their labor and exact very long hours the eight-hour day cannot bring about the best results."

Mr. Burnham interjecting, inquired: "Do I understand the honorable gentleman to say that the Chinese must agree to that?"

Mr. Cookshutt continuing said: "I did not say so but I say it is desirable that all nations so far as possible should agree to it. I hope we are a little more advanced than the Chinese but they are coming up pretty fast, and they are competing with us, and we must have some attention to what is going on in outside nations."

The heart of Mr. John Sexsmith, of Peterboro East, Ont., also went out to the laboring man of Canada but perhaps his final remarks are the most conclusive as to his real opinions.

"If this resolution is pressed to a vote I do not think it would be wise to say by our actions in this House that an eight-hour work day should be the standard work day all over Canada."

Mr. Chas. R. Harrison, Nipissing, Ont., made a useful contribution to the debate, placing on Hansard extra-territorial information in the United States, New Zealand, Australia, France and Italy relative to the enactment of eight-hour legislation in those countries, and wound up by saying:

"I expect the question will come up in the House in the course of the bill, and I expect to say a great deal more on it than I have to-night, but if it comes to a vote I can assure you that I am going to vote in favor of this resolution."

Others taking part in the debate were Mr. Fielding, Mr. Alphonse Verreuil, Mr. D. C. Doherty, Mr. Rowell and Mr. Doherty, the latter two speakers dealing mostly with the rights of the Federal Government in the matter of the British North America Act, neither conclusively stating that the Federal Government had power to deal with this matter. Mr. Doherty winding up by saying:

"When that convention (passed at the Washington Labor Conference) arrives at their official decision I do not think that we shall be in any very great difficulty in determining what action is incumbent upon us."

Generally speaking, Mr. Doherty left the impression that it would lie within the duties of the different Provincial Legislatures to deal with this question.

Mr. John H. Burnham, recognizing the academic nature of his resolution, withdrawing the motion stated:

"The object of the resolution has been fully attained and as it serves no further purpose than that declared by the Minister of Justice, I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

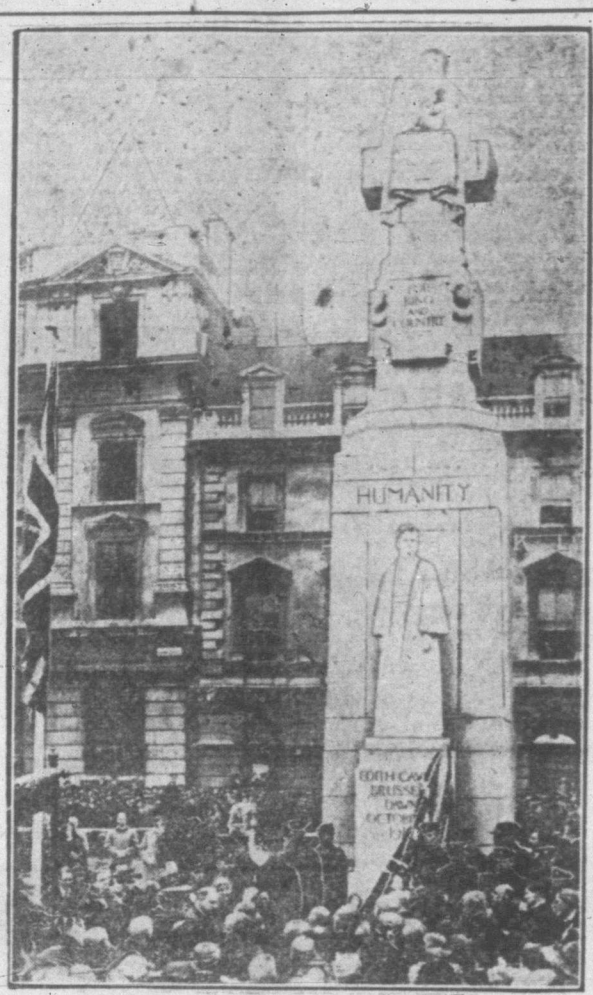
Thanks are due to Mr. Burnham if only for securing the members of Parliament, the debaters, as to their ideas on this important matter and with the information we were able to get from the Federal Government that every worker loses no time in acquainting the member for the constituency wherein he resides with the details relative to the enactment of the eight-hour legislation.

Merchants' Shipping Act.

Another important bill which has been presented and already received the assent of the House of Commons is the bill introduced by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, amending the Merchants' Shipping Act so that owners of sailing vessels of 750 tons or less, could secure masters for the same on a less qualification than previously existed. The Hon. D. D. McKenzie vigorously attacked his amendment throughout its entire passage through Parliament, and the following statement made by him on April 6, when the bill was in committee, is worthy of repetition:

"We have only two ocean fronts in this country, one on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic. On

## LONDON'S MONUMENT TO EDITH CAVELL



The memory of Edith Cavell is perpetuated by an imposing monument erected in St. Martin's Place, London, which was unveiled by H.M. Queen Alexandra in person. The photograph, taken just after the unveiling of the memorial, shows Nurse Cavell's sister standing at the base of the shaft.

both ocean fronts there are a Master's Association and both of these associations protest against this legislation as degrading their profession. All I can do is to bring these communications to the attention of the minister but if he happens to have some influence brought to bear upon him by people who have ships and who care nothing for the crew of the vessels, care nothing for anything except to make dollars for themselves, and care not whether their masters are qualified or not, that if he is influenced by such men the responsibility is his. That is not my language, that is the language of the Halifax Board who say that if any person wants to look properly for a qualified master and will give him a proper wage they can get him but they cannot secure a first-class master for second rate pay."

Mr. Duff, Lunenburg, N.S., seemed to be the chief supporter of Mr. Ballantyne in securing the passage of this measure which, finally received its third reading in its original form on April 8.

The Franchise Act.

One of the most important measures will be before the House is the Franchise Act. This act has secured its first reading and is in the committee stage, many of the clauses already having been sanctioned. Too much importance cannot be attached from a worker's standpoint to a few of the clauses.

Clause 10 prohibits any companies or associations to contribute for election purposes. In discussing this clause Mr. Maharg said: "According to this section, no group of labor men, returned soldiers or others (then interjected some honorable members, "farmers") can group themselves together unless they become incorporated to assist financially in the election of a candidate."

Mr. Guthrie replying stated the object aimed at is to prevent men from grouping together and using their joint contributions for the purpose of assisting in an election campaign. Mr. Guthrie went on by saying:

"The former act provides that no company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone, etc., etc. That would prevent a group or coalition just as under the present act."

The draftsman of the present bill, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, is I must say an experienced man and he changed the language into an incorporated company or association, etc."

Mr. J. H. Sinclair strongly supported this section, stating at the same time that the real cure is publicity of campaign funds. Mr. Guthrie pointed out that there is such a provision in the new act, but it is the same provision as in the former law. By agreement this section is left over for further discussion. If this section is allowed to pass there is no doubt that contributions from labor organizations, co-operative societies, united farmers' organizations or other voluntary associations not formed exclusively for political purposes will be illegal. The millionaire partner or director of a

## hugs corporation will still be able to accumulate great sums to political campaign funds, but the worker will be prevented from using their accumulated funds for the support of candidates.

Too much attention cannot be given by workers to this section, and their protests against its enactment should be sent immediately to their member of Parliament.

Clause 11 of the act prohibits persons or electors not resident in Canada from canvassing votes or in any way endeavoring to induce voters to vote for any candidate at an election. This clause has been approved, and therefore labor organizers not resident in Canada will need to be very circumspect in advising their members to support candidates who may be favorable to labor legislation, or to oppose those who have shown their antagonism towards labor unions.

The following extract from the proceedings in committee, of March 25, is very illuminating.

Mr. Power: Notwithstanding the very lucid explanation of the acting Solicitor-General, I am still opposed to this clause. I expect we will very shortly have in this country a strong Labor Party. The Labor Party are about to organize and will perhaps need in their organization the help and assistance of some members of their body in the United States.

Mr. Power: I see no reason why they should not be allowed to come in.

An hon. member: Keep them out.

Mr. Power:—to help in an election by speeches. More than that, we shall also have, I think—

An hon. member: We have not enough Socialists here now.

Mr. Power:—strong Prohibition party. I see no reason, for instance, why "Pussyfoot" Johnson, who is now in England, should not come here, and yet if "Pussyfoot" Johnson were to come here he might be put in jail and then the president of the Privy Council would be in trouble.

An hon. member: Even Billy Sunday might come here.

Mr. Power: In any of these cases it might be pleaded that intervention on the part of strangers would be perfectly legitimate. Lord Jellicoe could even come here and explain his naval proposals. I would not like to see Lord Jellicoe put in jail.

Mr. Guthrie: I would not like to see him here engaged in an election campaign either.

Clause 12 is similar to the old Election Act whereby canvassing of electors to the polls, etc., in hired vehicles is forbidden. Most of the members agreed that if this section was enforced they would possibly all be broke. Notwithstanding this the section passed as submitted. It seems to me with the quiet understanding that no one would be expected to observe it.

Hours Unsatisfactory.

Clause 15 relates to employees being given two additional hours every day for the closing hours of the purpose of voting.

Clause 16 states that the hours for the polls being open shall be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Trades Congress Executive for the past three years have asked for election days to be made public holidays, failing that, that the hours of polling be from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, replying to the Trades and Labor Congress deputations, under date March 10, 1920, stated the position of the Government in this matter, when he said "that to make election days holidays would extend the hours of production and a heavy loss of wages to the workers. Consideration will, however, be given to your proposal to extend the closing hours of the polls." The request of organized labor that the polls should not close until 8 p.m. has, however, been overlooked in drafting this bill. The extension of the time in the morning by opening the polls at 8 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. being of very little value to the general masses of workers. This clause has not yet been dealt with in committee, and it is hoped that when it reaches that stage amendments in accordance with the desires of the workers will be adopted. The Franchise Act is based upon the old method of voting and on previous sessions to have been made for the introduction of proportional representation.

Proportional Representation.

Mr. Desjarriers made inquiry on April 8, as follows:

"The Government taken into consideration the system of election by proportional representation, or is it the intention of the Government to take it into consideration during the present session?"

Sir George Foster, replying, stated: "This matter is at present under consideration by the Government."

In view of the statements of the Premier a year ago, intimating that a committee would be appointed to report on this question, and also that the National Industrial Conference, Ottawa, September, 1918, unanimously requested this change, and that the workers throughout the country, organized and unorganized, industrial workers and farmers, have all signified their desire for the adoption of proportional representation in the next Federal election, it is to be hoped that the Parliament will not smother the idea of the workers without having incorporated the principle of proportional representation.

The Summary of some of the proceedings of Parliament is issued through the Labor Press of this country in order that the workers may be kept advised in the manner in which their representatives are carrying out the trust reposed in them by the electors of their constituencies. As parliamentary representative of the trades union movement, it is my desire to deal impartially with the sayings and doings of all parties, simply lacking in this means of giving publicity to matters in which I consider the workers will be deeply interested.

TOM MOORE.  
President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

George Lansbury has not seen a single diamond in Russia, which, we suppose, is evidence that all is well in Russia—Justice.

The Russian Army (Red) has as its leaders and what leaders—Brunslow, Paraky, Evert, Klembovsky, Cuter, Svecichin—the whole brilliant military armory of the old regime. And these men are Bolsheviks—perhaps, as if so, so much the worse for Bolshevism—Justice.

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