

CANADA'S LABOR LEADERS ASSEMBLE AT HAMILTON

35th Annual Convention of Dominion Trades and Labor Congress In Session—Most Important Convention in History of Organization.

This week the 35th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress is in session at the Ambitious City. Over 100 delegates, including 120 women are in attendance. The convention is the most important in the history of organized labor in Canada.

Premier Heist of the Province of Ontario, Hon. G. Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Mayor C. G. Booker, of the City of Hamilton, welcomed the delegates on Monday.

Mayor Booker, in his address of welcome called attention to the great questions the delegates would be called upon to consider, urging them to do their utmost to allay the spirit of unrest prevailing at the present time.

Premier Sir William Heist, speaking on behalf of the Provincial Government, deplored the fact that such conventions were not held more frequently in order that views of labor could be ascertained and betterment of industrial conditions and social happiness. Reference was then made to the conference held in Ottawa in the year 1918, and it was declared that questions of vital importance were never so well debated as at that gathering.

Hon. Gideon Robertson was given a vote of thanks, and at the outset of his address referred to the tremendous stride by labor during the ten years elapsed since he first attended a labor congress, and stated that the Government was anxious to co-operate with representatives of labor.

President Moore in his address stated:

"The growing power and influence of the Trades and Labor Congress have been amply demonstrated in the year 1919. The Government and numerous public bodies of all kinds exhibiting a keen interest in our attitude and declarations on many important matters affecting labor."

"The work we have carried on has been made more difficult by the action of those who, because of their failure to do anything, have no opportunity to harass and, if possible, destroy the effectiveness of the congress during the past year. Notwithstanding this, and realizing that we are far from having obtained all we set out to accomplish, the Trades and Labor Congress can count on the past year's results as being a very gratifying one."

"Immediately after the armistice and the cessation of active warfare on November 11th, 1918, many orders-in-council were issued, many of these a very drastic nature and are referred to in more detail, whilst others were of a less contentious character. Others dealt with the necessary regulations governing the operation of the Government, and referred to food and fuel control regulations, Military Service Act, gratuity regulations, conscription, work regulations, the Employment Service Council, the Corporation of Social Service Council, Civil Service Regulations, etc. Many of these which dealt with war activities have since been repealed, including the one creating the Labor Appeal Board, and with the official declaration of peace others will undoubtedly cease to operate unless enacted into legislation at the September session of Parliament, called to deal with this phase of the situation."

"Immediately upon the signing of the armistice I requested the Government to at once institute the eight-hour day upon all Government works, which have since been done by day labor or contract."

"Later the Labor Committee endorsed this and forwarded a recommendation to the Government along similar lines. The many resolutions passed throughout the country have also been drawn to their attention from time to time, but no legislation has been enacted in this subject. The work on the New Welland Canal, however, has in response to the suggestion made by the Labor Committee, been recently put on an eight hour basis."

"The question of the shorter work-day is dealt with in the report of the Industrial Relations Commission, and is also placed upon the agenda of the National Industrial Conference being held on September 15, 1919."

"The following organizations of police have been chartered during the year: Quebec, Windsor, Hamilton, Edmonton and Victoria. In Montreal a strike occurred in the recognition of the recognition of their union, the men returning to work pending a decision of a Board of Arbitration. This was closely followed by a strike of the Toronto police, caused by the Police Commissioners demanding the disbanding of the Toronto Police Union."

"Shortly after the Quebec Convention ex-President J. C. Watters tendered his resignation as a member of the Labor Sub-Committee, and on the 5th of September he was elected to act in his stead, as were desired of having the president of the Trades and Labor Congress continue a member thereof. Since then I have attended 13 meetings. Many important matters of public interest have been discussed, and it is the hope of this committee, whose work throughout has been entirely advisory in nature."

"Shortly after the strike in Winnipeg was called off I received a request for assistance from the Policemen's Union of Winnipeg, and coming to the conclusion that the situation was an involved one, after conference with Secretary-Treasurer Draper, I appointed R. A. Rigg, of Winnipeg, to act as my deputy to give what assistance was possible and also help to re-establish the International Trades Union movement throughout central western Canada. The American Federation of Labor have co-operated fully in the situation, appointing William Varley, of Toronto, as general organizer for Winnipeg and other prairie cities, and A. Farmie, of Edmonton, as general organizer for Calgary and points west thereof."

"The attacks made by the advocates of the One Big Union complicated considerably an already involved situation, but admirable work has been accomplished by these organizers and the international movement is fast returning to normal conditions."

"As labor vitally interested in the cost of living, and the Board of Commerce being created primarily to protect the masses, we have made a strong representation for one of the commissioners to be from our nomination. Up to the time of compiling this report our request has not been conceded, the third member of the board yet to be appointed. Two lawyers are already members. It is safe to say labor will have little faith in such a board if all its members are chosen from an environment where poverty and hardship are not commonly found."

"The year just closing has been a strenuous one. The decisions arrived at have not always been easy to reach, but at all times they have been made with a full knowledge of the existing conditions, held by the rank and file of the constituent bodies, scattered as they are from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the forest-climatic conditions and other geographical surroundings give workers different views of the same problem and it has been my endeavor at all times to so act as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number."

"In conclusion, as to myself, in office as I shall endeavor in the future as in the past to do all that lies in my power towards the building of the great International Labor movement of which we in Canada are a part."

Ben Tillett, M.P., the prominent British labor leader, is attending on behalf of the British Trades and Labor Congress, and the American Federation of Labor is also represented.

The Ottawa delegates left on a special train on Saturday night. The editor of the Capital City Labor Press is among the Capital City labor representatives and a full account from the floor of the house will appear in these columns next week.

First National Industrial Conference Closes Breach Between Capital and Labor—Sessions Concluded at Ottawa on Saturday Last.

The first National Industrial Conference held in Canada came to an end on Saturday last at six o'clock. The "leading light" of the conference, the Industrial Relations Commission, gave the following recommendations:

(A) Employers admit the right of employees to join any lawful organization.

(B) Employers should not be required to recognize unions or to establish closed shops. Employers insist on the right, when so desired, to maintain their plant, and to employ by which they mean that no employer should discriminate against any employee because of the latter's membership or non-membership in any organization.

(C) Employers should not be required to negotiate except directly with their own employees or groups of employees.

"With a view to effecting and maintaining harmonious relations between employers and employees, the conference declared the following principles and policies, and urge their adoption by all employers, relative to their respective employees:

(a) The right of employees to organize;

(b) The recognition of labor unions;

(c) The right of employees to collective bargaining.

"In these recommendations, without changing the generality of their terms—

(a) The right of employees to organize or form themselves into associations for lawful purposes.

(b) The recognition of labor unions, or their duly accredited representative or representatives, to negotiate with employers for the purpose of mutually arranging rules and regulations governing wages and working conditions.

(c) The right of employees to collective bargaining, means the negotiation of agreements between employers or groups of employees, through the representative of the respective employees.

Adam C. Hay, Winnipeg, asked employers to get rid of the idea that labor unions were machines built for the purpose of fighting the employers. The little human touch was all that was required to make them work.

Major M. A. McInnes, of Saskatchewan, moved the adoption of the supplementary report of his committee, which was as follows:

"Your committee has considered section 89 of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations and on the report of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the united efforts to improve housing conditions and to provide facilities for the poor housing, and begs to endorse the resolution offered to the conference as follows:

"That this conference commends the action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the united efforts to improve housing conditions and to provide facilities for the poor housing, and begs to endorse the resolution offered to the conference as follows:

"The report was seconded by J. R. Shaw, and adopted by Toronto, made a brief speech, in which he expressed regret that the high cost of living had not come before the conference, and expressed the hope that those who attended the conference would not go away and forget it. He suggested that the conference be getting together, and it would be a good thing if some of the resolutions carried were crystallized into legislation or practice."

The resolution, moved by Calvin Lawrence and seconded by R. P. Rogers as representatives of the third group was as follows:

"We as representatives of the principle regarding employment and hours of labor set forth in the treaty of peace and in paragraphs 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



SOME JUMP!

—From Judge.

FROM COAST TO COAST

ST. CATHARINES IRON MOULDERS' BIG VICTORY.

On the day that the Iron Moulders came out in St. Catharines for a forty-four-hour work-week and a minimum wage scale of 75 cents an hour, the total membership of the union only amounted to 39, says the Banner. But when the strike, after nine weeks of strenuous battling, ended in a complete victory for the organization, the membership had grown to 119 and the craft was 100 per cent organized in the Garden City. Every firm, with only two exceptions, conceded all the demands of the union, and these two firms, the Canadian Engineering Works and the Yale and Towne Lock Works, were eventually persuaded to do so.

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POCAHONTAS MINE ONLY ONE NOT OPERATING.

Morgan Lewis, the International Representative of the United Mine Workers of America, stated Saturday morning that matters have not yet been adjusted in connection with the Pocahontas mine; that work has not yet been resumed there. Dave Reed, who had been in that district endeavoring to effect a settlement is now at Hamilton attending the Trades Congress, of which he is vice-president. It is confidently expected, however, that work will be resumed at Pocahontas shortly. This is now the only mine in District 15 that is idle.

EDMONTON PRESSMEN'S APPRECIATION.

The members of Edmonton Local of the Printing Pressmen and Associated Unions have taken a very practical means of showing that they appreciate what their organization has accomplished for them. At the meeting of the union on Friday last, the members, says the Free Press, by unanimous vote, decided to donate to the union the whole of their first week's increase under the new scale, which was called on Friday. The increase will range from \$2 to \$3.50 per week and the union treasury will be augmented by these amounts from each member receiving the benefit of the new scale.

To the job pressmen whose agreement has just been concluded, it will simply be a matter of waiting some longer before the increase is noticeable to their own pockets. But the joke is on the newspaper men whose contract was signed in May and who may have to sell an automobile, or something, to pay the union its due. However, they all voted in favor and smiled while they did so.

KITCHENER FURNITURE WORKERS ASK INCREASE.

Furniture workers in the city of Kitchener have asked the manufacturers in that city for a new agreement to come into effect on October 1st. The new agreement calls for an eight-hour day and a twenty per cent increase in wages.

RENFREW TRADE UNIONISM ADVANCES RAPIDLY.

Last spring the town of Renfrew was without a labor organization. Today it has in the neighborhood of 1,000 organized workers, thanks to the efforts of Organizer Wm. Lodge of the American Federation of Labor. The town of Renfrew is a small town in the heart of the lumbering and logging industry. The workers were held on the cutting and the advisability of erecting a labor hall was discussed. At the meeting, which was held in a hall in the town, the workers were experienced in securing a suitable hall in which to hold their meetings, and it had been conceded that the only way to overcome this difficulty was the erection of a labor temple. The outcome of the meeting was the appointing of a committee to get the necessary information as to the formation of a limited stock company to be called the Labor Temple Co. of Renfrew, and to look for suitable sites and if advisable to take an option on one of these. As soon as the necessary data has been obtained, another mass meeting will be called, when special committees such as building, finance, etc., will be organized.

PETERBORO TRADES COUNCIL.

Mr. Marchand presided at the last regular meeting of the Peterboro Trades and Labor Council. A very interesting letter was read from Ex-Alderman Alex. Murray, in which he discussed the Hunter Street bridge. He still shows a keen interest in Peterboro's well-being and takes the local papers regularly. He was glad the municipality had accepted the bridge, and he was paying the fair wage. He dealt with the labor unrest in Britain with advice in keeping with Aid. Murray's views as a labor man. The letter was received with a feeling of pleasure by the delegates present.

A vote of thanks was tendered to President Bolwell for his activities in the labor celebration which netted considerably over \$10 on the right side of the ledger for Council.

The much worn question of street signs was brought up by a delegate, who said it was a shame that people be called upon to carry a pick and shovel around if they wished to find the name of a street in the winter time. After a discussion it was decided to leave it in the hands of the city council, who would no doubt again revive the question at their leisure.

A rather animated discussion took place on the irregular mail service. It was stated that mail is often delayed in transit or other ways from one day to a week. One delegate stated he got a letter this week that was posted in June. A delegate thought that date and he should be stamped on all mail. One delegate when complaining to the post office officials about the delay of certain mail, was informed that it was only second class matter, to which he replied "the necessary stamps are upon it." This was thought to be "humorous" as many a good situation had been lost owing to this delay. A resolution was passed that the secretary write the Postmaster General complaining of the general distribution of the mail. One delegate stated that this condition existed throughout the Province.

LONDON CIGARMAKERS ISSUE STATEMENT.

The Cigarmakers' Union of London, Ont., has sent out a circular letter to all local unions in the country, pointing out the system Tuckett's cigar people now employ in the manufacture of the following brands of cigars: Tuckett's Preferred, Club Special and Marguerite. Previous to the Cigarmakers' Union asking for an increase of \$1 per thousand, these cigars were made by men only, and were strictly hand-made. The Tuckett company refused to negotiate with the men, and even closed their plant, and left in the neighborhood of 300 cigar makers to starve as far as they were concerned. They are now operating factories in Montreal and London, and the above-mentioned brands are now made by children. They also have a few women working in these plants, and are now working from 10 to 12 hours per day. The circular asks organized labor to register a protest against these conditions by refusing to use any of the Tuckett products. The following cigars are fair and made under union control: The Jap. Armada, David Burns, El Dora, El Sيدة, Bobbie Burns and La Preferencia, and all local-made cigars.

MINE WORKERS RETAIN AFFILIATION.

The United Mine Workers of America convention at Cleveland last week denounced militarism and compulsory military service, and rejected a resolution to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. A resolution to substitute May Day for the present Labor Day, introduced by the present Labor Day, a sign of solidarity with the international movement also was defeated. The subject of prohibition was declared this a more or less local issue on which each union should be allowed his own opinion. A resolution against the use of convict labor was adopted.

PICTOU COUNTY COAL INDUSTRY.

The coal trade in Pictou county is fairly active these days. The Sutherland mine continues on the even tenor of its way. Greenwood is in contact with 100 tons daily, a portion of which goes to the C.P.R. as well as the C.N.R. The Drummond is going nicely with an output of 600 tons daily, and shipments monthly of 12,000 tons. The Acadia averages daily output is 1,600 tons, but that is not saying it cannot be enlarged. —New Glasgow Enterprise.

LETHBRIDGE TRADES COUNCIL SUPPORTS VETS.

A well-attended meeting of the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council the delegates went on record as supporting the G.W.V.A. in regard to the bonus scheme, and the following resolutions were adopted by agreement at the earliest opportunity and after investigation by a committee of representatives of employers and employees representing the various industries legislation enacted by the Governments of Canada providing for the same to be extended in all industries where it can be applied. The committee is to be kept advised of the progress of the Government's action in refusing a commission.

VANCOUVER ELECTRICAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

Inside wiseman of the Electrical Workers' Union to the number of 150 went on strike Wednesday because Vancouver contracting firms refused to grant the new scale which was demanded by the union. Negotiations with the wage agreement have been going on for some time and were brought to a head Wednesday by the walkout. Several firms signed up during Thursday and the prospects of the remainder coming through at an early date looks good. The old wage scale was \$5 per day.

OTTAWA WOMAN MAKING \$3.37 A WEEK.

That Canada needs a Minimum Wage Law has long been pointed out by the length and breadth of Canada. The National Industrial Conference at Ottawa last week argued in favor of a Minimum Wage Law which was put forward by Miss Helene Gutteridge, of Vancouver.

"Two days ago, in the city of Ottawa," she said, "I spoke to a woman who is working here. She worked a whole week and two nights overtime recently on piece work and was paid for her work \$2.17. This woman was paid at the rate of four cents a dozen for the work she was doing and to obtain a wage of \$13 a week she would have to perform the one operation she was engaged in 300 dozen times."

"And that is not all. Part of her wage was ordered by the court and she paid 14 cents a dozen when she spoke of paid four cents. If she was paid the excuse that he was compensating with others."

"The very next day the Capitalist press told us that in an interview with a leading Ottawa employer he said: 'Probably the woman could not earn any more.'"

Ottawa social workers were successful at Miss Gutteridge because she did not name the employer. However, the representative of the Garment Workers' Union, who was she was talking about. With her social work is more than 'pink tea'—she has had to give up the name of the employer at any time.

WOODSTOCK I. L. P. TO ESTABLISH STORE.

A recent meeting of the Independent Labor Party at Woodstock, plans were outlined relative to the possible establishment of a co-operative wholesale store in the city. A committee was appointed to stimulate interest in the project and to get ahead with the preliminary details of organization. Considerable enthusiasm was evidenced at the meeting in the near future if the general interest grows to the point of organizing it.

WATERLOO'S LABOR CANDIDATE.

George C. Hasbun was the unsuccessful candidate of the Independent Labor Party at Waterloo last week to contest North Waterloo in the provincial election.

Burt Hughes, President of the Twin City Trades and Labor Council, but out by seven votes. The selection of a candidate to contest the provincial election was the first effort to enter the political field in North Waterloo.

WINNIPEG O. B. U. SHOWS ITS HAND.

The feeling of friendship held by large sections of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council towards the One Big Union has suffered severely through the announcement made recently by radical leaders that their main object in life was to kill International Unionism. It is claimed by International officers that their main object in life was to kill International Unionism, which the O.B.U. had any hold, and the fact that Winnipeg members have to contribute to the support of officers of the O.B.U. is steadily weakening the local council.

TORONTO TELEGRAPHERS ASK FOR BOARD.

The Toronto Telegraphers' Association has applied to the Labor Department for a board of conciliation to settle their dispute with the Canadian Press. The telegraphers have named W. M. Kennedy, of Regina, as their representative on the board. The chief matter in dispute is wages.

1,000 DELEGATES EXPECTED AT INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

Acting for the League of Nations, H. B. Butler has arrived at Washington to direct preparations for the organization of the International Labor Conference, provided for in the League Treaty.

The conference is scheduled to meet in Washington on October 28th, when upwards of 1,000 delegates from various countries and neutrals will be in attendance.

Butler, an Englishman, who arrived in London last week is secretary of the committee organized by the Peace Conference to organize the Labor Conference.

President Wilson, of the United States is to welcome the delegates to the conference on the opening in the hall of the American in the Pan-American building.

Subjects to be taken up are the eight-hour day and 44-hour week, child labor, women in industry, unemployment insurance and other matters.

Canada undoubtedly will have representatives at the conference and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, recognized by the Government as the dominant labor organization, will be represented. The delegates will also send representatives.

REGINA TEAMSTERS ASK INCREASE.

Teamsters of the Regina Cartage Company have asked for an increase in salary.

The men are asking for a straight salary of \$14 a week, and an eight-hour day. They are now receiving \$12 a week, and work on a general thing also hours a day.

AGAIN BAD DISTRIBUTION CAUSES NEEDLESS WASTE.

Canada's bacon, purchased to the order of the British Food Controller, has been lying rotting on the docks on the other side of the water, and the public mind has been very much agitated as a result of the waste. Allegations as to the huge waste in this regard were recently made and have been proved in a large part. Large quantities of bacon were purchased both in Canada and the United States, but on account of the tremendous congestion in British ports, these cargoes have been allowed to lie in the quays for weeks after arrival, and as a result have been spoiled. The bacon is now being disposed of to soap makers.

The trouble seems to have been that purchases of staple goods, such as wheat, sugar and bacon, had arrived at the ports in too great quantities to be handled. They have had to be left in ships' holds or dumped on the quays to rot, owing to lack of warehouse facilities and the means of transport to the consumers. Ships wait for berths for unreasonable periods, and because railway arrangements are also more or less dislocated, an artificial scarcity of food

Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

A. P. HAYDON, M.A., Editor. C.B.A.S. LEWIS, Circulation Manager. J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

It is quite in the manner of the world's system of working that divergent views should be expressed in the National Industrial Conference. This is why the different thought has been called together, but with no allowance to forget the fact that a general analysis has to be made of presentations with a view to reaching agreement. Argument does not prove correctness, but with the generous array of facts from the workers' representatives on the establishment, legislatively, of the eight-hour work day, die-hards or die-easies must realize the inevitable. Not forgetting to admit that argument from the presenters of labor's viewpoint does not take a secondary place.

Blue-ruin spokesmen were ever in evidence, not only when dealing with beneficial legislation practically affecting the worker, but on each and every occasion when a change in the general laws is proposed. History has given to us pertinent examples from the Mother Country of the strenuous opposition to efforts shortening the work day. What may be placed in the category of recent happenings was the case of the British miners, when spokesmen for the colliery owners as well as the owners themselves foresaw financial ruin to the country through limitation of hours. The passing of the Factory Act, limiting working hours in the coal land, encountered more strenuous opposition than ever show its head today. An example of this is in the extract from Lord Broome's speech, when he said the moment you pass a 10-hour day for England the sun of posterity will sink upon us, and we will go back to the days of barbarism.

It is perhaps better to admit that the 44-hour week can not be made applicable in every instance, but these cases are of the isolated kind and negligible quantity, but general adoption is imperative with the simplest path through legislative channels, also the one method to avoid dislocation of our industrial life.

Whatever decision may be reached, we may not close our eyes to the knowledge that the worker of the Dominion is not only expecting an eight-hour day law, but is bound to force the issue. Firmly convinced that the expending of this period of labor each day is all that is necessary for essentials, those who now enjoy the shorter work day unselfishly will maintain for its establishment. Be it city or hamlet, a unity is evident in the voice of demand, and a too lengthy period elapsing in the passing of the eight-hour law is bound to change the word demand to command.

VARIETY FOR THE COMMISSIONERS

W. F. O'CONNOR, vice-chairman of the Board of Commerce, probing prices, has variety in the daily menu. It must be an exceedingly chilling job when working on the cold storage question. Leaven is, however, introduced when the sweets are probed, with decision as to rate of profit to be made on sale of same. "That's the time sugar became sweeter to the user," Solomon O'Connor states "workers got the best of it on the decline." There's a man after our own heart.

HONEST JOHN SAYS:

WHEN it comes to keepin' a man awake at night one little worry is worse than fifty bed bugs.

BOL-SHE-VEEK!

(The American Government requests that citizens desist from use of nicknames such as "Wop," "Mickey," "Dago," "Guinea," and so forth.—Recent Associated Press dispatch.)

I mustn't call you "Mickey," and you mustn't call me "Wop." For Uncle Sammy says it's wrong, and hints we ought to stop. But don't you fret, there's still one name that I'm allowed to speak. So when I disagree with you, I'll call you Bol-she-veik!

Bol-she-veik! veek! veek!
It's a scream and it's a shriek;
It's a rapid-fire response to any heresy you squeak.

Little white age, at any time I might determine,
I didn't like your theories, I called you "pro" and "German."
But times are changed and appetitions quickly grow antique,
So now I have a better name, I call you "Bol-she-veik!"

Bol-she-veik! veek! veek!
Your brains have sprung a leak,
Your common sense, your intellect, and your wits, are weak.

No, I mustn't call you "nigger," and I mustn't call you "nunny."
It's plainly impolite to dub you "dago," "wop," and "guinea."
But, whenever I perceive your mental mixtures growing weak,
I joyfully arise and I proclaim you Bol-she-veik!

Bol-she-veik! veek! veek!
It's a classic epithet;
It says more in a word than you can answer in a week.

You believe in votes for women? Yea, the Bolshevik do.
And shorter hours? And last reforms? They're Bolshevik too.
The "boom," and other things like that are dangerous to seek;
Don't tell me you believe 'em, or I'll call you Bol-she-veik!

Bol-she-veik! veek! veek!
A reformer is a freak;
But here's a name to stop him, for it's like a lightning streak.

I'm afraid for Bolshevikism, and the reason that it stings
Is because the Bolsheviks do some stupid, wicked things;
And so it's plain your mental marches run at left oblique;
I can hang a tag on you and call you Bol-she-veik!

Bol-she-veik! veek! veek!
It's a bludge on the back!
I mustn't call you "nigger," or I shall call you Bol-she-veik!

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

"THIS TIME HE MET A STRANGER"



—Paper Makers' Journal.



—Paper Makers' Journal.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Calm.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.
"Conditions of the past few years have favored the women into the industrial field, with the result that there is not likely to be a return to the old order of things. The women of Canada should demand equal pay for equal work." This is the subject of a stirring appeal made at a meeting of the Ottawa Council of Women by Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A., of Vancouver, B.C.

CHURCH URGES FULL USE OF FRANCHISE.
In all the parish churches of the diocese of Quebec east on Sunday last the women were urged to vote in the coming by-election. They were told it was their duty to have their names inscribed on the electoral lists in order that they may exercise the right of franchise given them by a federal act.

WHEN WIVES DEMAND AN EVENING OUT.
By Ross Lindley.
Sooner or later in her married life every woman demands an "evening out"—a dance, theatre, or restaurant, when her husband demands an evening at home.

CLOSER RELATION ADVOCATED.
Profit-sharing as a means of removing to "a considerable degree" the danger of unemployment in New York City was advocated at New York by George W. Perkins in an address before the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation. These dangers, Perkins said, are caused largely by the feeling on the part of the workers that rough wages are a large percentage of their income. To these two causes there is a third, "close co-operation here at home among ourselves."

MAYBE.
Here's an article, that said the Chinese attempted a league of nations for two ridings and can hold the "What because of it?"
"I dunno. Maybe they are still discussing it."

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

The House of Commons is quite evidently showing lack of leadership this session. Sir Robert Borden has been ill since the early days of the session and may not be able to take his seat for several weeks. Whatever one may think of Sir Robert's policies, it must be admitted that he has fine parliamentary ability and guides his party with skillful handling. In his absence there is a tendency to drift and a lack of driving force on the Government benches. It has been very apparent during the past week in the House, which was a week without much parliamentary business. The only business that was done was the reading of the King's message, and the place is still filled by Mr. D. D. McKenzie. Without the authority of leader and turned down by the National Convention, he is naturally not taking hold with enthusiasm. The Opposition like the Government, so far as the House is concerned, is a ship without a rudder.

As it was, one of the most important bills discussed during the week was introduced by Mr. S. W. Jacob, the Jewish member for Jacques Cartier, in regard to elections. His bill made the sensible proposal that elections should be held automatically. As it stands now, when a seat becomes vacant it is in the discretion of the Government whether the new election shall be held. Vague ridings have on occasions been left without representation for two or three years. It is not that the Government's convenience. The bill provided for elections automatically within 60 days. A second provision of the bill made it unlawful for a member to sit for more than one seat. At present a member can be elected for two ridings and can hold the two as long as he desires. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, for instance, has represented Gaspé and Malbecqne since 1911. To these two clauses there was not so much objection. The chief criticism was on the clause making the election of a general holiday. Strong objection was taken that there were too many holidays at present while the rural members vigorously protested that it would stop harvesting. The reason advanced for the proposal was that it gave every voter an opportunity of going to the polls that day. The Government was far as any pressure on the part of his employer was concerned. Many labor unions have endorsed this idea, but Alphonse Verreuil, the Liberal leader in charge for St. Denis division, Montreal, strongly opposed it. The result of the whole debate was that for the time being it was shelved.

The Government must begin to think that it is a case of "you are damned if you do, and you are damned if you don't." The administration was bottled and pounded for its failure to deal with profit-sharing and the cost of living. It was appointed to a Board of Commissioners with wide authority to deal with the subject. Two members were appointed: Mr. W. F. O'Connor and Judge Robson, both apparently honest and fearless men, judging by their actions so far as the Government is concerned, in regard to a sugar check. This week in the House, the Government was defeated on every quarter for ever having appointed the board. Rude things were said about it. The rural members particularly objected to the proposal about to keep down the price of milk. John Best, of Dufferin, wanted to know why a board should be set up to regulate agricultural products, who did not know the difference between "a hog and a sheep, or potatoes from buckwheat." The whole debate about the diversity of the subject of price fixing and controlling, and the utter impossibility of satisfying all classes.

There has been delegated to a special committee of the House the pressing question of better rates for the railway service. The committee was the result of the agitation for a gratuity of \$2,000 for every returned man. The Government finally turned down the proposal and even refused a commission to investigate the subject, as demanded by the Great War Veterans. There was such an outcry against this position that the Government compromised and appointed a special committee to go into the whole question of the civil re-employment of the soldiers, including the appointment of the committee. Hon. J. W. Rowell gave some interesting statistics as to the re-employment of soldiers. The Government now has no less than 84 public employment agencies and these co-operated in the work of finding positions for returned men. Up to August 31, 1919, there had been discharged 218,519 men. Of these 22 per cent, or 48,671 sought assistance in securing work. Of this number \$122 were placed in positions. In addition, before the armistice was signed, 58,000 men had been placed in positions, making a total of 111,672. Incidentally, Mr. Rowell said that the Government had re-employed 100,000 in the Government employ.

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest to Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

LAND FOR THE TROOPS.
By order-in-council, acting President Borden has set aside 100,000 acres of unimproved Manitoba farm lands on the market for returned soldiers. This is the greatest move made by the Manitoba Government up to the present time to the benefit of returned men.

LET PROFITERS SAVE COUNTRY.
If the country is on the verge of bankruptcy, let the profiteers be called upon to save Canada, the same as the soldiers saved her in Flanders.

Such was the text of a resolution passed at a largely attended meeting of the St. Catharines G.W.V.A. recently.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING RUSSIA.
Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of War, in a statement issued on Friday denies that there has been any change in the British policy to evacuate Russia.

Evacuation, however, had been retarded, owing to the necessity of bringing away many Russians who are in a feverish state, as well as women and children.

Mr. Churchill admits that it will be impossible to effect a junction with General Kuchak before winter. He denies that British troops are employed, or that the British Government has accepted any responsibility in operations against Petrograd.

CANADA LEADS.
Canada continues to lead in the important work of industrial training of disabled members of the forces. Today there are in Canada 11,616 disabled men undergoing industrial retraining under the direction of the vocational branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, while the number of disabled men in training in the United States is 6,477. In each instance the figures have been obtained from official sources.

There are now in Canada 7,949 disabled men receiving industrial retraining in the schools conducted by the vocational branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and in addition, 4,567 men have been placed in various shops and plants throughout Canada.

To date in Canada 6,973 ex-members of the forces have graduated from these courses.

RETURNING FROM P.A.S.
(By C. R. LEMAS, D.C.M.)
Tread lightly, close the door,
Hold the latch so,
Break not the Sergeant's snore,
Lest curses flow.

Where is my bed?
Rump, who was that?
Only a comrade's head
Used as a mat.

Why should his position get
Uppermost? He
Will have more cause to fret
Over the sea.

Into the darkness I
Peep, but in vain,
There's not a blanket sign,
To others the gain.

So in my clothes I fall
Holding my breath,
Just like a criminal,
Sentenced to death.

MR. FOREMAN—
Machinery is well worth caring for—neglected machinery will need repairing quickly.

Men are much more important than machinery. Men are a trust. The men must be taught habits of caution for their own good and you must assist in the teaching.

Every man is not made in the same pattern. Some will see an argument and some another, but there is a way of reaching every man. The wonderful success of our troops was due in part to the good feeling existing between officers and men. The officers knew the troubles and difficulties of the men and knew, too, just what men they could depend upon to the limit. The men knew that the officers knew. You are an officer in industry today. It is up to you to know all you can about your men.

NOW FOR FULL SPEED AHEAD.

Continued From Page One.
To go into the various industries concerned, and find out what the effect of shorter hours on that industry would be.

The resolution of the employers' group was as follows:

"The members of your committee appointed to represent employers in the Royal Commission on industrial relations, and to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, that appropriate Governmental action should be taken to secure an equal representation of employers and employees of the various industrial producing and distributing industries, should be appointed to undertake investigations as to the adaptability of the hours of labor principles of the peace treaty to the different industries of the country, and to report as early as possible."

Followed by the employees' resolutions:

"That we agree with the recommendations and findings of the Royal Commission on industrial relations, and urge the adoption of an eight-hour day by law, throughout the Dominion, with due regard and recognition of the Saturday half-holiday where same prevails, and its possible extension.

"In industries subjected to seasonal and climatic conditions, such as fishing and logging, it can be established by investigation that the operation of such a law is impracticable, then exemption shall be granted such industries from the operation of such law."

The matter of hours of labor, Mr. Parsons thought, was still in the experimental stage. Much was to be learned from the operation of this act, but the greatest need was that every citizen nationalize himself or herself. There must be national unity to bring progress in regard to industrial unrest. Mr. Parsons said there would not be so much work if not for paid agitators.

There were cries of "No!" from the labor benches. He closed with an appeal for a greater interest by each class in the opinions and hopes of the others.

John Bruce asked if Mr. Parsons, in referring to "paid agitators," was referring to those attending this conference, who were paid by labor organizations?

Mr. Parsons explained that he did not know who were paid agitators, but that he did not mean those present.

Tom Moore regretted the remark had been made, and asked if Mr. Parsons did not wish to make a further explanation or retraction. As for talk of "society being overturned," Mr. Moore said that trades unionism had stood against anything like that. It organized labor stood for overturning society it would belong to the O.E.U. instead of to international unionism.

The eight-hour day discussion should not centre on dollars and cents, said Mr. Moore. If there must be an increase in cost, let that come rather than that labor should be the last to benefit.

The country as a whole was ready for the eight-hour day, said Mr. Moore, while it was said the Mather's Commission had little time to do anything, it had a lengthy investigation to go upon.

"Give us legislation and not a commission," said Mr. Moore. "That is what we want."

Mr. Shaw expressed regret that the speeches of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Parsons had opened up the whole wide question again. Employers accepted the eight-hour day as laid down in the peace treaty, but asked for a commission because it was felt sufficient investigation had not been made in some cases. They asked for consideration of the effect of the eight-hour day on certain industries.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

SEAMEN'S UNION'S DECISION.
The Executive Committee of the National Union of Ship Stevedores, Cooks, Butchers and Bakers has decided that the British ships while British seamen are unemployed by a joint conference of seamen is being arranged to discuss the question of the elimination of Chinese labor from British ships.

BRITISH WILL BE REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE.
Whether or not the United States Senate ratifies the peace treaty, a British delegation will go to Washington in mid-October to attend the international labor congress, according to Seward Dunning, president of the British Trades Union Congress.

Dunning believes the meeting will be held regardless of the fate of the treaty in America. He said rejection of the peace treaty probably would deprive the conference of its official character, but believed it would be feasible to establish the labor congress as an advisory and compose its decisions by moral influence.

FRENCH LABOR ADVISED TO GET TO WORK.
A. Merriman, secretary of the Metal Workers' Union, created sensation at the French Labor Federation convention in Lyons by denouncing the wave of immorality which threatens to submerge all classes of society—the working class more than any other.

Mr. Merriman, who formerly was one of the most aggressive labor leaders in France, took the floor to defend the executive committee of the federation against criticism by extremists for the fiasco which marked the proposed general strike of July 21 last.

He ridiculed the pretensions of extremists in labor organizations who talked of such plans as a four-hour day, and said what organized labor must do is to work. "You talk of a revolutionary situation," he said, "but left to itself the proletariat could accomplish nothing. The war has sharpened all appetites and provoked all sorts of covetousness in all circles, even among workers. Idealism has foundered under base material preoccupations.

"Money is everything. No one wants anything but money. We must save the working class from that wave of immorality."

BIG EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.
"Building the nation" is the theme of a big National Educational Conference to be held in Winnipeg, Oct. 28 to 31, inclusive. Delegates are to attend from all parts of the country to take steps to form a big association for the whole of Canada. It is to be a body to create a body by means of which the associated teachers in all walks of life shall have an outlet. Teachers for instance require a forum of National character, where they may air their views, record them and have made use of them for the general welfare of the Dominion. The plan is to advocate the establishment of an unofficial bureau of the ablest experts that can be obtained. This should be a power in guiding and assisting the educational thought of the country. Certainly Labor endorses such a wise plan.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Following the annual convention of the parent body, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees will assemble at Ottawa on Monday next for their tenth annual convention. Delegates from all parts of Canada will assemble to discuss questions in relation to railroad workers and trade unions, generally will be brought to the attention of the delegates. The all-conventions the One Big Union, the Bolshevik, the I. W. W., the other secessionist organizations will be repudiated by the railroad employees. Many important changes in the constitution are proposed including the election of officers for a period of three years and an increase in their salaries.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees has a membership of some 6,000 and was chartered by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in 1917. A. H. Mosher is Grand President, and M. M. Maclean is Grand Secretary-Treasurer.

THERMOS

Turn to it every day for Comfort and Economy

HOT OR COLD



In the office and the home—in the auto—when you roam—for vacation or night-time or day-time, work-time or play-time.

serve food or drink when you want it, the way you want it. Hot as a griddle or cold as a glacier—as zippy as it came from the oven, as nippy as it came from the ice-box, as fresh as it came from either, as good as they came from both!

Awarded grand prize at all International Expositions.

ON SALE AT ALL GOOD STORES.

Ask to see the handy THERMOS KITS for workers everywhere.

THERMOS BOTTLE CO., LTD., TORONTO.

In United States—Merwick, Conn.

Booze Costs Years of Life

Insurance Records Prove Moderate Drinking Increases Death-rate 35%

LIFE Insurance figures prove that the excess of deaths among moderate drinkers over abstainers runs from 11% to 74%. It is the business of Life Insurance Companies to know the risks a man takes when he uses liquor. These Insurance men have no theories to prove and no doctrine to preach. Their figures are as cold as ice, and they make you pay for the risks you run. To them it is simply business—a matter of dollars and cents. But to you it is a matter of life and death.

Actuarial Comparison of Death Records

Ages	Total Abstainers	Moderate Drinkers	Excess Deaths Among Moderate Drinkers
20-30	4,221	4,617	11%
30-40	4,281	7,941	48%
40-50	4,246	10,861	74%
50-60	13,056	18,524	42%
60-70	29,878	34,568	19%

From tables prepared by R. H. Moore, Actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company, based on Records of over 60 years' experience.

Are You Willing to Die Before Your Time for Sake of Booze?

THE number of deaths among moderate drinkers averages 35% higher than among abstainers.

If you have habitually taken two glasses of whiskey per day of the alcoholic equivalent in beer, your chances of dying before your time are double those of total abstainers.

It has been costing total abstainers every hundred dollars in premiums to help to pay for excessive deaths among drinkers! Can we afford such waste of life and money in the face of the war losses of money and men?

Vote "No" to repealing the Ontario Temperance Act, and "No" to rendering it practically worthless by the proposed amendments.

"No!"—Four Times—"No!"

Answer every question on the Referendum Ballot with an X under the heading "No," and herein fail not, or your vote is lost to Temperance Progress.

Ontario Referendum Committee
JOHN MACDONALD, Chairman. D. A. DUNLAP, Treasurer. ANDREW S. GRANT, Vice-Chairman. (1301 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto)

LABOR HERE WILL KEEP AGREEMENTS

First National Industrial Conference

Continued from last week.

In June of this year... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Hours, Men, Women, Total... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

John A. Platt, Federal Union... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

With regard to this being not the time for labor legislation... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

The premier of the province... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

There was some doubt of the position of the Premier... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

He had put the question up to Premier Hearst... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Germany was not afraid to face war debt and the indemnity... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

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—After Saterfield.

to go on like this, the assumption being that every man marries and endeavors to raise a family... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

The employers could not raise an efficient race of workers on tea and bread and butter... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

It must be understood by the employers that the workers were not put into this world for their benefit... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Miss Gutteridge referred to a strike at the Dominion Textile Mills... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Do you want me to understand that a living wage law and an industrial law... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Another object of a minimum wage law was to prevent competition between white labor and the Oriental... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

In British Columbia the Factory Act gave a 48 hour week as the maximum... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

It was necessary that a law be established, not to state that a woman should get so much... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

the conference he got word of two employers... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

He would accept the statements of the employers... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

He followed naturally... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Very many radical changes had been made in the past four or five years... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Tom Moore gave the answer... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

At this point Senator Robertson asked the speaker to stick to the subject... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

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International Labor Movement... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

A delegate in the labor benches asked Mr. Hay if he was "pro-union"... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Dr. Stachan, in reply, said he was not spending his time, putting his life in fighting any trade organization... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Mr. Moore seconded it and called attention to the fact that Mr. King's plan was not to be discussed... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Mr. Shaw moved that the question go into its committee... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

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deal with it in that matter the convention went so far as to endorse the plan... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

The committee on state insurance against unemployment... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

This committee unanimously endorsed the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

(1) That such board or boards shall be representative of the interests participating in this conference... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

(2) That, in order to collect necessary data, the Government should be authorized to employ... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

(3) That the Government should be authorized to employ... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

(4) While this committee has been appointed to consider only the questions of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and old age... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

The Royal Commission had recommended appointment of boards of experts to consider such state insurance... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

With still much business to be transacted and several committees to be organized... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

With respect to widows' pensions, Mr. Simpson urged speedy action on this proposition... The following table gives in detail the results of the inquiry...

Continued on Page Five.

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