



Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press



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The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

PEACE RESTS UPON CONTENTED WORKERS.

WHEN the Fountain Pen of the last Peace Delegate has wobbled the final signature on to the Big Document, there remains one more big international problem — getting the world's workers back to work. Everybody will have to help with this problem. Peace rests upon Work that produces something more than the bare necessities of life.

The monetary rewards of labor must be greater than those prevailing previously. There must be a more equitable system of distributing burdens and the returns for carrying those burdens. Brauns and Brawn must be given greater recognition by capital, which, after all, is dependent upon labor, whether the labor be mental or physical. Hard-and-fast rules which have the effect of dividing the world into classes should be softened and the various elements should have more equal expression in controlling production.

The period of transition between war and peace is always more difficult than the shift from peace to war, because it lacks the keen patriotic sacrifice that entrance into the state of war brings with it. But the responsibilities are even greater, and these must be recognized. Conditions of work must be made more humane after the manner prescribed by Organized Labor.

Every idle dollar should be put to work to employ every idle hand. There must be no charity — or hand-outs. Nobody wants to be an object of charity. All citizens have rights which lift them above that level. The main task of the world is to see that those rights are fulfilled.

The change of gears to reconstruction is not an easy one to make. In peace there is not that concentration of effort directed to one definite purpose that characterizes a war programme. The risks involved become again individual and not national. Peace time industrial efforts must be personal instead of inspired and directed by the nation. A man who labors with his hands wants to be sure of his rewards, just as does the man who has money to invest.

Neither is willing to take unnecessary chances. There must be boldness on the part of both elements. Labor and Capital must both come forward now as they did in moments of danger. It must not be thought that because the war is over all menace has disappeared. Unemployment and Bolshevism are grave menaces. Unless there be further devotion and even sacrifice, industrial and economic chaos may come and the world may face a condition even worse than that of war. With Capital ready to be used, the workers will have their chance; with workers ready to be used, Capital will have its opportunity. Work! That is the cry and need of men everywhere today. At work they will be able to feed themselves and keep themselves housed and clothed, and children educated. Every Canadian has a right to these things, together with the right of reasonable enjoyments. But the right must be based upon a willingness to work. Therefore, it is the duty of all Canadians to help provide work for all the workers, with the rights and health of the workers safeguarded by the principles of Trades Unionism.

ABOLISH TITLES.

It would be wise to abolish anything that threatens to drive a wedge between Labor and Capital. Titles are a cold wedge that may cut the feeling of Brotherhood in twain. Therefore, Abolish Titles. A few courageous members of the Federal House at Ottawa are out to drive Titles to cover. Here's hoping that they chase titles until the noble tinware rattles.

Titles have no part in this Country's life, particularly at this critical time when we are all striving to foster a more brotherly and helpful feeling among employers and employees. This is no time for the wholesale manufacture of "little Basswood Overlords" and "tin Czars." The watchword of today is Co-operation — more sympathy, more harmony and more of a get-together spirit between Labor and Capital.

Our men who deserve recognition for valiant action in the field cannot be too highly decorated and honored. But if they were to choose, no doubt, instead of titles of nobility they would prefer the much more practical titles to some good farming land in our fertile Canadian West. The men who toil faithfully in our country's industries would feel well rewarded by titles to good homes that will enable them to live comfortable and contented lives. Strange, but we never hear of a man being knighted for growing a record crop of grain, or for building a well-carpentered house. Burns, the great poet of the laboring class, said it all when he wrote: "The rank is but the guinea's stamp — the man's the gowd (gold) for a' that and a' that."

CIVIC FLOWERS.

Brantford has chosen the Daffodil as its civic flower. Glancing at the Toronto 'Fax' Rate, this year, "Rose" is the only appropriate flower.

LONDON TRADES' COUNCIL REGULAR SESSION

Some years ago it was proposed at the Toronto Trades Council that the sessions should be commenced with prayers. That live wire and successful organizer, Leo Worthall, of the Journeyman Barber was the mover and declarer. It was to be evidence, that laborers were not agnostics, as freely claimed by enemies to the workers cause. Now the London Trades Council has taken the decision in unanimous fashion that at the close of the regular meetings, the national anthem will be sung. This decision followed a statement by Delegate Young, who expressed great regret at having heard during a brief absence from the city the charge made that the London Trades and Labor Council was "improving" itself with disloyalty.

"I don't believe it," declared Delegate Young, "but in order to give the lie to the slanderers of the labor-men of London I ask that a vote be taken on a motion that 'God Save the King' be sung at the close of all our meetings."

Donald Wright paddled, and a large quantity of business was dealt with by the delegates, one of the most interesting features of the evening being the report of the executive of the council held at a special meeting held last Friday endorsed the action of the executive.

Two or three cases of strike-breakers were reported and a debate followed, warmly expressed their very great appreciation of the action of the G.W.V.A. and other soldiers' organizations in warning the members against interference in the strike.

A suggestion of one of the delegates that the members of the council and all trades unions in the city take the opportunity of the council to be publicly proclaimed on the day that the 1st Battalion returns to London to share in the welcoming home of the soldier, was warmly received and the secretary was instructed to notify City Clerk Baker that the Trades and Labor Council and the labor unions of London will take active part in the welcome and wish to be assigned places in the procession. It was agreed that the point of assembly for the trades unions should be at the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Patrick Streets.

It was resolved that the City Council be urged to notify the nominees of the Trade and Labor Council of resolutions and matters to be dealt with at the meetings of the council. Organizer O'Dell, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union spoke on the need of union men hating union made goods. Mr. O'Dell has been a member of the Empire Service Council of Canada.

Delegate Hussey, denied a charge that he had been instrumental in charging the Empire Service Council with an order from Hamilton and conducted an investigation of the charge. In a discussion on labor papers, the name of the Canadian Labor Press, published at Ottawa, was mentioned as standing more truly by the spirit of the trade union movement.

It was reported that the charter of the local branch of Federation Labor is on the way and it was proposed that this local would soon be the largest in the city. It was also reported that the local branch of the A.F. of L. convention.

Delegates Hessel and Burke were elected delegates to the next Trades and Labor Congress and the Hon. Ingles was elected as delegate to the A.F. of L. convention.

It was decided to hold a labor mass meeting on April 28, and a meeting on May 1, at the local hall, relative to some grievance with a local employer, was arranged for April 26.

The carpenters reported a continuation of their organization with good success and the street railway men reported having approached the company with reference to an advance in wages, but the result has not been announced yet.

The Rail Road Workers' increased pay roll. It is estimated that the pay roll of railroads in Canada will be benefited to the extent of about \$7,000,000 by the recent order of the United States Railway Administration to pay increases of wages dating back to January 1, 1919. The organizations involved are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the baggage and yardmen's association. The number of employees who will benefit by the order is about 30,000, over 1,200 of whom are in Toronto, the amount coming to about \$1,500,000.

This is the result of the agreement by the railway brotherhood organizations with the Canadian Railway War Board over what is known in the United States as "General Order 27," which became operative in Canada in the following way: In 1918 the brotherhoods agreed to the formation of Railway Adjustment Board No. 1, which is composed of the vice-presidents of the brotherhoods in Canada and representatives of the railways through the Canadian Railway War Board. Two of the members of this board are Toronto men, S. N. Berry, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, being chairman, and James Murdoch, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. In August last the brotherhoods agreed, through their officers, that the rates of pay for the "General Order 27" of the United States in the United States in "General Order 27," and all amendments thereto should apply to the Canadian railways. It was agreed that the Adjustment Board should take up all questions relating to wages, hours, grievances and other matters, upon which the decision of the board would be final. By virtue of this agreement, "General Order 27" has been amended, and the increases which are made retroactive to January 1, 1919, become operative on Canadian railways. Under the amendments strike tenders also benefit, and are to receive \$4 for an eight-hour day, and time and a half for all overtime. This agreement, it is believed, will lead to the standardization of conditions on the Canadian and United States railways.—Christian Science Monitor.

"There goes Mrs. Emmingway— I am sorry for her dear heart. 'Why—wot's 'er trouble?' 'Aven't you 'eard? Since she got the sack from munitions she's ad to pawn 'er pearls.'—Passing Show.

CORRECT CHORD FROM SUNNY ALBERTA

The recent Calgary Labor Conference call clearly set forth the purpose of the assembly. The business transacted at that "August" gathering was absolutely correct, for it was the absolutely foreign "business" which was entered and by a great world-majority, passed in the interests of Organized Labor.

To complete that consistency all Trades Councils are asked to assess members of the organization for payment of printed accounts. This particular "One Big Union Bulletin" does not print particularly One Big Union propaganda, but also goes so far as to abuse the local Labor Party and individuals connected therewith. The purpose of this "One Big Union Bulletin" is being used in absolutely foreign to the purpose it is supposed to serve—and you are asked that you contribute through an assessment to pay the bill for the subject matter that seeks only to satisfy a negative element. We cannot play the man with ourselves and descend to such tactics. Let Organized Labor display again the consistency that has kept it at the present unshakable foundation, on which it stands.—From the Edmonton Free Press, official organ of the Edmonton Trades Council.

BOLSHEVISM VS. TRADE UNIONISM

The following extract from a letter by Guy A. Aldred, editor of "The Spur," clearly states the issue towards the Trades Union movement. "Let the truth be told; we, the Bolshevists, do aim at the destruction of Trade Unionism, which is the bulwark of the present capitalist system. We are out to destroy the State, and that heritage, political infamy, kings and stupid ideas of empire, and it is beyond the power of Welsh wizards to overthrow us or to destroy the menace of our influence." He goes on to state that the Bolshevists are determined to bring the country from repeating the grave error into which Russia has fallen.

COBALT WORKERS IN CONFERENCE.

A general conference of considerable importance was held at Cobalt, Ontario, on the 23rd inst. The conference was held in the town hall, and was attended by representatives of the labor unions of the district, including the Cobalt, North Bay and other points, to launch a labor paper to devote itself primarily to labor news in Northern Ontario. The conference was called a general conference of labor unions, ladies' auxiliaries of the former, Independent Labor Party, and United Farmers' Branches. The idea was to arrive at a common basis of mutual action on industrial labor and other bodies, individuals of an independent character.

The date chosen was March 31st and Cobalt was the place of assembly. The appointed date, representing organizations in Porcupine, Iroquois Falls, Gowanda, Kirkland Lake, North Bay and other points, to launch a labor paper to devote itself primarily to labor news in Northern Ontario. The conference was called a general conference of labor unions, ladies' auxiliaries of the former, Independent Labor Party, and United Farmers' Branches. The idea was to arrive at a common basis of mutual action on industrial labor and other bodies, individuals of an independent character.

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ONTARIO ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL BILL.

In the Ontario Legislature in the discussion of the act calling for compulsory school attendance of adolescents, it was generally admitted that with the passing of the act, the province will have in effect a more homogeneous educational measure, comparable to anything in existence in the world.

Mr. Allan Stulhove, Labor member, regretted the Minister has left so many loopholes in the bill. He believed that as it now stands there will be room for both the employers and the children to get out of complying with the provisions. Labor, he said, for seventeen years past had been asking for such a measure as the Minister had introduced, and there "I think this act, although it does not go so far as some may wish, is yet one of the very best educational compulsory acts in the whole world," declared Dr. Cody.

It has been said that about 90 per cent. of the children do not go beyond the elementary schools, and this argument, Dr. Cody believed, added weight to the contention that the advantages in the elementary schools should be improved. However, after there has been greater concentration provided in the elementary schools, after manual, training and domestic science classes have been established, he still believed that no system of education would be sufficient to bring into a course when children leave off at 14.

There were three reasons which he felt should be brought forward. A child between 14 and 18 years of age is at a period of life when he requires guidance and control. A child at that age is not capable of choosing intelligently his life work, and there are few instances where the vocations offer satisfactory life to a child under that age. At 16 years sixteen is the age of admittance in professional schools, so there is a sort of "dead end" in a child's life if he stops school at that age and does not make the best use of his life. The only remedy for this is to extend the age of compulsory education from 14 to 18.

Dr. Cody declared that when there was so much need of the conservation of the human resources, no state is safe if only some of its social units are educated, and he felt that the act should be amended to provide for the payment of expenses out of the "accident fund."

Section 2 (E)—Under the present act, if an injured workman should be unable to support his family, his death resulting from the accident, the widow would become entitled to compensation under the act by reason of the marriage, and before she could receive the same she would not be a dependent. If a dying man can, by simply going through a form of marriage with a widow who has several children, obtain a right to obtain \$20.00 a month compensation for life, and compensation for her children as well, it would be an easy way to avoid the provisions of the act. The amendment is necessary to prevent such abuse.

The words "outlays and expenses" are used in this definition of the "accident fund" to make the definition agree with other provisions of the act which provide for the payment of expenses out of the "accident fund."

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INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

The purpose of the Ontario Housing Scheme is to provide the individual with a home to live in and not to double tenements or will be no double tenements or apartments built with the money," declared Mr. John Cameron, Labor member of the newly appointed Ottawa Housing Commission in his address to the members of the Independent Labor Party on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Cameron explained the underlying principles of the Act, which has just been passed and then went over the details of the scheme, the whole being a comprehensive survey of the situation as it affects local conditions. Bad housing conditions had to go, and there had to be a new housing scheme. Mr. Cameron said that the housing scheme was a live issue, the Ontario Housing plan was primarily to improve housing conditions. Bad housing was a world condition; people were herded together in unsuitable houses everywhere. A farmer would care of his cow better than his employees, and the same thing applied in the industrial world. So long as a man was on the job at the right time in the morning, the employer did not care whether or how he lived. Mr. Cameron instanced the case of Bethnal Green, a London borough where housing conditions were what he called desperate, yet sent more soldiers to the front than any other part of the British metropolis.

The housing act was also aimed to offset the shortage of houses which existed at present. A further purpose was to advance a way to enable the laborer to build his own house. In passing, Mr. Cameron said that the cost of building was not going to come down unless other things were done. The cost of living had to be met, and therefore the workers in the building trades had to have high wages. Mr. Cameron read over the various sections of the act, commenting here and there as he went along. The money paid out for the application for a single house under the scheme would be according to population, and would be handled by the city treasurer. The limit allowed in Ottawa for a single house was the act would be \$2,900.

May Take Up Land. The Ottawa Housing Commission may take up land and carry out a development scheme. By this way the positive houses could be built more cheaply than individual houses. In paying for his house a man paid it as in rent. Such would extend over a period of twenty years.

BRITISH SHIPYARD WORKERS IN PROFIT SHARING. The profit-sharing scheme initiated by Sir William Creswell Gray, Bt., chairman of William Gray and Co., of West Hartlepool, has been inaugurated at the shipyards and marine engine works of that company. Under the scheme 20 per cent. of the annual profits will be allocated to the workers. All employees, male and female, over twenty-one years of age, who have been in the service of the company for twelve months will benefit proportionately their pay. Willful loss of time to the extent of more than twelve days in any one year will disqualify the employee from sharing in the profits for that year. The time lost by lock-out or general district strike will not be deducted, but any time lost by a strike on a smaller scale will be considered willfully lost.

Four thousand workers in the Hartlepool will come within the scope of the scheme, which will extend to the company's West Hartlepool shipyard. The scheme is operative for three years, and will then be renewable by consent. Sir William Gray says of the profit-sharing scheme that it was an honest attempt to promote better feeling and sounder mutual understanding between employers and employees. "In times past there has often been a feeling of suspicion on the part of the employees or their unions of any proposal put forward by employers," added Sir William, "it evidently being thought that in some form or another the latter had some ulterior object in view. In this case I can assure them no such camouflage exists."

LONDON STREET CAR MEN REACH SETTLEMENT. The London Street Railway Company and its employees have arranged an amicable settlement of wage differences. An agreement was accepted by the men at a mass meeting held. The new scale will mean an advance of three cents an hour, and will give a maximum rate of 38 cents an hour overtime, and Sunday work will be classed as overtime.

TEXTILE WORKERS. Last Tuesday the newly organized Chapter No. 1122, of the Textile Workers of America, elected officers as follows: President, A. Roberge; Vice-President, J. E. Walsh; Treasurer, J. A. McLaughlin; Com. E. Wilson. The meeting was largely attended and much interest in being shown in the new organization. Among the visitors were Mr. Green from Ottawa and Mr. Playfair from Almonte, both of whom spoke. The membership is growing rapidly and a very large chapter will shortly be established here.

TENDERS WANTED. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, registered and endorsed on the envelope, "Tender for school at Belleville, Ontario," will be received up to noon of the 28th day of May next. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the undersigned. (War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security or war bonds and cheques required to make up an odd amount) which amount will be forfeited if the person or persons tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The building to be fully completed and ready for occupation by the 1st day of September, 1919. The lowest and any tender not necessarily accepted. The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement in any newspaper will not be paid for.

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REASONS FOR FIGHTING WHY OF DOMESTIC SERVICE. There are three reasons why English girls fight shy of domestic service, loss of social status, long hours of duty and lack of companionship. These are the findings of one of the numerous committees which, on behalf of the Government, are trying to find a solution of the servant problem in this country. "The fact cannot be denied," says the report, "that domestic workers are regarded by other workers as belonging to a lower social status. The distinctive dress they are required to wear marks them out as a class apart, the cap being especially noticeable."

It is sometimes stated that the "servant's" class is a relic of the past, a class of people who are to be kept out of the country after the war. Criminals, drunkards, people of mental inferiority, victims of tuberculosis and those guilty of crime or moral turpitude are also to be excluded. Such a view is to be held after July 1 next. Any one over fifteen years of age who seeks entry must be able to read English, French or some language. There is a proviso that such people may bring into the country wives, unmarried or widowed daughters and parents or grand parents who do not possess this qualification. Numerous other provisions are calculated to facilitate and promote the process of hand-picked and selected immigration.

KITCHEN IN MOURNING. Here, waiter! This steak is positively burnt black. "Yes, sir. Mark of respect, sir. Our head cook died yesterday."

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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 _____ (Street and Number) City _____ Province _____ Use Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order or Cheque.

Labor Items of Interest From the Capital City

FIRE FIGHTERS' NOTES.

The fire fighters are real sports, as has been demonstrated on several occasions, and are, at all times open to defend their honors, against all comers.

It has been found necessary to elect an investigating committee to select all applicants for membership to the association, thereby protecting us from undesirable members.

Captain H. Wigmore was appointed guide by the president for No. 1 Platoon, and was kept busy at last night's fire, as he was in the front of the fire, and handled his job like a man born.

Members are reminded to have the new men on hand at the meeting half an hour after the commencement of the meeting, there causing no interruption of the regular order of business.

Progress recommends in last week's notes to take a pinch of salt regarding the short weight in coal; we would suggest to the consumer, thereby shutting off his only means of redress.

The One Big Union affiliation matter came before our last meeting, and the two sides of the question were discussed, and the members, especially the returned men, who recalled the incident of one of the prominent officers being forced to resign the Union, took up their comrades a short time ago.

From "The Fire Bug."

Local No. 72, Cleveland, Ohio, started operating the Three-Platoon System, April 1st, 1919.

The members of Local No. 48, Cincinnati, Ohio, were compelled to resign in a body in an effort to have four members reinstated, who were suspended for their union activities.

Local No. 5, Colorado Springs, Colo., lost their fight, and will not be in a position to take up next convention.

Local No. 2, Pueblo, Colo., has petitioned International headquarters for the next convention.

All locals who have not furnished their office with up-to-date mailing list directed to the fire companies, and the Fire Station addresses, will please do so at once.

Local No. 10, Chicago, Ill., has had their members with the international buttons, should place their order at once. Buttons, 25c each.

Local No. 10, Chicago, Ill., has had their members with the international buttons, should place their order at once. Buttons, 25c each.

All locals wishing any information relative to the international affiliated locals will write to the Secretary-Treasurer for same. In order to keep this Bureau up-to-date, it will be necessary for locals to give all information they can, regarding their affairs or movements.

All locals who wish to have their officers should send to this office for blank bond applications.

All locals who can do so, should send this office copies of all state laws, relative to salaries, pensions, hours of duty, etc.

Cambridge, Local No. 36, went on strike for the first time, 1919, when an additional fire for 13 men.

Wilmington, N. C., Local 129, has won their fight for the Two-Platoon system.

Local No. 81, Salt Lake City, Utah, has won the Two-Platoon.

Local No. 140, Nashville, Tenn., has won the Two-Platoon system, March 21st, 1919.

Local No. 89, Clarkburg, Va., has won the Two-Platoon.

Local No. 68, Norfolk, Va., are working hard for the Two-Platoon.

Local No. 150, Malden, Mass., is now in a campaign for Two-Platoon.

Local No. 623, Quincy, Ill., are in the midst of a hot campaign for Two-Platoon.

Chief Norman tells how Two-Platoon prevented the destruction of Local No. 74, Superior, Wis.

On April 8th, the Massachusetts House of Representatives, passed the Two-Platoon Bill by a voice vote.

It is reported the Rockford, Ill., has won Two-Platoon.

Local No. 140, Nashville, Tenn., has won the Two-Platoon system, March 21st, 1919.

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une article itself, seems like an affinity between the two.

Reading an excerpt the other day from the "New York Times," which was controlled by the Government, and also manufactured under Government supervision, is recalled at 17 cents a pound.

Makes one really think that our present Government cares not one iota how the workers live, or else they would have something to control Offices, so as to enable the average worker to enjoy a reasonable standard of living.

It is not a wonder that strikes, Conciliation Boards, etc., are so prevalent today; workers demanding more for the satisfactory results noted now obtained.

With all our hardships, there is a move now on to placing restrictions on the sale and importation of oleomargarine. We are informed that our City Council are protesting unanimously against it.

Further, we trust that Alderman Gustin will get all the assistance possible with the other five Councilors, to get something started that will cut this endless chain.

However, we trust the recent commission appointed regarding the relation of Capital and Labor will find some feasible way to get a definite solution that will put a stop to all exploitation.

We would suggest that such commissions as sugar, tea, flour, apples, etc., which every civic employe has to obtain, get-together, purchase 2 tons of sugar, wholesale, and then work out a plan to distribute the middleman's profit. This would give you a fair idea what co-operation in buying would mean to the worker.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' AGREEMENT.

Following is the agreement entered into between the employing bakers and local union No. 244.

That none but good standing members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local 244, shall be employed in the bakery.

In the event that any baker is not a member of the union, said baker shall become a member of said union within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

Fifty-four hours per week, or less, shall constitute a week's work, and the second party to pay the following rate of wages.

Bread Bakers. Foremen in shops employing four men and over, not less than thirty dollars (\$30.00) per week.

Dough mixers not less than twenty-eight (\$28.00) dollars per week.

Second hands in shops employing four men and over, not less than twenty-eight, (\$28.00) dollars per week.

Machinists men not less than twenty-four, (\$24.00) dollars per week.

All other bakers not less than twenty-two, (\$22.00) dollars per week.

Foremen in packing room, twenty-four, (\$24.00) dollars per week.

All others, twenty-two, (\$22.00) dollars per week.

Eprenen in shops employing three (3) men or less, not less than twenty-five, (\$25.00) dollars per week.

Second hands not less than twenty-three, (\$23.00) dollars per week.

All other bakers, twenty-two, (\$22.00) dollars per week.

Foremen shall not receive less than thirty (\$30.00) dollars per week.

Second hands not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars per week.

Third hands not less than twenty-two (\$22.00) dollars per week.

Apprentices in both shops not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars per week for the first year.

Jobbers shall receive four (\$4.00) dollars per day or night, for nine (9) hours work.

All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half per hour.

The party of the second part agrees to give its employees, the following holidays: Twenty-fourth of May, Labor Day, Christmas and New Year's.

In all bakeries, one apprentice shall be allowed to shift of five men only, and one to every twenty (2) men on cake.

In all shops where the wages exceed this scale, they shall not be reduced to conform with this agreement.

It is agreed that the party of the first part shall grant the use of the Union Label to the party of the second part at the rate of twelve (12) cents per thousand for combination labels, and for plain labels at the rate of ten (10) cents per thousand, and claim the right to withdraw the labels at any violation of this agreement. All labels shall be paid in advance.

Any baker employed from the above mentioned local union, who is incompetent to fill the position for which he was employed, should be removed from the position, and the employer employing same, to the local union.

workers brought back into activity. For some years the workers in this line had a good local union here, but with removal of wages, and other causes, the union was allowed to lapse with the return of the charter to headquarters.

Walter Rollo, of Hamilton, presided at the meeting of the Ontario Independent Labor party, held at Toronto, God Friday, with 10 delegates in attendance, covering all sections of the province.

Decided to take a referendum of its members on the tariff issue. The questions to be submitted are: Do you favor protection-free trade or neutrality?

Decided to affiliate with the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor party.

Approved day-light saving. Debated all other political questions.

Demanded the rescinding of orders-in-council banning literature. Protested against the sending of troops to Russia, and demanded their immediate recall, because of Russia's right to self-determination.

Approved a shorter working day. Asked for the 25 Wage Court, and national minimum wage.

Called present system of vocational training a "farce." Time too short.

Many questions affecting matters of technical education, and vocational classes were discussed at length in committee and a long list of resolutions were prepared for submission to the conference.

Technical Education. The present system of technical education and vocational training was condemned, and its immediate reform was called for.

Old age, mothers, and orphans' pensions were favored, and the Ontario Government was urged to take the initiative in placing such measures on the statutes at the recent session of the Legislature.

Officers Elected. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: W. R. Rollo, President; Dr. Hett Kitchener, Secretary; Mrs. Hodgins, Treasurer; Miss Mary MacNab, Hamilton, Secretary; and Roy Hughes, Toronto, Treasurer.

It was decided to hold the next convention in London.

EDMONTON TRADES COUNCIL DECISIVE ACTION

A complete climax was reached in the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council at their last meeting in regard to the "One Big Union" movement, which originated at the meeting held in London, Ontario, when President McCreath immediately on calling the meeting to order, read the following notice:

"By order of the executive committee of this council and by virtue of the authority vested in it, I hereby declare vacant the seats of all delegates voting for, and in support of, the 'One Big Union,' which attitude and action are in every sense contrary to the constitution of the American Federation of Workers, Chautauque, and Helpers of America, from Philadelphia, has taken charge of the situation.

After the consultation by labor unions with the administrative commission, it was decided to try to get the two bodies to arbitrate. After a long address by J. T. Foster, the president of the Trades and Labor Council, and others, the members were induced to allow their troubles to be handled by a board of arbitration.

The master carters, however, holding a meeting at the City Hall at the same time, refused to consider arbitration.

MONTREAL CARPENTERS' DEMANDS

It is stated that Montreal carpenters are demanding a wage of 65 cents an hour and a 44 hour working week. At present they receive 50 cents an hour and work between 50 and 60 hours a week.

The carpenters have also asked for time and one-half pay for overtime. They demand a working week that will consist of 44 hours a day for 5 days with 4 hours work on Saturday.

Recognition of the union, signifying a closed shop, and another clause in the schedule that was presented to the Montreal Association of Building and Construction Industries.

The procedure of the president was very rapid, and the delegates who were affected.

QUEBEC SHIP LABORERS' DEMANDS.

The ship laborers of Quebec, are asking 60 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, 50 cents an hour for overtime, and \$1.50 for all work on Sunday.

Major Lavigne has called a meeting of the officers of the Ship Laborers Society, with a view to negotiating an amicable agreement with the C. P. R. and the men.

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Labor News From the Busy City of Hamilton

The visit of Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to speak at the Open Forum, on Sunday, April 13, attracted a big assembly in Loew's Theatre; the attendance being the largest since the inception of the popular Sunday meetings. Judge J. G. Gaudin was the chairman, which office he filled to every advantage.

"Cooperation of Capital and Labor" was the theme on which Mr. Moore discoursed, which comprehensive and complex subject he handled in a masterly manner. He pointed out how the war had brought attention to the many inequalities existing in the industrial and social structure. Labor was opposed to these glaring inequalities, but only organized labor became sufficiently articulate to complain and claim its rights.

Referring to old age pensions, Mr. Moore emphasized that labor was demanding adequate monetary provision for the aged. He stated that the pensioners of old age should be removed from the life of the workers.

Proceeding, Mr. Moore discussed the high cost of living, and the necessities of life were increasing out of proportion to the wages received by employees. Wages are not what they used to be, and the amount of food and clothes you can buy with a day's work. Socially and legislatively, there are many things that are being done, but they are not things that are not right. We are just beginning to realize that we have the machinery to correct these evils, if only we will use it.

In Hamilton, you have made a very good start, by electing Labor men to the Legislature, City Council, Hydro Commission, and School Board. Trades unionism believes that co-operation can only take place when there is co-operation on the other side as well. Mr. Moore stated that he believed there are employers of labor who are pretending to adopt co-operation as a camouflage, and a cloak to cheat workers of their rights.

The so-called revolutionary spirit-outlet, if it is gauged now, but the best of co-operation will discover whether it is a few making a lot of noise, or many making very little noise. Mr. Moore's address was a loud and prolonged applause.

CENTRAL WOMEN'S LABOR PARTY HELDS OFFICERS.

The Central Women's Labor Party held a vacant chair in the Foresters' Chambers, East Main Street, last Monday night, at the annual meeting of the Women's Labor Party. It was a long session, the meeting being adjourned at 11.15 p.m. before the ladies vacated for home, hubby and the offspring. The election of officers was keenly contested, and resulted in the following:

Honorary presidents: Mrs. Allan Studholme; vice-president, Mrs. E. Madgen; 1st vice-president, Mrs. T. Murphy; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. George Hodgins; general secretary, Mrs. John Kince; treasurer, Mrs. H. G. Thorne; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. H. G. Thorne; guard, Mrs. Robert Thorne; and Mrs. M. McNab, J. Foreman, A. Holmes and Miss Mary McNab.

Executive committee: Mesdames H. G. Foster, J. Mallon, W. R. Rollo, A. Holmes, J. Inglis, M. Tobin, J. Clusman, and officers.

Entertainment Committee: Mesdames West End, Mesdames J. Madgen, H. G. Thorne, J. Mallon, J. Turner, and J. Foreman.

Sick and Welfare Committee: Mesdames West End, Mesdames J. Madgen, H. G. Thorne, J. Mallon, J. Turner, and J. Foreman.

At least it has looked! After many fairy stories had travelled the rounds, what really the journeymen Bricklayers have requested from the contractors is 75 cents per hour. The "bricks," numbering nearly 250 workmen in Hamilton, get 70 cents hourly. One conference has been held between the representatives of both sides, without definite result. Perhaps the next "get-together" will do the trick. Some of the bosses say they're not going to give an advance; but if they don't, the dollars to doughnuts, they'll get no "bricks," for the local is 100 per cent, strong.

LIET. SAM LANDERS' HOMEWARD BOUND.

Lieut. Samuel L. Landers, the well-known Labor man, who, des-

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MONTREAL PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS TO MEET EMPLOYERS.

Local No. 144 of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Montreal, are favoring the policy of employer and men getting together more often to discuss working conditions. During the first week of May, a meeting has been called by Mr. J. R. Blais, business agent of this body, and the question of wages and working hours will come up. What is desired is 65 cents an hour, and an eight-hour day.

BLACKSMITHS WILL DISCUSS NEW WAGE SCHEDULE.

On Thursday, April 24, in the Foresters' Chambers, East Main Street, the members of Local No. 254, Blacksmiths and Helpers' union will discuss a new wage schedule. International Vice President W. G. Rowland will also be on hand to counsel the rank and file. The following wage scale, subject to revision, being presented to the bosses, has been prepared: First, steam forgers, \$1.35 hourly; second men, \$1.10 hourly; heavy first, tool smiths, and hardeners, 80 cents hourly; general blacksmiths, 75 cents hourly; heaters and helpers for heavy forgers, 70 cents hourly; heaters and helpers for heavy first, 65 cents hourly; hammer drivers for heavy forgers, 70 cents hourly; general helpers and hammer drivers 60 cents hourly. The foregoing scale is feasible to the May award established in the United States.

EDDY O'DELL GETS APPOINTMENT.

Last Saturday, Eddy O'Dell, Hamilton, was notified by Senator Charles Robson, Minister of Labor, that he had been appointed a member of the Employment Service Council of Canada Advisory Committee. The meeting will be held in Ottawa, on May 12. Arthur Martel, Montreal, along with Mr. O'Dell, will watch the interests of workers in the coming Labor Congress. The object of course, of the E. S. C. of C. A. C. of determining and recommending ways of preventing unemployment. Members of the committee will receive no indemnity.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT DEAD.

Mr. J. F. Tobin, president of the International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers, whose death in Rochester, N. Y., was reported, was born at Guilford, Ohio, and was Minister of Labor, and as a Minister of Labor, he will have been in the mean of establishing the arbitration agreements between the employers and the union, and for many years, many strikes have been averted by the use of these agreements. General regret at his passing is expressed by the trade, who knew him as a friend.

While an active union worker in Rochester, Mr. Tobin was boycotted by the employers and had to operate his own shop. His union became the largest in the trade on this continent, and it is stated that the Brockton Union has the best scale of wages and working conditions of any organization in North America.

QUEBEC PROVINCE NAMES DEPUTY LABOR MINISTER.

The appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labor, which was announced in the speech from the Throne at the last session, and provided for, by Legislation during the session, was carried out by the Gouin cabinet when Louis Gouin, Montreal, Chief Inspector of industrial establishments was named to fill the position.

MEN! You'll Like the New Spring Suits at DALY'S

The Store for men in complete readiness to "dress up" men and young men for the fine spring days. The new styles, the fine fabrics, the correct fit and moderate prices are characteristics of Daly's garments. Prices range from \$22.50 to \$45.00. These three lines will be featured Saturday.

AT \$22.50

AT \$30.00

AT \$35.00

AT \$35.00

AT \$35.00

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LABOR'S FUNCTION

Remove the Big Boulders

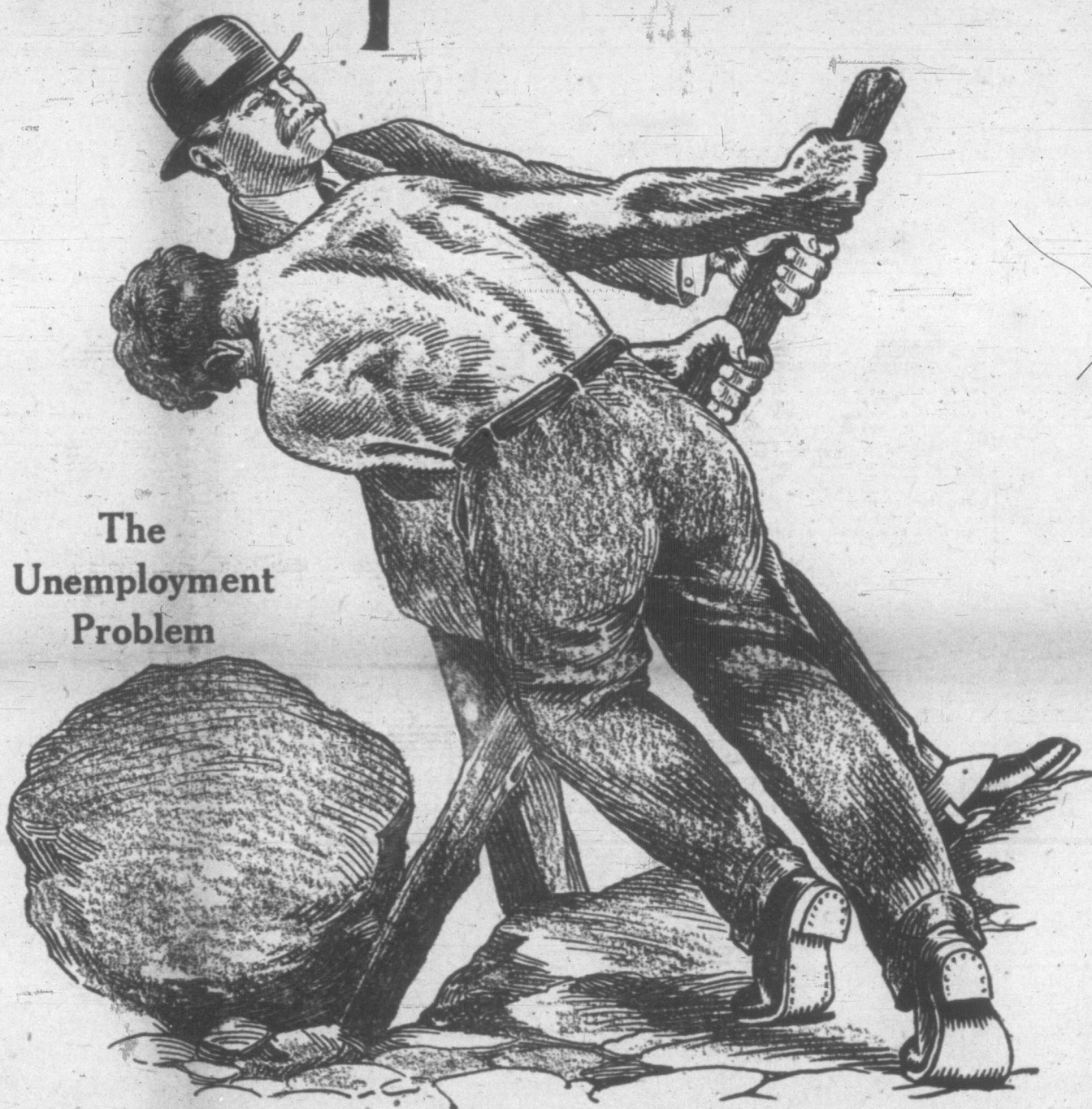
From the Pathway of Progress

Co-operation

THERE'S a Big, Wide, Clean and Smooth Highway for Canadian Progress --- just ahead. First we must remove the Big Boulders that block the way.

LET Employer and Employee grasp the stout Lever of Co-operation and pry from the pathway the Boulders of Suspicion, Ignorance, Greed, Envy, Violence, Prejudice, Ill Will and Lack-of-Jobs.

The
Unemployment
Problem



LET us begin on the Big Boulder of Unemployment. Heave it to one side and open the Entrance to the Broad, Modern Road of Reconstruction. This Road leads by way of Law and Order, Mental and Physical Development, Good Work, Good Pay, Good Health and Good Will to the Goal of Prosperity and Contentment. The Blind Road, that some enter by mistake, is the rough, narrow, bumpy Road of Class Hatred and Violent Discontent that ends in the Swamps of Failure and Misery. Shun the narrow Road. Fill up its Entrance with the Big Boulders. Keep your Eye and your Heart and your Steps on the Big, Clean, Wide Road of Reconstruction that leads to a Better, Bigger, Bnsier Canada.