

Ottawa Agreement of Embodies Industrial Council

A week's rest of the workers in the building industry is generally conceded to be the result of the agreement reached at the Ottawa conference. The agreement between the Building Trades Council and the Builders' Association, with work resumed as though the week's strike was a regular part of the program.

From the very first there was an excellent display on both sides of the use of the conference table, leading to the happy issue. That this spirit is not confined to other sections is very plainly in evidence and a direct contrast can be seen at Montreal where, at the last meeting of the Building Trades Council, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy to the Master Builders' Association:

"Whereas the Master Builders' Association, at a recent meeting, decided that the hours and wages for those who work in the building industry should be fixed without consulting the workmen and,

"Whereas the said body have also decided what form of organization for a nine-hour day when all civilized nations of the world have taken a favorable stand on an universal eight-hour work day.

"Be it resolved that the Building Trades Council, in meeting assembled, regret the inability of the Master Builders' Association to keep in touch with the spirit of the present times, wherein the day has passed when any association of men can decide what other men shall do without due consideration being given by all parties at interest."

The Ottawa situation can thus be appreciated at its full worth with the Montreal situation showing such an arbitrary attitude.

Following is the Ottawa agreement—

Agreement made in duplicate between the Builders' Trades Council of Ottawa and the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries hereby provides:

"1. That this agreement shall be for one year, terminating April 30, 1920.

"2. That we, the undersigned, hereby agree that the rate of wages stated in the accompanying schedule shall be the minimum to be paid to the various trades in the City of Ottawa.

"3. That we accept the principle of the eight-hour day except for

"Masons and bricklayers, marble and tile setters, 75c per hour; stonecutters, 75c per hour; painters, 60c per hour; plasterers, 70c per hour; electrical workers, 60c per hour; cement finishers, 60c per hour; plumbers and steamfitters, 65c per hour to Dec. 31, 1919; laborers, 45c to 50c per hour; steam shovel workers, 60c per hour; steam boiler workers, 65c per hour; steam mixer workers, 60c per hour.

"Signed on behalf of the Building Trades Council of Ottawa, J. Cameron, president; J. O. Jackson, secretary; Pat Green, business agent; C. and T. M. Ryan, N. W. Heaven, A. J. Bellman, R. J. Desjardins.

"Signed on behalf of the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries by G. A. Crain, H. J. Graham, J. Douglas, S. H. Smith, John R. Murphy, T. McLaughlin, W. McInally, W. Moran.

WORK FOR THE SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

Canada's future policy in regard to shipbuilding was disclosed to Parliament by Mr. Ballantyne. It is briefly that with the present world scarcity of shipping the Government proposes letting contracts for construction of ships to Canadian yards busy for 1919 and for the greater part of 1920. After that date the Government shall be guided by the conditions which present themselves.

The Minister of Marine justified the Government's present program for three reasons:

1. The great famine in ocean tonnage.
2. The need of ships for the building up of an export trade.
3. The necessity of cargo vessels to work in co-operation with the Canadian National railways.

At the present time the Minister said, there are 45 vessels under construction in 29 Canadian yards. Their net tonnage would total 264,000, their value \$10,000,000. Over 40,000 men were engaged in building them and 25 would be completed this year.

Representatives of shipbuilding companies at various points in Canada from Port Arthur eastwards, and of the Shipbuilding and Marine Federation of the shipyard employees' organization, who have been in conference at Ottawa for several days, have divided into committees, each to visit the yards and confer with the management and the men. One committee will go to Toronto and Port Colborne, one to Collingwood, Midland and Port Arthur, and a further joint conference will likely follow. The men are asking a 10-hour week which is being fought through the Federation, of which J. Marsh, of Niagara Falls, Ont., is secretary.

WINNIPEG AGITATION AGAINST ALIENS.

Energetic protests against the large number of alien enemies in the West, and especially against the Government's policy of permitting Austrian and German agitators unrestrained liberty of action, were sounded at a largely attended mass meeting at Winnipeg. While the meeting was called by returned soldiers, hundreds of business men and women were present as well as veterans.

The speaker said in some parts of the West the alien enemies were so numerous that the English language was being displaced. He said that 24,000 in the vicinity of Winnipeg had to be banded by the Government. A resolution denouncing the Government's pacific policy on the treatment of the enemy aliens was passed by a showing of hands and cheers.

COBALT MINERS TO CONTINUE BENEFITS.

The sickness, accident and funeral benefit system of the Cobalt Miners' Union will be continued as before, but at an increased rate of dues, according to the result of the voting which took place on this question. The figures were not made public but it was announced that the voting favored the continuance of the policy by five to one. The new rates, which will go into force immediately, call for a payment of \$1.50 per month for each member, as against \$1.40 annually, as heretofore.

KINGSTON PLANT MAY SHORTLY OPERATE.

The situation regarding the strike of the Canadian Locomotive Company, Kingston, Ont., remains unchanged. The plant is absolutely closed and the clerical staff has been dispersed. Negotiations have not yet taken place in an endeavor to reach a settlement, but it is said that an adjustment may shortly take place, with prospects of settlement of the differences.

TIME TO GET BUSY AND SOLVE THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.



FROM COAST TO COAST

GLACE BAY STRIKE OF MINE CLERKS.

Two vice-presidents of the Trades and Labor Congress, David Rea, special organizer of the U.M.W. of A., and Robert Baxter, vice-president of the A.M.W., are using their best endeavors to bring about a settlement of the strike of the union clerks working at the mines, but so far they have been unsuccessful.

As a result of the strike, great inconvenience is caused the merchants and citizens generally, there being no clerks to receive coal orders. Scores of people are without coal, and on account of the coal shortage the schools may be forced to close down.

SYDNEY CLERKS ASK FOR BOARD.

That they ask the Department of Labor at Ottawa for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act before proceeding with the proposition for a strike was the decision reached at a meeting of the union clerks employed by the Dominion Steel Company. The clerks also took a strike vote, result of which is being withheld for the present. Telegrams asking for the appointment of the board have been sent to the Minister of Labor.

CALGARY METAL TRADES WIN OUT.

The metal trades workers are at work again at Calgary, after being out for one week. They returned after the employers agreed to put into force the 44-hour week. The wage schedules are to be settled by June 1 and will date from May 1.

OTTAWA BUILDING TRADES' INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

The Building Trades Council of Ottawa have decided as their representatives on the Industrial Council on the following: J. Cameron, J. O. Jackson, Pat Green, C. W. Lewis and N. Heaven.

CORNWALL PAPERMAKERS STRIKE.

Papermakers of the Toronto Paper Mills, Co., located at Cornwall, Ont., were refused an increased rate of wages and walked out, causing a shut-down of the machines. Outside of the textile factories this is the only industry of the place.

WELLAND CARPENTERS' AGREEMENT.

Local 829, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Welland, Ont., have signed an agreement providing for \$ 1.20 cent. per hour rate, 44 hour week. The agreement is to be made to continue in operation until May 1, 1920.

OTTAWA MACHINISTS STILL ON STRIKE.

The strike of the machinists, patternmakers and riveters, which has been in progress since the beginning of the present week, is still on. No effort has been made by the larger concerns to discuss the grievances of their employees with a view to arranging an amicable settlement of the dispute, and until they do, the men are determined to remain in strike. The 3-hour day is one of the basic principles for readjustment, an attitude similar to the rest of the troubled areas of the province.

HALIFAX STRIKE MAY BE PROLONGED.

Interference on the part of the civic authorities to stop strike-breakers coming to Halifax has been requested by Ralph Eisner, president of the Trade and Labor Council. The strike situation is looking serious. President Eisner intimates that unless strike-breakers are stopped coming to Halifax, "serious consequences" may follow. He has found that a number of carpenters from outside the city have already taken the places of those on strike and he has appealed to the civic authorities for protection, intimating that unless it is given trouble will follow.

LABOR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

Organized workers of Stratford will enter to the annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, the sessions being called for Saturday, May 24. Taking advantage of this convention Max Stratford boys are arranging for a mass meeting on the previous evening of the workers, at which some of the leaders of the labor movement will be the speakers. President Tom Moore of the Trades Congress, is expected to be in attendance, with credentials from the Ottawa local, of which he is now a full fledged member.

WINNIPEG TYPOS STAND BY CONSTITUTION.

At a special meeting called for the purpose of considering the labor situation in Winnipeg, caused by the strike of building and metal trades workers, and the request of the Trades and Labor Council that all affiliated unions take a vote on a sympathetic strike, International Typographical Union 191 declined to take a strike vote, it being deemed unconstitutional.

Labor Commissioners at The Calgary Meeting

"The Aims and Objects of the Labor Movement" was a subject that was ably dealt with by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Organizer John W. Bruce at the meeting held in Calgary.

The keynote of the remarks of each was to "watch their steps" in endeavoring to bring about any change in the workers' condition, and not to scrap their present machinery before they had something better.

"We are today on the verge of a serious change," remarked Mr. Bruce, who spoke first. "Mr. Moore's opinion is well founded and conditions are rapidly changing, so much so that the thought of today becomes the practical problem of tomorrow."

The workers were conscious of the enormous waste that had taken place in connection with the late war, both of human lives and of material property. The time had now arrived when men had to learn to live heroically in the interests of humanity. The war in Europe was now over, but there was possibly greater combat now facing them, and that was class war.

Today they were entering upon a new social reconstruction and it was necessary, what form it was going to take and what it was to accomplish was for the workers to say. And it was not going to be created merely by thinking but by practical co-operation on the part of the worker in carrying it through the transition stage from the present ownership in ownership.

When the speaker remarked that today they found men who preached the idea of the One Big Union and who told them it was their only machinery, there was an outburst of applause. "The One Big Union means a whole lot" he was continuing to remark when he was greeted with renewed cheering. "I hope," he said, "that this expressed enthusiasm means that you have thoroughly considered such an organization means."

"When the majority of the workers are so class conscious that they can absorb the idea of the One Big Union, your industrial form of organization will have reached a perfect state, but you have not reached a perfect state yet and are a very long way from it," he said, and added that the man who threw over the present machinery was either a knave or a fool. They had to learn this lesson, that the highest authority in control. They would have to learn to control the state.

"If you want communistic machinery you can have it, but you have got to learn you must at least have the power of the whole masses behind you before you can make any real progress."

Mr. Bruce urged that in the lines of progress they should proceed step by step, and not throw overboard the machinery that had been built up to you," he said with emphasis, "it watch your step and do not be carried away with the enthusiasm of the wild cry of liberty, but in the purpose of destruction, transition from one state to another, and thus go on your way to a higher and better type of civilization than we have had in the past."

President Tom Moore, in a forceful manner dealt with what trade unionism had accomplished in the past, and what it was doing to do in the future. He said that he had the honor of representing the only movement that could solve the problems of humanity, but much had been accomplished, and much more would be done in the future.

Since his appointment as president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, he had not reached a state of perfection, but they were doing their best and those who came forward and said they had the only answer for all groups were but misleading the people.

Referring to the O. B. U., the speaker said that he was optimistic enough to believe that the machinery they already had had not reached its ultimate goal, but that they were simply on the verge of what they could accomplish. After the years of struggle an effort that had been made in bringing it to what it was at the present time, it would be but folly to cast all this effort merely for an experiment.

The trade union movement in the past had been full of imperfections.

MOOSE JAW FAVORABLE TO JOINT CONTROL.

The joint commission control of industry by which the workers would have a larger share in the operation of all industries was also most generally favored by the witnesses before the Mathers Commission at Moose Jaw. W. E. Stephenson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, spoke of the various elements which enter into the interest in labor ranks, first among which was the housing question, and the high cost of living, meaning particularly the necessities of life, took practically everything that the worker made, and he had nothing to protect his family against the future. He declared that the workers were, and had been willing to get together with the employers to settle their disputes. There would be something done to meet the situation or the witness thought beyond doubt; there would be serious trouble, perhaps revolution.

BRITISH LABOR OPINIONS ON PEACE TREATY.

The opinion of prominent British labor leaders on the peace treaty are given in a series of short interviews by the Times.

"It is no part of the House," says the speaker, "to stress the importance of the terms more strongly emphasized than among the miners and other trade union members before the front Opposition benches, or behind it. Nothing could better illustrate the unity of the L. E. nation in the face of the latest German effort to bring the terms of the peace treaty to the level of the British and American men like Stephen W. Bush and Clynes."

"Wahls said: 'None can maintain that the terms imposed by the victors upon the vanquished are too severe.' If anything they err on the side of leniency."

"Clynes said: 'The terms are very stringent but less stringent than Germany if successful would have imposed upon us.'"

"Watts Morgan, a prominent miners' leader, said: 'I think the terms are all that we could expect to get. One would like, of course, to get a bigger indemnity, but apparently the amount specified is as much as we could expect to receive under present circumstances.'"

WINNIPEG BUILDING TRADES' DEMANDS AND OFFERS.

Union	Employers' Present	Proposed
Bricklayers	75	80
Carpenters	75	80
Painters and Paperhangers	75	80
Plasterers	75	80
Sheet Metal Workers	75%	85%
Structural Iron Workers	75	80
Asbestos Workers	75	80
Steamfitters	75	80
Plumbers	75	80
Electricians	75	80
Mill Hands		
Class A1	75	80
Class A2	75	80
Class B1	75	80
Class B2	75	80
Class B3	75	80
Stone Carvers	75%	85%
Stone Masons	75	80
Stone Finishers	75	80
Holding Engineers	75	80
Class A	75	80
Class B	75	80
Class C	75	80
Firemen	75	80
Laborers	75	80
Builders	75	80
Coiners	75	80

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

HUMAN MATERIALS.

WE hear a great deal about Efficiency. To the multitude it seems to mean only scientific management achieved through a maze of mechanisms, diagrams, records, charts, reports and several acres of white paper covered by figures and calculations.

But today the chief element of Efficiency is the Human Element—with Human Materials of first importance both workman and the industrial material must fit into the general design of the product, and both must work in harmony for greatest efficiency.

Mechanical elements are but the tools with which the human elements work. Scientific management is much to be desired, but the ideal scientific manager is the man, who, knowing his business, also knows his men. As well as plotting carvers and calculating angles and pressure to the square inch, he must know human nature.

The manager who appreciates his workers and treats them with the consideration due to fellow human beings—who enlists their co-operation by fair dealing and common sense—who can show the men that he knows his business, and can thereby get the respect and admiration of his men—he is the real scientific manager of this modern age.

NOW, FOR THE STRAIGHT ROAD AHEAD!

FOR a time the Big National Motor Truck of Industry, with Miss Canada at the Steering Wheel, was stalled. It was "hard going" through the Debris of Destruction, Wastage of War and Mud of Uncertainty on the Broken Down Road of the Past Four Years. But now the Wide, Smooth, Straight Road looms up just ahead!

Labor with a Powerful Pull and Capital with a Persevering Push are hauling the Truck out of the Rut. Both Parties have a very live interest in the Freight. There's a place for each on the Driver's seat beside Miss Canada.

Everybody lend a hand! Fill up the Tank with the Gasoline of Enthusiasm. Get the Engine of Co-operation hitting smoothly on all Six Cylinders. Take the Brick Bats of Violent Agitation out of the Road. Put up the Windshield to keep out the Wild Orations of Unsound Doctrinaires! Then watch Industry and the Made-in-Canada Idea speed smoothly ahead along the wide, modern Highway of Reconstruction!

LABOR AND EDUCATION.

THE importance of Education in the life and hopes of the workers of today may be deduced from the following extract from the Reconstruction Programme of the American Federation of Labor:

"It is impossible to estimate the influence of education upon the world's civilization. Education must stifle thought and inquiry, but must awaken the mind concerning the application of natural laws and to a conception of independence and progress. Education must not be for a few but for all. The welfare of the public demands that public education should be elevated to the highest degree possible. The Government should exercise advisory supervision over public education and where necessary maintain adequate public education through subsidies without giving to the Government power to hamper or interfere with the free development of public education. It is essential that our system of public education should offer the wage-earners' children the opportunity for the fullest possible development. To attain this end state colleges and universities should be developed."

FORCE—OBSOLETE INSTEAD OF ABSOLUTE

IN enlightened countries Force is beginning to be regarded as Obsolete instead of Absolute in making Industrial and Social Changes. The world has become so saturated with violence and bloodshed that reaction has set in. The methods of Peace—Education and Constitutional Measures—are favored by thoughtful members of the Labor Movement.

In Britain, where there is seething unrest, there is an undercurrent of harmony between employes, employers and Government officials in the matter of maintaining production and the condemnation of the use of Force by any of the parties concerned. Employes, with the sad spectacle of Russia still in their eyes, are expressing opposition to Force as a means of gaining their point. They prefer constitutional measures, which, though slower, are better, surer and lasting.

THE RED FLAG.

SPEAKING of Flags, there's enough Red in the Good Old Union Jack to suit real, red-blooded workers.

A MINE.

Your life is like an unworked Mine, full of gold that only work will discover. Seize the Pickaxe of Persistence and Dig In.

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

Parliament has struck its stride now and business is being rapidly disposed of. At the present rate of progress there will be an adjournment by the end and possibly the middle of June. The only contentious measure left, which might upset calculations of a reasonably early adjournment, are the budget and the proposed Franchise Act which may be introduced next session. As for the budget, while the tariff proposals will undoubtedly cause much discussion and considerable protest from the free traders from the west the outlook is that the Government will be able to weather the storm.

A bill has already been introduced which provides for the disqualification of defaulters under the Military Service Act. The bill provides for disqualification for fifteen years from holding office under the Crown, from being members of Parliament or members of any Dominion assembly, from being elected to any Dominion office, from being appointed to any office of honor or from being appointed to any office of profit. The bill provides that any defaulter who has been punished or who has been convicted of an offence under the amnesty proclamation of August, 1918, nor any who were apprehended and actually served in the army. With this amendment coming at the end of the Franchise Act may be left over for another year, particularly as no immediate election is anticipated.

The Immigration Act, which in many ways is the most important measure of the session and one in which labor should be particularly interested, has passed through the committee stages and now stands for a third reading. Before the bill was finally passed the House of Commons passed the bill on the condition that the Government should provide for the seizure of concealed weapons carried by immigrants entering Canada.

The Soldiers' Land Settlement Bill was introduced in the Commons Monday by Hon. Arthur Meighen. The bill provides for loans to soldiers for purchase of land up to \$4,500 and \$1,000 for permanent

Table with 2 columns: Year, War Expenditure. Rows for 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19 (Estimated), Net Debt Statement, Estimated Net Debt March 31, 1919, Net Debt March 31, 1914.

THE UNION LABEL AS AN EDUCATIONAL FORCE.

If the education of the children results in such a great asset to the Nation, it is evident that the application of the same principle to the trade union movement would be advantageous to every worker.

One of the great agencies through which the workers can be educated is the union label, that potent, but silent messenger of industrial peace and social betterment which should guide them in the utilization of their purchasing power, just as the beacon light aids the mariner to avoid the dangers of the sea.

The union label, representing as it does the best possible working conditions, makes a direct appeal to all fair-minded people and to discriminate against the exploiter of women and children and the man convicted of crime, by refusing to purchase goods which are produced in a factory where the union label does not appear.

CANADA'S PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

More than once, during the past four years, Canada, has given the lead to other countries in the matter of settling great questions, whilst on all the many issues of international concern for the settlement of which the nations are making demand, the Dominion is well in the van of progress. This is notably the case in regard to the settlement of the labor question, which is everywhere else, the Labor world is in a state of flux, and the Dominion is very far from being exempt from the turmoil of the moment. It is in the form of Bolshevism or One-Big-Unionism or any other form of revolutionary reaction, or in the form of the labor question, which is everywhere else, the Labor world is in a state of flux, and the Dominion is very far from being exempt from the turmoil of the moment.

THE ELEVATOR GIRL.

Yes, woman in persistence Of a persevering plan Has taken it upon herself To lift her fellow man! She's tried it with the rolling pin. She's tried it with her prayers. She's tried to have the ballet. To better his affairs! But now this complex problem—

—'Tis never vexed my wiles, For I run the elevator. In a big department store! Bus woman, lovely woman, That man had better watch you! When the iron door locks! You've got him at my mercy, You've got him unaware, You've got a grudge against him! He'd better take the stairs! You'll lift him with a lovely smile. Or drop him with a frown, For you can either take him up Or you can take him down! —Sophie E. Redford.

Teetotaler: Stay, my friend! Do you think that glass of yill will quench your thirst? The Festive Soldier (fervently): Good 'eaven, mate! I jolly well 'ope not!—Passing Show.

DEMANDS OF BRITISH LABOR'S TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The demands of the Triple Alliance have given the gentlemen of the press a unique opportunity during the various stages of negotiations of creating in the public mind those periods of anxiety and disquietude to which it had become accustomed during 4 1/2 years of military effort. They appear to delight in directing attention to those particular developments which they conceived to be moving toward deadlock and industrial crisis, apparently ignoring the tremendous factors tending to reconcile the antagonistic elements.

But it is perplexing how anyone with a knowledge of Trade Union policy, its outlook, aims, and aspirations could, with the result of such developments before them, reach the conclusion that the negotiations through which the miners, the transport and transport workers have passed would end in deadlock. When it is found that some amount of agreement has been reached on the fundamental in a dispute it is fairly safe to assume that the crisis, if any, has passed and that the questions which are being considered are not as disconcerting as they are often represented to be.

Standardization of working conditions, whether of wages or hours, must necessarily mean that some of the craft unions in an industry will be benefited and some will be disadvantaged. Particularly is this the case with carters, those good men whom the theatre-goer passes on his way home from the theatre and who are already laden. In conceding the 44-hour week the employers in a few of the northern and Scottish districts were asked with charge that it involved a reduction from 60 and in some instances 65 hours per week.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The following clauses are taken from a creed advanced at the Reconstruction Congress, held in Atlantic City, and attended by over 4,000 delegates from all over the continent.

1. Labor and Capital are partners, not enemies; their interests are common interests, not opposed, and neither can attain the fullest measure of prosperity at the expense of the other but only in association with the other.

2. The purpose of industry is to advance social well-being and in the pursuit of that purpose the interests of the community as a whole must be considered. The well-being of the employes as respects living and working conditions should be carefully guarded, management should adequately recognize the importance of the worker, and compensation, and failure in any of these particulars means loss to all.

3. Every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn his living, to fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and proper working conditions, to a decent home, to the opportunity to play, to learn, to worship, and to the right to be heard. Responsibility rests as heavily upon industry as upon Government or society to see that these conditions and opportunities prevail.

4. The provision of adequate means for uncovering grievances, and promptly adjusting them, is of fundamental importance to the successful conduct of industry.

5. The most potent measure in bringing about industrial harmony and prosperity is adequate representation of the parties in interest, existing forms of representation should be carefully studied and availed of in so far as they may be found to have merit and are adapted to the peculiar conditions in the various industries.

6. The application of right principles never fails to effect right results. The letter killeth and the spirit maketh alive; forms are wholly secondary while attitude and spirit are all important, and only as the parties in industry are brought into the spirit of fair play, justice to all, and brotherhood, will any plans which they may mutually work out succeed.

7. That man renders the greatest service in the organization of industry as to afford to the largest number of men the greatest opportunity for self-development, and the employes should be encouraged to do so, while each man should add to the great wealth of civilization.

LONG-HAND. "George," said Florida man, "I understand that you intend to give your son an education." "That's my intention, sah," responded George. "I know myself what 'is to struggle along without learnin', an' I has determined my son shall go to school to have no such trouble as I had."

"Is your son learning rapidly?" "He shore is, sah. Last week he done wrote a letter to his aunt from 'ere, an' after while he's bout to write to his aunt dat lives 'bout fifty miles from 'ere." "Why doesn't he write to that aunt now?" smilingly asked his employer. "He kahn't write so fur yit, sur. He kin write twenty miles, but he hat I tell him next to try fifty miles 'til he gets stronger wif his pen." —Jacksonville Times-Union.

LABOR LEGISLATION OF PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, April 26. — The text of the nine labor clauses in the peace treaty follows: "The high contracting parties recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed a permanent machinery..."

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ST. BONIFACE CIVIC EMPLOYEES HAVE CHARTER.

Civic Employees Union No. 3 in the office of the civic workers of St. Boniface, Man., the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada having issued a federal charter to these workers.

SHORTER HOURS AND MACHINERY.

Lower wages and shorter hours are only possible if they bring increased production, whereas we are witnessing a reverse process. Increased production is essential to the maintenance of the standard of living in many trades the problem of hours is largely bound up with the use of labor-saving devices in which America is decades ahead of us.

QUEBEC TYPES IN SAME TUNE.

QUEBEC, May 12.—The Quebec International Typographical Union No. 202, yesterday flatly turned down a proposal from the Big Union for that Quebec body to join its ranks. So far a number of local unions have been solicited to join the One Big Union, but none have accepted. And the international of the old city are strongly antagonistic to the call of "The Wide-Awake."

THE WORKING MAN'S DOG.

Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press. I've never known a dog to wag His tail in glee he did not feel, Nor kick his old-time friend, to tag At some more influential heel.

The yellowest cur I ever knew Was to the boy who loved him true.

I've never known a dog to show Halfway devotion to his friend, To seek a kinder man to know, Or richer; but unto the end The humblest dog I ever knew Was to the man who loved him true.

I've never known a dog to take Affection for a present gain, A false display of love to make Some little favor to attain. I've never known a Prince or Spot That seemed to be what he was not.

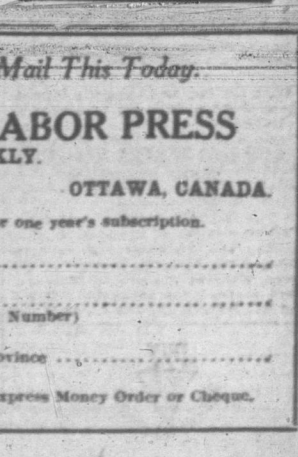
But I have known a dog to fight With all his strength to shield his friend, And whether wrong or whether right, To stick with him unto the end. And I have known a dog to bark, The hand of him that men would kick.

And I have known a dog to bear Starvation's pangs from day to day, With him who had been glad to share.

His head and neck along the way, No dog, however mean or rude, Is guilty of ingratitude.

The dog is listed with the dumb, —No voice has he to speak his creed. His message to humans come, By faithful conduct and by deed. He shows the way of being true.

Union Members—Mail This Today. CANADIAN LABOR PRESS WEEKLY. 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA, CANADA. Enclosed please find \$1 for one year's subscription. Name, Address, City, Province.



Labor Items of Interest From the Capital City

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE REVIEW

Never in the history of Ottawa has there been witnessed such a... building industry on May 1 and a few succeeding days. On Feb. 23 of this year the B. T. Council was organized under the chairmanship of the B. T. Cpn. of A. F. of L.

Local No. 174, Toronto, Ont., Canada, is working hard for an increase of salary, and we sincerely wish them success and wealth.

Local No. 174, Hull, Que., Canada, is up against a hard campaign for an increase in salary, and we sincerely wish them success and wealth.

Local No. 181, Regina, Canada, has won their campaign for the two-plant system. MORE POWER TO OUR BABIES.

Local No. 22, Philadelphia, Pa. after one year's operation of the Bureau of Fire, under the two-plant system, finds the forces at the station... more efficient.

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BARBERS ELECT CONVENTION DELEGATE

All full gathering of the Journeymen Barbers, Secretary A. Aubry was elected to represent the Ottawa local at the 14th Convention of the Journeymen Barbers, to be held September next in the city of Buffalo, N.Y.

President J. Duchemin presented his report on the Ontario Provincial Conference, held at Guelph, giving the salient features as standardized conditions throughout the province, the asking for an organizer to take the whole of Canada against One Big Union; that an official button be adopted, and continued efforts in the pressing of the International Officers.

President Green of the Trades Council and executive member A. D. Dear were welcome visitors, addressing the meeting. Former secretary, J. S. Macdonald made his appearance on his return to civilian clothing and life and received a hearty welcome from the boys.

The meeting closed with the employment of the trades council, which invitation to date has not been accepted.

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PRESIDENT MOORE'S STRONG STAND

In conversation with members of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, President Moore of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada stated that he had absolutely no fault to find with the action of the Trades Council of this city in inviting delegates who advocated secession.

Where there was dissatisfaction over the award of a conciliation board, an appeal to this body was authorized and was taken in a few cases.

Members of the delegation from the No. 4 Division of the Railway Shop Federation met at Montreal Tuesday with the members of the Railway Shop Federation.

The secretary of the Winnipeg Trades Council issued the following statement on Wednesday last: "A general strike has been called of all organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council."

Workers of Pembroke, Ont., are desirous of organizing and would like to see some international officers in that direction. A request has been made to the Trades Council for assistance in this regard.

Alberta Provincial Police Unionized. Alberta Provincial Police Association, Division C, with headquarters at Calgary, has been recently chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Montreal Union Evolutionary. At a meeting of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Board held recently, a vigorous resolution was passed opposing anything securing of Bolshevism.

TORONTO TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

The Toronto district Trades and Labor Council recently decided in favor of all the trades and labor organizations in Toronto and vicinity taking a vote on the question of a general strike, in sympathy with the striking metal workers of Toronto.

The district Trades and Labor Council put it up to each local union to take action, and it is believed by the metal workers that practically every union worker in Toronto will join in the proposed sympathetic strike unless the employees of the metal workers show a disposition to peace negotiations.

Employees of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, who have been on strike, returned to work greatly pleased with the agreement reached at an all-day conference held between their representatives and representatives of the company.

A feature of the settlement is the establishment of an industrial council within the company, this council to work for closer co-operation between employers and employees.

Winnipeg firm in profit sharing. The strike of the 3,400 Canadian Car and Foundry Company employees is finished, and the men return to work under conditions covering a five-day week, nine hours a day and plans for closer co-operation between employees and employers by means of an industrial council within the company.

Windsor Street Railway Strike Ends. After a street car strike that has lasted continuously for 13 days and led almost completely to the local transportation service on the east as far as Tecumseh, eight miles distant, and on the west Amherstburg, 18 miles away, an agreement was arrived at which both sides make substantial concessions and the cars are running once more.

Ontario Journeymen Barbers Federation. Activity prevails in the local union label league and last Monday's meeting was largely attended. Reports from the delegates were very encouraging. The C. L. P. representative understands also that the job printers have served similar notice on their employers.

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Organized Orilla Molders Local. William J. Lucas, Hamilton, industrial business agent, Ontario Molders Conference Board, is carrying on the new local with full force. He has been absent since Christmas. There's no more energetic, assiduous and conscientious organizer on the road than affable "Jim." And happy to relate, he's making good. During his mission in the Maritime Provinces he left no stone unturned.

Organizer Jim Sullivan Making Good. Canadian Organizer James A. Sullivan, International Cigar Makers Union, spent several days with his wife and family in the city last week. He has been absent since Christmas. There's no more energetic, assiduous and conscientious organizer on the road than affable "Jim." And happy to relate, he's making good. During his mission in the Maritime Provinces he left no stone unturned.

Labor News From the Busy City of Hamilton

One hates to be pessimistic these cloudy days of industrial unrest. But there's no getting away from the fact that although there but one strike—namely that of the molders and coremakers—in the city of Hamilton, according to Labor men who should know, other metal tradesmen may decide to do their tools unless the bosses "come across" with the eight hour day.

The Toronto Metal Trades Council has asked the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council Executive Committee to "get busy" and co-operate in the objects to organize a Dominion-wide eight hour day. It's probable that the Trades and Labor Council Executive Committee will make this week to consider the request.

Nearly 300 molders and coremakers—members of Local No. 26, C. L. P. N. U. of A. on the 14th Saturday had been on strike one week. The foundrymen haven't budgeted regarding "getting together." Officials of the employers say the men are more determined than ever to exact from the bosses the eight hour day, and pay increases from 60 cents to 75 cents per hour. The foundrymen's indifference is greatly aggravating the molders. And should the strike spread, the responsibility will rest with the foundrymen.

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Hamilton Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks Organize

At last have the freight handlers, railway clerks and station help organized. The Hamilton Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks Union was organized Monday night in the Foresters' Hall, John and Main streets, at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council.

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Items of Interest

Joseph Corrigan was elected delegate to represent Local No. 18, Carpenters and Joiners Union, at the Ontario Labor Educational Convention, which takes place in Stratford, Ont., on Saturday, May 24. Bro. Corrigan was commissioned to introduce resolutions calling for amending the Mechanics' Lien Act, with the carpenters of Canada, and also the Ontario Compensation Act.

Last Monday a deputation of five Hamiltonians, headed by John K. King, president of the recently organized Radial Motormen and Conductors' Union, waited on General Superintendent of the C.P.R. to discuss a wage increase from the present maximum of 37 cents to 55 cents per hour, a nine-hour day, and extra pay for overtime. Mr. King was very cordial, and after the points were discussed and an agreement was reached, the deputation was dismissed with the assurance that the matter would be adjudicated by arbitration.

John Harrower, secretary and business agent of the Pattern Makers' Union, was elected delegate to attend an International conference of his union, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 21. Bro. Harrower is one of Hamilton's most advanced, clear-thinking and broad-minded joiners, and his election was a great success.

While in Ottawa last week, Controller Harrower interviewed Mr. Magrath, former Dominion Minister of Labor. He learned that jurisdiction regarding bringing coal shovels, guilty of profiteering, to book, rested with the provincial government. When he reached Hamilton, the first thing Controller Harrower did was to notify Provincial Fuel Administrator Cousins that unless something was done soon, he intended to call a mass meeting of citizens, when he would put the full facts before them.

Organizer John A. Flett, American Federation of Labor, after spending several days at his Hamilton home, returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, having been appointed to attend a special A. F. of L. conference on matters of vital importance affecting the organized labor movement.

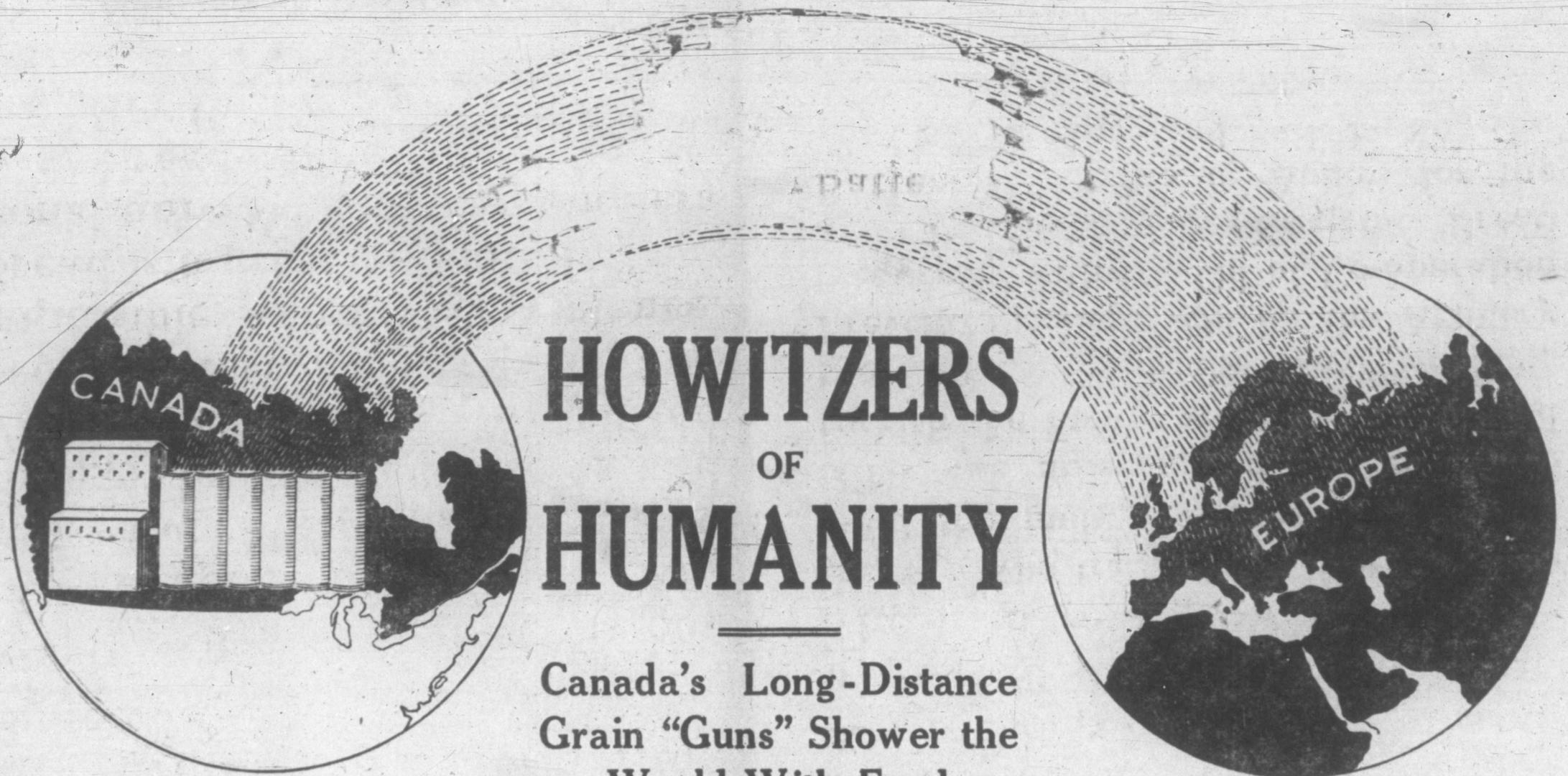
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LABOR'S FUNCTION.



HOWITZERS OF HUMANITY

Canada's Long-Distance
Grain "Guns" Shower the
World With Food

LOADED to the muzzles with Canadian Grain, gigantic Grain Storage Tanks stand like Mammoth Batteries of Guns. These Huge Cement Cylinders you will admire at Grain and Milling Points in Canada from Coast to Coast. They form the Great Canadian Food Artillery that protects the world from Hunger.

THE "Bread Battery" is our weapon to combat Anarchy and Fanatical Disturbances. Hunger breeds Lawlessness and Violent Outbreaks. A well fed people listens little to wild and impossible Apostles of Violence. Bread is a great antidote for national unrest. Canada conquers with Bread---while Alien Agitators offer Bullets.

GERMANY used to boast of her long-distance guns that carried Death and Destruction. Canada is proud of her great grain howitzers that shoot for thousands of miles, carrying Food, Hope and Renewed Strength to all peoples of the World.

CANADA looks to her workers to keep the Grain Guns always loaded and in good order. The men who grow the grain---the men who transport it---the men who build the mills, elevators and storage tanks---the millers and the men who furnish the Funds are the Men Behind the Guns. Keep the Guns working. Prevent Friction. Oil up the Artillery frequently with the Oil of Co-operation and Good Fellowship. Keep the "Bread Batteries" always in Action for the good of Canada and all lands who depend on Canada for Food.