Labor News From Coast to Coast.

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

Weekly News Letter

An Official National Labor Paper.

VOL. 2. $1.00 Per National and Rational. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1920. Live News and Views. Single Copy 5 Cents. 19

LABOR REAL FRIEND OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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A. F. OF L. ARM FOR AGGRESSI EAR

Fortieth Annual Convention at Montreal Closes on Saturday.

On Saturday the fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which had been in session since June 7 at Montreal, concluded its sessions. Organized Labor of America now is armed for an aggressive year in the world of politics, economics and industry as a result of the militant programme framed by the convention representing the rank and file of the workers in all parts of the continent.

The programme embodied in a series of resolutions and reports adopted by the 586 delegates to the convention. Through the programme four million organized workers are ready to sound these demands:

To employers: Autocracy in industry will not be tolerated.

Abandon the fight to establish the open shop.

The right to strike never will be denied.

Advance wages whenever necessary to maintain the American standard of living.

Establish the six-hour day if necessary to prevent unemployment.

Give the worker a share in the management in the questions of hours, wages and working conditions.

Punish profiteers in food, shelter, shoes and clothes.

Give up thoughts of compulsory arbitration; Labor never will refuse arbitration when voluntary.

Accept willingly the demands of workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

To political parties: Pledge non-interference through injunctions; endorse the Government ownership of railways; repeal the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act; fight legislation denying the right to strike and providing for compulsory arbitration; enact a child labor law which shall be proof against legal attack; jail the profiteers; reduce living costs through the adoption of labor's six principles; ratification of the Peace Treaty with its labor provisions; hands off in Mexico to permit the free development of their sovereignty by the Mexican people.

Innumerable duties were laid upon the Council by the convention in carrying out the programme for the year. Some of them include building up a hundred per cent. organization of steel workers.

Organization of two million white-collar office workers is another problem. Plans already are under way to make a start in this direction.

Other duties are:

Organization of women workers into trade unions.

Support for the striking longshoremen of New York and other Atlantic and gulf ports against the $5,000,000 combination of employers.

Carrying on the non-partisan political campaign committing to elect a Congress friendly to the interests of the workers.

Officials Re-Elected.

Samuel Gompers, veteran president of the American Federation of Labor, was unanimously re-elected president for the thirty-ninth time by the fortieth annual convention of the Federation, which concluded its sessions at Montreal on Saturday.

When George W. Perkins, of the Cigarmakers' Union, nominated Gompers there was a wild demonstration by the delegates, who stood and cheered for several minutes.

James Duncan, of Seattle, was recorded as casting the only negative vote.

Other officers were re-elected as follows:

James Duncan, of Quincy, Mass., first vice-president.

Joseph F. Valentine, of Cincinnati, O., second vice-president.

Frank Duffy, of Indianapolis, Ind., third vice-president.

William Green, of Coshocton, O., fourth vice-president.

W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich., fifth vice-president.

T. A. Rickert, Chicago, Ill., sixth vice-president.

Jacob Fischer, Indianapolis, Ind., seventh vice-president.

Mathew Woll, Chicago, Ill., eighth vice-president.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer.

Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C., secretary.

Denver, Colo., was selected as the site for its 1921 convention. Birmingham, Ala., was the only rival.

The convention will be held in June, 1921.

William G. Shea, representing the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, of Louisville, was unanimously chosen delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Shea is a member of the Painters' Union.

PRINTERS' CONFERENCE OFFICIALS.

At the annual convention of the Canada and Labor Congress of the Typographical Union at Hamilton last week officers were elected as follows: President, James Cunningham, Toronto; vice-president, A. J. Bolwell, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Bently, Hamilton.

COSTS VERY HEAVY FOR SIMPSON.

James Simpson, of Toronto, is confronted with a total bill of damages and costs amounting to $7,183.10 as the result of recent actions brought against him for slander and libel by Arthur E. O'Leary, former president of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and W. J. Hevey, former secretary of the council. In the O'Leary case a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,500 damages was given and in the Hevey case the verdict was for $4,000 damages, the costs in the former case being $902.60, and in the Hevey case $750.50.

League of Nations No Longer a Dream Declares Ames

"The League of Nations is no longer a dream," said Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., and Canada's representative of the secretariat of the league, during an address before the House of Commons on Tuesday. "It is a reality; it has being; it has form; it has organs; it functions. Many difficulties have been overcome; many dangers avoided. There are still difficulties and dangers in the way, but I am today convinced that ultimate success is reasonably sure, so convinced that I am ready to stake my future on this issue."

ONTARIO CARPENTERS' CONDITIONS DURING MONTH.

Trade in the Province appears to be good by the various reports sent in this month, says the Monthly Trade Report of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters for June. Bridgeburg reports a 15c per hour increase, making their scale 85c. Cobourg shows an increase from 50c to 65c, also they have reduced their hours from 59 per week to 50. Lindsay shows an increase of 10c per hour, making their scale 60c.; London reports an increase from 60c to 70c with their committee to report to a special meeting on the 15th of the month to accept or reject the bosses' final offer; they also show an increase of 70 new members since their last report; St. Catharines report their new scale in effect of 85c, also Thorold has gone up from 70c to 85c; Windsor has got the 90c with an increase to $1.00 per hour on July 1st. This is the highest scale signed up for the carpenters of Ontario this year. Preston Millmen report a big drop in membership, also a few of the other Locals show a loss. This matter should be given careful attention by the Locals, and ways and means should be immediately adopted to hold the members in the Locals, as it is far harder work getting the old members back than it is in securing new ones. Cornwall are having a deal of trouble in getting the various bosses to agree to their new scale, but it is hoped that things will be settled satisfactorily within a few days as some of the bosses have already agreed to an increase.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS WANT COMMISSION.

The Conciliation Board which has been investigating the long-standing strike at the Minto coal mines in Queen's County, N.B., has submitted a report, which the men have rejected, and in consequence, a Royal Commission will be appointed soon to investigate the whole situation at Minto and endeavor to establish permanent peace between the mine owners and the operatives. The secretary of the U. M. W. of America, District 26, who has been giving some attention to the situation says that his organization favors the appointment of Royal Commissions wherever possible, instead of Conciliation Boards. It is expected that the sittings of the Royal Commission will be held either in Fredericton or Minto.

BRITISH LABOR TO HAVE GENERAL STAFF.

Plans for a General Staff for Labor were further discussed recently, says the Daily Herald, and a full and comprehensive scheme will be ready for consideration by the Trades Union Congress when it assembles at Portsmouth in September.

We understand that in place of the present Parliamentary Committee of Congress it is proposed to set up a General Council with extended functions. The council would have administrative departments properly staffed and equipped. Details are to be worked out at further meetings of the Co-ordination Subcommittee.

At the last meeting it was announced that the Labor party and the Co-operative movement had appointed their representatives for joint consultation on the subject of the General Staff and the co-ordination of the whole of the activities of Labor.

The Labor party representatives are Dr. Ethel Bentham, W. H. Hutchinson (chairman of the party), Ramsay MacDonald, J. S. Middleton, and Tyson Wilson, M.P. The Co-operative movement has appointed Messrs. Haywood, W. Ray, and Neil Maclean, M.P.

UNITED STATES P. O. MEN FLOCK TO UNION.

Officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks report that 320 locals have been chartered since January 1 of last year, in the United States. This sensational record was made at a time of unusual antagonism to government employes joining trade unions. The National Federation of Federal Employes reports membership gains along the same lines.

The clerks have been somewhat annoyed by a so-called "union" of postal clerks that has received many blessings from post office officials, but this movement has been thoroughly discredited by the bona fide post office clerks' union.

DRIVE ON PROFITEERS' BITUMINOUS COAL.

A drive on profiteers in bituminous coal was ordered on Friday by United States Attorney General Palmer. All federal district attorneys were ordered to give special attention to charges of such profiteering, and to seek indictment where investigation warranted.

SAMUEL GOMPERS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Warns A. F. of L. There is No Other Course Only Ratification.

In speaking on the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations contained therein, at the 40th annual convention of the A. F. of L., President Gompers said:

"One of the delegates criticized the proposition contained in the treaty for disarmament. Four years before the war broke out, the British House of Commons and the British House of Lords, upon the proposal of the Admiralty, proposed that the nations of the world should stop naval construction. That was the beginning of a movement for the purpose of disarming the nations of the world, which, as Delegate McCulloch stated, failed through the attitude of the German Government, which was preparing for the war.

"I venture to say that the Peace Treaty, when ratified by the Senate of the United States, will not entirely disarm the world in the first year or perhaps the first decade. We are not determining the question for the immediate day in which we live—we are laying the foundation of the structures of peace and good-will for our children and our children's children.

"I cannot recall in the entire history of the labor movement of our country at least a case where the labor movement has failed to place itself on record for international peace. Both by authority and of my personal desires, I have been a member of nearly every national, local and international peace league from the time of my maturity. The A. F. of L. has endeavored to use its influence and power to tranquilize the mind of the world against war.

"Who is there among us who has not dreamed of the time when the poem of Tennyson would be a world reality, when the battle flags would be furled, and the war drums shall beat no longer? Shall we at this time reverse the uninterrupted policy declared by every convention of the A. F. of L. which has been held?

"I heard the statement that China is awakening, and it seemed to me that the delegate who uttered that remark had a sense of satisfaction that the Chinese people are arming and awakening to their latent power. To me such a position is a menace to the civilized world.

"What alternative had the delegate to whom I refer to offer this convention? He has said in essence we shall have a League of Nations of the world when all the resources of the world are owned by the people. Interpreted into plain, ordinary English, the thought the delegate had in mind was when Socialism shall have been introduced in the whole world. And if there be anything that has come as a contribution upon that subject it is the report in one of the evening papers of this city of the situation existing in Russia.

"Emma Goldman, in Petrograd, has adorned one of the pictures in her room with the American flag, and declares that no condition that she can think is so horrid as Socialist Russia, and that in no place in the world is there such individual freedom as exists in the United States of America.

"I am not in the busines of advertising any special newspaper, but I commend to you for that reason, and for other reasons which I desire not to mention, to get a copy of that newspaper for today. . . ."

A. F. OF L. APPRECIATION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Gold watches were presented by the A. F. of L. to the two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, J. Jones, M.P., and J. W. Ogden, and a diamond ring to G. A. McClelland, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Anna Fitzgerald, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League of America, was presented with a handbag.

LABOR STRIVES TO MAKE LEAGUE ALIVE AND POWERFUL.

(The Montreal Star.)

Surely if there is one class in the whole world which should strive to make the League of Nations alive and powerful it is Labor. It is not the bureaucracy, the aristocracy, the "capitalist," or even the uniformed leaders of "militarism," safe at headquarters in the rear, that suffers most when the shells burst and the poison gas rolls forward. It is the soldier in the trenches, the "common man," the laboring man, in so many thousands and tens of thousands of instances. Labor was justly proud of the part it played in the last great struggle. Would it not avert that deadly toll if it could do so for all the days to come? Labor is suffering severely in these days of readjustment—if the truth must be told, it is suffering because of the war. Would it again make the sacrifices of blood, of treasure, of cherished and hard-won rights and privileges given up in war-time, or would it do what it could to make the future forever secure?

The League of Nations is not perfect; it is far from perfect. But it is all we have, "the only thing that has come out of the war," as a speaker at the A. F. of L. put it. From time immemorial mankind has dreamed of the day when wars should be no more. This league is mankind's first attempt to translate dreams into action, a halting, stumbling attempt perhaps, but still a definite move at last. And there were some within the ranks of that class which has suffered most from war, ever since history has begun, who would have betrayed their dead, their children and the generations of their class as yet unborn at the dictates of a clique of malcontents and schemers. Thank God the heart of Labor responded and the brain of Labor was clear to see.

Discrediting the Movement

Seldom does the Toronto Trades and Labor Council meet in session that directly or indirectly the International Trade Union movement, of which it forms a part, is discredited. Resolutions condemning the officials of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor have been passed on occasions, and it was only recently that a resolution of confidence in Eugene V. Debbs, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was unanimously adopted. At the last meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council a bitter attack on the president of the American Federation of Labor was made, resulting in a resolution being passed instructing the Labor Day Demonstration Committee to cancel any invitation that may have been sent to Labor's "grand old man." This was done because the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, approved of a plan of political action for the workers of the United States that was not in line with the political policy of the Canadian workers. The fact that the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is supreme in political questions in Canada and was absolutely free to act as it deems fit does not seem to bother many of the delegates to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council. However, there is something behind the resolution. It is but a part of the insidious campaign being carried on throughout Canada to discredit the official heads of the International Trade Union movement and the principles that the International Trades Union movement stands for. Canadian autonomy is shouted by some. It listens well. Upon investigation we find that in political matters we have complete Canadian autonomy. What more can be desired. It is true that at a meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, held recently, ex-President J. C. Watters, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, spoke in favor of nationalism, and his view was upheld by many. If these delegates who upheld the ex-president's view were sincere, how in the name of common decency could they endorse the candidature of a Socialist when they must know that Socialism knows no nationality nor flag. It appears to us that it all depends whose ox is being gored.

Never in the history of organized labor is there such need for the workers to stand solidly together. That leaders make mistakes is only to be expected, for they are human. No leader, unless he be Lenine or Trotsky, would dare to voice an opinion unless he spoke for the rank and file. That our leaders have the confidence of the rank and file was amply demonstrated at the A. F. of L. convention when the election of officers took place. All of the members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. with one exception were re-elected by acclamation. Speaking of the campaign against the recognized leaders Max Hayes, a Socialist, and one of the delegates of the International Typographical Union, said at the A. F. of L. convention that he was satisfied that the A. F. of L. represented the rank and file more than ever and this was evidenced by the large number of telegrams received from local unions all over the continent voicing confidence in the policies that had been formulated.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council has plenty of work to do without attacking and discrediting the movement of which they form a part. However, the destructive campaign will have its reaction, and the workers of Toronto will be the sufferers. Attacks on Samuel Gompers and the official heads of the Labor movement will not bring the desired results. If their policies are wrong there is a way to right them, and that is by constitutional methods. Toronto Trades and Labor Council should try this way. Again we say, if the United States workers desire to formulate a political policy that is different to that of the Canadian workers, that is their own affairs. Canadian workers have a far different view and if we are to make our policy a success, then it is up to us to concentrate our energies in that direction and forever cease to condemn the policy of workers in other parts of the world, who do not see eye to eye with us. Samuel Gompers as president of the A. F. of L., must carry out the wishes of the American workers, just as President Mooré carries out the wishes of the Canadian workers.

TRUTH IS BEST REPLY TO FANTASTIC PLANS

A. F. of L. Says American Nation Has Reached Grave Crisis.

The A. F. of L. convention approved recommendations of the executive council that the truth about democracy, and not a denial of democracy, is the best reply to fantastic plans of extreme propagandists.

"The written and spoken propaganda of unreason and extremists can be met and defeated by truth," the council said. "But legitimate unrest, growing out of conditions of injustice can be met and overcome only by intelligent dealing with conditions. Those who drink from a poisoned well will be poisoned until the well itself is cleaned.

"The American nation has reached a grave crisis. It stands at the cross roads. Progress must come. Justice must be done. Bourbonism must be dethroned. Criminal profiteering and exploitation must cease. These things are so because the endurance of the people has been strained beyond their willingness to bear and because all of these things are possible of achievement.

"The terrible pressure of injustice within democracy can be removed only by the functioning of democracy. And if the forces of greed so obstruct and distort the processes of democracy that they can no longer work in normal, healthful manner to satisfy the needs of the people, it is the first duty of the nation to free those processes and remove those obstructions. The unrest born of need can be met and allayed only through definite, constructive action. The programme for this action has been offered by the labor movement, and is before the country."

BRITISH FARM WORKERS' MINIMUM NOW 46s. WEEK.

The National Agricultural Wages Board of Great Britain recently decided to increase the minimum for farm workers to 46s. per week.

The present minimum is 42s., but this figure has been exceeded in various areas by decisions of the National and District Boards. All these rates will be proportionately increased by the decision.

The members of the Workers' Union and the members of the Agricultural Workers' Union have demanded a minimum of 50s. (in some cases 60s.), but the decision of the board is likely to bring peace.

THE BRITISH AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION.

The British engineers amalgamated have become something more than the Amalgamated Engineers. The new amalgamation is composed of the following unions: United Machine Workers' Association; United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers; Steam Engine Makers' Society; East of Scotland Brassfounders' Society; Associated Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Society; Amalgamated Instrument Makers' Society; North of England Brass Turners, Fitters and Finishers' Society; Dublin Brassfounders and Finishers' Society; London United Brass Finishers' Society; Amalgamated Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists; Amalgamated Society of Engineers. It has a membership of over 460,000, with accumulated funds of $3,500,000.

CANADIAN WORKERS SHOULD BUY MADE-IN-CANADA PRODUCTS.

Canadian workers should support the home market by buying Canadian goods. Over 700,000 Canadians find employment in Canadian manufacturing industries and over 200,000 are directly dependent for their livelihood upon the continued prosperity of Canadian industries. Every month Canada is buying American products to the value of between $60,000,000 and $75,000,000. On an average every Canadian family is paying $1.50 every working day to United States producers and United States workers. Why should such expenditure not be made in Canada to the national interest and to the particular advantage of Canadian labor? A decline in foreign orders without any commensurate increase in home demands must mean retarded industrial activity and consequent unemployment. Under such conditions, the present scale of wages could hardly be maintained. Canadian workers in supporting the productions of their own factories will not only assist themselves but their fellow workers in associated industries. So, by demanding Canadian products from retailers, they will create a demand upon wholesalers which will be reflected in secondary and primary industries.

SENATE ASSUMES CONTROL OF OWN EMPLOYES.

The Senate on Friday voted its employes, clerks and officials out of the control of the Civil Service Commission; added an amendment to the Government's Civil Service Bill limiting civil servants to nine holidays during the year (this does not include their annual summer vacation); sent the acts amending the business profit tax and the customs tariff to the committee stage.

Looked For Trouble When Govt. Accepted Minority Report

In a chat with the press this week, Edgar Watson, U.F.O. member of the Legislature for North Victoria, and chairman of the special committee of the Legislative Assembly which investigated the Chippewa dispute, expressed the view that a strike was inevitable on the great Hydro development scheme if the Government adopted the recommendation in the minority report of Mr. W. H. Casselman, the U. F. O. member for Dundas. "The majority of the committee were in favor of the principle of the eight-hour day," he explained, "but owing to the peculiar conditions prevailing on the Chippewa work and of the difficulty of maintaining the five-million-plant in first-class condition, we suggested that the men work on a ten-hour day basis and that the extra two hours be treated as overtime, with pay at the rate of time and a half."

"What are the 'peculiar conditions' that make the eight-hour day impossible?"

"Well, they have a very costly plant which has to be oiled up and so on. It is a tremendous thing and must be kept in working order. We found that three eight-hour shifts would practically simmer down to three seven-hour shifts on account of the attention that has to be devoted to the plant to keep it in repair. On a ten-hour day basis they are getting 30 hours' work from two shifts, while three eight-hour shifts would boil down to three seven-hour shifts or 21 hours, which would mean a great increase in the labor cost."

LABOR DEMONSTRATES FITNESS TO GOVERN

Queensland Has Had a Labor Government Since May, 1915.

"Is labor fit to govern?" This question was put recently to Mr. Edward Granville Theodore, the labor Premier of Queensland.

"The Labor Party," Mr. Theodore replied, "has governed Queensland since May, 1915. It has had to manage the affairs of that state during the most critical and strenuous period of its history, during dislocations caused by the war and drought, and by the consequent financial disturbances. Labor, however, has demonstrated that it is as well capable, even in these circumstances, of administering the affairs of the state as any other political party. No impartial observer in Australia would say that the Government of Queensland is not carried on as efficiently under the labor regime as under any previous Conservative administration.

"To a large extent we have solved the problem of labor unrest in Queensland by restricting and limiting profiteering on the one hand, and establishing a modern system of industrial arbitration on the other.

"The Labor Party stands for the nationalization of the principal public services, and the public utilities of the state. Railways are nationalized, and the policy is being carried into other activities and industries. The Government has decided to establish extensive iron and steel works. The Labor Government fully recognizes that such technical and complex businesses as iron and steel manufacture, railways, coal mining, and metallurgical works, can only be successfully managed if competent business men and experts are in charge, but I consider that a Labor Government has at least as good an opportunity of securing the services of such experts as company directors have.

"The secret of the success of the Queensland Arbitration Court," he continued, "is the mobility of its machinery in so large an area as Queensland, and the facility with which disputes may be referred to it, the simplicity of the procedure, and the expedition in arriving at its awards and decisions. Ninety-five per cent. of the callings and industries in Queensland are operating under the arbitration awards which are giving entire satisfaction."

GERMAN DELEGATES TO ATTEND SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

After a lengthy discussion, the international seamen's conference, in session at Genoa, Italy, this week, voted its official authorization for delegates of the German seamen to attend the conference. Objection had been taken to the presence of the Germans because of the submarine warfare, but it was pointed out that Germany had pledged herself by the Treaty of Versailles to make reparation for all damage done by her submarines.

WAGES MAY BE ESTABLISHED ON NATIONAL BASIS.

The National Joint Wages and Conditions Committee for the Building Industry of Great Britain held a conference in London recently to discuss the proposals for the setting up of a scheme for fixing wages and conditions on a national basis (in place of the present area system), and a new system of national grades.

A ballot of the affiliated memberships is to be taken on the scheme, and a further meeting will be held on August 4.

FASHIONS AT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Those who expected to see hobnailed boots of the old-fashioned kind at the opening of the American Federation of Labor Convention, and who felt the renting of a dance hall to the delegates was a risky affair must have been shocked out of their class consciousness when they came in contact with the vast army of trades unionists who nightly fill the great rotunda of the Windsor Hotel, and who, wearing their badges as identification marks, roam St. Catherine street inspecting with appreciative eyes the displays of our department stores. After an experience of 20 years as a reporter attending all kinds of conventions I can safely say that the American Federation of Labor takes a back seat to none of them when it comes a matter of good taste in personal attire.

Look for Secretary Frank Morrison at night and what do you see? A prosperous middle-aged gentleman intelligent of face authoritative of mien, and wearing—ye gods—a tuxedo! I am assured by a tailor friend that the clothes worn by most of the delegates are "snappy, up-to-the-minute garments" and not by any means the indiscriminate product of the bargain counter. The Panama hats of some of the delegates aroused the envy of their local brethren, to say nothing of the scribes, and St. Catherine street can supply nothing classier in footwear than the conference can show.

All this is exactly as it should be. Labor is no longer a brow-beaten under dog. It is enjoying as it should do a fairer share of those things that make for dignity and self assurance, and it realizes to the full that a man is never more truly master of himself than when he is conscious of being as well dressed as the average. To have attained the stage of being inconspicuously attired, so that no Sherlock Holmes can tell one's occupation by one's garb, is to have stepped into a new brotherhood—the brotherhood of self-respecting citizens.—Roy Carmichael in the Canadian Railroader.

Soviet Government Reintroduces the Death Penalty

A Moscow wireless message gives the following text of a Soviet order re-introducing the death penalty in Russia:—

"The All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets have decided that, in Governments which have been declared under martial law, the death sentence may be pronounced by the revolutionary military tribunals. Those sentenced to death have the right to appeal to the Praesidium of the Governmental Soviet in question. The appeal must be decided within 24 hours. The sentence may be at once carried out if the tribunal recognizes the absolute clearness of the crime, and if it is unanimously confirmed by the Praesidium of the Governmental Soviet. A copy of the sentence, together with the appeal, must be forwarded to the Cassation Department of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets."

MUST DO TO BRITAIN AS WE WOULD HAVE HER DO TO US, SAYS TAFT.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador and former President William H. Taft, were the two speakers last week at a dinner of the Maryland branch, English speaking Union, at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore. The Ambassador's address was a strong plea for understanding by the peoples of the United States and Britain; that there is nothing in their purposes which will bring them into conflict or which will prevent friendship and co-operation for the welfare of the world.

Mr. Taft declared that the United States could not escape the league of nations and the league would be adopted after the "obscuring lights" of the election had been dimmed. He also brought the audience to its feet when he said that the United States must not interfere with British domestic matters.

"We must do to Great Britain as we would have Great Britain do to us," was his closing sentence.

TRUE CO-OP. DEVELOPS MEN, SAYS BRITISH CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

True co-operation develops individual responsibility in men, declared Rev. G. A. Ramsey, president of the British Co-operative Congress, in his report to the fifty-second annual meeting at Bristol, Eng., recently.

The president frankly stated that if co-operatives attempt to shift their responsibility to their societies or to the national movement, to that extent they are aiding in the continuance of the autocratic idea that "men must be led." The individual co-operator, he said, must recognize that autocracy develops not only by the refusal of right but also by the neglect of common duties.

There were today many persons adopting the principle of co-operation to promote individualistic interests continued the report. Trustification was the co-operation of money for the purpose of making more money. Such co-operation might mean fewer rich men, but they would be richer. The term "private capitalism" is no longer an exact description of the present system. When the limited liability company ousted the individual employer, private capitalism was weakened, and when the trust and the combine swallowed up the limited liability company, private capitalism ceased to be a reality and became little more than a term.

Co-operation must win its greater triumphs in the field of production. Distribution today plays a diminishing part in controlling the supplies and prices of commodities. Production has the controlling power and co-operatives will lose the power they now have if they do not go boldly forward into the field of production.

DUNCAN AGAIN NAMED ON COMMISSION.

The president has made what is known as a recess appointment of James Duncan as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The appointee is first vice-president of the A. F. of L. and was recently nominated, with two other men as members of the commission. The Senate adjourned without confirming the appointments, and the appointees will hold office until the Senate acts.

WARNING TO BRITISH GIRLS.

(Daily Herald, London, Eng.)

T. F. Richards, president of the British National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, calls the attention of English girls to the following extract from the "Toronto Globe":—

"Some English girls who recently came to work here in the knitting factories, are complaining that they are receiving from 15 to 20 dollars per week, when they were led to believe they would get from 20 to 25 dollars."

Mr. Richards points out that as there are girls earning above that amount in the shoe trade in this country it is not necessary for them to go to Canada to get it.

DOMINION BRIDGE STEEL ERECTORS OUT.

Dominion Bridge steel erectors to the number of 400 are on strike for $1.10 an hour for inside and $1.25 an hour for outside men, says the Canadian Railroader. The strikers refused the company's offer of a 21 per cent. increase, which would have given inside men 86 cents an hour and outside men $1 an hour.

BEAUTIFUL VIRGINIA WHERE GUNMEN RULE

United Mine Workers Call on U. S. Gov't to Investigate.

Every possible effort is being made by the United Mine Workers of America to bring about a full and thorough investigation of conditions in West Virginia under which coal miners are employed. The recent battle between coal miners and coal company gunmen at Matewan, W. Va., in which ten men were killed, has caused the officials of the union to redouble their efforts to induce the United States Congress to make a sweeping probe of the situation. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has repeatedly urged Governor Cornwell, of West Virginia, to take action along this line. Following the Matewan affair he again brought the subject forcefully to the attention of the Governor. Recently, Senator France, of Maryland, introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation, and Governor Cornwell sent Senator France a stinging telegram requesting him to keep out of West Virginia's affairs.

Operating under the guise of private detectives, hundreds of gunmen and thugs, nearly all with criminal records, are employed by coal operators of some fields of West Virginia, and these men enforce a reign of terror among the miners and their families. The black jack and the automatic revolver are the arguments they employ in carrying out the will of their employers. Miners are beaten, slugged and shot. They are arrested and thrown in prison on no valid pretext whatever. The gunmen bully the miners' families. Miners are denied the right to meet or to use the public highways, under penalty of bodily harm. Beaten and mutilated victims of thug brutality have been taken before the Governor of the state as evidence of the bloody work. Evictions of miners and their families from company houses are of almost daily occurrence, the thugs and hired gunmen acting as the eviction agents without authority of the law. The Matewan battle followed the eviction of a number of families by a gang of these thugs.

Time after time the United Mine Workers have called the attention of the West Virginia authorities to the fact that such methods were in violation of the constitution and the laws of the state. Police powers, they declare belong to the state, and not to gunmen hired by private interests. However, the authorities have failed to put a stop to the system.

At the headquarters of the United Mine Workers the hope is expressed that Congress will heed the insistent demand for an investigation that will bring to light the vicious West Virginia system and let the public see what is going on in the mountains and coal fields of that state.

SEVENTY-THREE STRIKES DURING MAY.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during May, according to the Labor Gazette reports was greater than during April 1920, but much less than during May 1919. There were in existence at some time or other during the month, seventy-three strikes, involving about 12,005 work people, and resulting in a time loss of 145,168 working days, as compared with 44 strikes, 6,249 work people and 54,099 working days in April 1920, and 95 strikes, 74,252 work people and 849,676 working days in May, 1919. On May 1, there were on record twenty strikes affecting 7,311 work people. Fifty-three strikes were reported as having commenced during May, as compared with 28 in April. Eleven of the strikes commencing prior to May and thirty-five of those commencing during May were reported terminated, leaving 27 strikes involving about 4,562 work people on record at the end of the month.

CANADIAN SHOPMEN AWAITING U. S. AWARD.

Railway shopmen in western Canada are anxiously awaiting the decision of the special investigation commission which heard arguments for higher wages presented in Chicago by American railway shop employes. They are interested, as there is an agreement in Canada to abide by the United States scale fixed by this finding.

H. Kempster, secretary treasurer of international railway shop employes, announced last week that the taking of evidence had been concluded, and that the commission had retired to consider its verdict. Evidence was granted by both sides at great expense and after much research, he said.

City Council Takes A Hand in Strike

The Mayor and City Council of Ottawa are to lend their good offices in an effort to settle the woodworkers' strike.

At City Council on Monday night the strike was referred to by Con. Cameron, who said it might spread and have a serious effect in preventing the building of houses so urgently needed in the city. He moved "that a request be made on behalf of this corporation to the said employers to consent to the appointment of a board of conciliation, to inquire into and to make an award in respect of the said differences, and that the Mayor be authorized and instructed to sign such request and to forward the same to said employers."

This carried unanimously.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.
ENDORSED BY
Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council.
Hamilton Building Trades Council.
Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council.

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
Business Office: 240 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Phone Queen 3993.
Editorial Office: JOURNAL BLDG., OTTAWA.
Toronto Office: 106-7-10 PETERKIN BUILDING.
Montreal Office: ROOM 16, MECHANIC'S INST. BUILDING.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

FULL ENDORSATION

If any answer is required to critics, particularly those within, that the International trade union movement as outlined by the American Federation of Labor is too conservative in its policy or fails to make the best use of its possibilities, such critics received a full measure of condemning reply in the re-election of the entire old guard at the Montreal Convention. With such carping criticism that is all too prevalent, we are sometimes apt to give way to thought that there is something wrong with the movement, with the responsibility for same to be placed upon the leaders. A continued use of the hammer is distasteful to the ear, and we may become prepared to allow our better self-judgment to be temporarily cast aside.

For this reason alone we readily welcome the annual assembly, whether it be the A. F. of L. convention or our own Trades Congress, to have again in use the clearing house to prove the continued progress and solidarity of the trade union movement and the discrediting of those who would seek to destroy. The two weeks' convention of the A. F. of L. allows for a careful analysis of the work undertaken during the intervening twelve months' period, and a presentation of the stewardship of the selected officers. History repeats itself at these gatherings, and never in more decisive manner than at the convention just closed, when the whole of the old officers were re-elected. One contest thrown in for good measure to prove conclusively that the individuals were fully trusted in their respective positions, and the collective standard for the movement was that approved by the enrolled millions.

The incident whereby, on a matter of policy, the president was not sustained was one hailed with delight by the anti-trade unionist and retrogressive forces. It was an incident seized as showing a diversity of opinion and conjured up as the forerunner to the defeat of the progressive forces. Shortlived was the period of exultation as the endorsation of the officers and their methods came in due time and in such unanimous manner as to leave no doubts in the minds of the progressives, and carrying dismay to the enemies, whether they were in the nature of card carriers or those directly opposed to workers' rights.

A division of forces on the incident mentioned, that of railroad policy, lent a certain shade of doubt as to future movement, but there could be no mistaken notion with the nomination of Samuel Gompers for the presidency, a position he has held with one year's exception since 1886. Endorsation of the candidate was fittingly expressed, and the railway vote was proven only as an incident, when the representative of one of the organizations who had advocated the winning cause closed his laudatory remarks with the following: "We have always been a staunch admirer of the excellent qualifications of the grand old veteran, we are with him, we love him and God bless him."

The grand rally in the endorsation of the directors for the past twelve months was a message to the world of the solidarity of the International Trade Union movement and faith in the constitutional policies pursued. It was not the individualism of Gompers being elected that was the lesson given forth, but the voice to friend and foe that the carefully carved-out path of progress is to be followed. It has also its lesson to the Dominion workers that the faithful ally of the A. F. of L., the Trades and Labor Congress, has had its policy endorsed, which is part and parcel of the International Trade Union movement, to which it neither adds nor detracts when the craft organization is being considered.

* * * * *

POLES APART

There were two outstanding individuals at the election for the A. F. of L. president, the one was the veteran leader Sam Gompers, representative acclaimed to lead the forces of organized workers for this continent; the second individual was James A. Duncan of Seattle, representing himself. This is a criterion of the support the A. F. of L. trade unionist method finds favor with its continuing success, as against the despised Seattle method of strong-arm plan with the unfavorable results that go with same.

"You cannot govern men without a large admixture of mumbo-jumbo."—Hilaire Belloc.

In New York a steamship load of fruit was taken out to sea and thrown overboard because it could not be sold at the price demanded. This should serve as an excellent lesson on the subject of how to reduce the cost of living.

On March 18, the Moscow Revolutionary Tribunal tried the chairman of the People's Judges for embezzlement of state money.

"After considering the Budget very carefully, some people are veering round to the theory that we didn't win the war, but just bought it."—Punch.

"History teaches us that social ends must be met by social organization."—Westcott.

"Superstition will persist so long as it is useful."—Robert Arch.

"Shopwalker: 'Yes, sir. Would you mind going to the toy department downstairs?'"—Royal.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers In the Motherland Are Doing.

SCOTTISH BANK STAFFS HAVE VOTED TO STRIKE.

The Scottish bank staffs have voted by a majority of 80 per cent. in favor of striking for better conditions.

* * *

GENERAL WORKERS WILL SEEK RETURN OF MORE MEMBERS.

The conference of the National Union of General Workers recently decided to increase the number of its parliamentary candidates for the next general election. The general council is to fix the number at such a figure as the finances would permit.

In the discussion J. R. Clynes said the longer the present Government remained in power the more money would be required to fight the election.

Last time they limited their number to eight. They had four men in the House of Commons who were responsible to the union as its officials. They might be able to support more than eight; he hoped they would do so.

Mr. Lock (London) said there was plenty of good material in the organization. The men they had in Parliament had increased the prestige of the union. Before the advent of the Labor party in the House of Commons many trade union organizers had to crawl on their bellies to get interviews with members. Men were even afraid to wear their union badges.

* * *

WHY PRICES ARE HIGH.

One of the greatest causes of high prices is taxation, according to W. A. Appleton, secretary of the British General Federation of Trade Unions, speaking recently at the annual meeting of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed.

The Civil Service of this country now cost 500 millions, as against 81 millions prior to the war. No nation could afford such a sum as that. Every tax imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer tended to raise prices.

BRITISH TRAM CRISIS OVER.

Renewed efforts to avert a national tramways strike were made in London recently, when the Joint Industrial Council for the industry met under the chairmanship of Sir David Shackleton.

The Council confirmed the decision of the Northern, Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales District Councils.

In regard to the Scottish, Yorkshire and South-Western districts, the dispute has been referred to the District Councils for classification along the lines adopted by the Lancashire area, which will mean awards ranging from 7s. to 9s.

On the question of classification the right of appeal in the first instance and a change of classification subsequently has been allowed to both sides, final ratification being made by the National Council.

In the London area the rate of 9s. was adopted.

This carries with it the effect that the long-deferred settlement of the London busmen will have to be arranged on the basis of 9s.

All settlements will operate as from March 29.

Our Mail Bag

To the Editor, Canadian Labor Press:

Sir:—I read your paper with a great deal of interest, and it is my desire to see efficient work adequately paid for. One of the great weaknesses of Labor at present is that it demands equal pay for the poor workman and the good workman, and the ones who do the paying have much on their side. Most any one is willing to pay to have a job well done, but at present there is such a tendency to just draw the pay and let the employer suffer, that to me the situation is appalling, and it seems as if this bad state of affairs were the direct result of the labor unions. What advantage is there to a man to try to excel in his work, if the poor workman who stands next to him reaps just as much from the job as he does? It seems to me that Labor has destroyed efficient work.

You must not think from the above that I am down on the laborer. I have every sympathy for him, as I am only a working girl myself, but I do wish to see Justice triumphant over everything. And I know that Capital has been most cruel and unjust in the past, but that is no reason why we should shackle it now to the extent of destruction, for, having destroyed it, what are we going to do to replace it? I think the best thing to do is to carry on such an educational campaign that both Labor and Capital will see that their interests are one and the same.

Your paper does a good work in presenting the best side of Labor to its readers, but could it not also help the laborer to see that his interest does not lie in enmity to his employer who has capital, but in doing the very best work he can so that he will be worthy of receiving the highest reward therefor? Capital is slowly beginning to see that its interest lies parallel with the interest of Labor, and if only the two can be drawn together to work in harmony we shall have a blessed state of affairs.

In your issue of the 5th instant you publish a summary of the Gompers' side of the debate held at Carnegie Hall, but you leave out that of Allen, which you say was such that it "appealed to more deliberate thought," whereas you report Gompers as appealing to the emotions. Gompers says that the workmen should have the right to stop work. Why do they start until they have considered the nature of their contract? Have one class of men the right to break their contract, even if it is only implied, where the other may not do so? Does not Capital many times keep on manufacturing when they are losing money, in order that they may not throw an army out of employment? Would it be right that they should close up entirely whenever a slack period came?

I know of case after case where the employer would make much more money if only he would shut down his factory at certain periods of the year, but he keeps open so that he may take care of his men. This makes his overhead expenses very much higher than they would be if he would shut down for three months. Does Labor take these matters into consideration? Does Labor stop to think where we are going when we destroy the present status of life? Gompers says that "the right of sovereign free man in the Republic of the United States can only be maintained when men shall have the right to stop work." That is all right. If a man wants to stop work, let him, but do not let him force those others to stop work who have no desire to do so. Where is freedom when men who are contented and happy must stop work at the behest of those Labor agitators who go through the country trying to make men dissatisfied so that they will stop work? While I say "if a man wants to stop work, let him," I mean only that he should stop after a fair warning is given that he will stop work, and that that stopping of work shall not be forced upon him, quite against his wish or will. Let him live up to his side of the contract, and give fair warning. There is nothing to keep him at the work if he does not want to stay once he has given the necessary notice. In the case of day-workers, I believe they can stop at any time, but those engaged for longer should give fair notice and then quit, or quit without their pay if they quit before the term for which they are engaged is up. This seems only fair.

I wish that you could have seen your way free to print some of Allen's arguments, if only for educational work. It will do the laborer good to hear and understand the points in favor of Capital. Perhaps you intend to give the summary of Allen's arguments in this week's issue of your paper. I hope so, so that we may have them before us while Gompers' points are in our mind.

Yours truly,
KATHLEEN E. HILLARY.
70 Victoria street, Toronto.

The above letter contains so many of the arguments advanced by the opponents of Labor that it is fit and proper we should answer them.

In the first paragraph the writer states that Labor demands equal pay for the poor workman and the good workman. This is absolutely contrary to fact. Labor has never yet fixed a maximum wage. What Labor does is to make a minimum wage adequate to keep body and soul together. This wage is based on the cost of living, the length of time required to learn a trade, and the various qualifications. However, once a minimum wage is established Labor has never said to an employer you cannot or must not give to John Jones a higher rate of wages because he is a more efficient workman. Oh, no! But the employers have never said to John Jones I will pay you so much more than the minimum because you are a better workman. There may be isolated cases where employers pay some men a higher rate than the minimum, but they are so few as to be lost sight of in the aggregate. Labor organizations stand for efficiency. In many of the older trade unions technical schools have been established so that the members may acquire all the knowledge possible about his particular trade or calling. To make the charge that Labor has destroyed efficient work is but another of the employers' arguments to discredit the trade union movement.

Those in the Labor movement who would destroy Capital are very few in number. Labor the world over knows the necessity of capital in the machinery of today, and Labor realizes further that Labor and Capital must co-operate if we are to progress and if the work of re-construction must continue. However, when we say Labor must co-operate we do not mean that Labor must submit to Capital. There must be harmony in our industrial house if progress is to be our lot. Capital is massing for action, and while it is a regrettable state of affairs that in Canada where a few months ago the captains of industry, representing Capital, and the Labor leaders representing Labor, sat in joint conference none of the recommendations approved of at that conference has been carried out. Labor is ready to do its share and it asks Capital to do likewise.

We do not try to hide the weakness of Labor nor do we endeavor to color our news. We want to give the facts, the whole facts, and nothing but the facts. Sometimes it is not an easy task for an editor of a Labor paper, particularly, to acquire all the facts about this question or that question, but the editor of the Canadian Labor Press has at all times endeavored to give to our readers the facts as we receive them.

In publishing the report of the Gompers-Allen debate we did not publish Allen's speech as the arguments advanced in favor of the Kansas "Can't Strike" Law are well known to everyone. A copy of the law may be obtained on application. Gompers' arguments are not laws but God given rights to free men to quit work when and how they desire. The Kansas law takes from the worker the right to quit work. Labor will fight for this right as long as it has breath. The arguments the writer advances about fair notice and contracts do not enter into the discussion of the workers' right to strike. Contracts, as everyone knows, are entered into between the Labor unions on one hand and the employers on the other. Never has a Labor union, with the consent of its organization, broken its contract. All contracts must be respected by local unions. That is the policy of every International union. It is probably true that some employers keep their factories in operation when they might be financially better off had they closed down. If the workers produce too much at one season of the year and will be faced with unemployment at another season, then the sooner that organization, or rather the sooner the workers in that particular industry, get an equal division of the work the sooner the terrors of unemployment will have passed away.

We have endeavored to answer all the arguments advanced by the writer, and if there is any problem not clear in the mind of our readers we would be glad to give them our view. —Editor.

Don't linger at the bottom of the ladder; either go up or down.

Lots of people say things they ought to be ashamed even to think.

Service Button Workers.

Notes Of Particular Interest To Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

SAYS WAR CRIMINALS WILL BE PUNISHED.

Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons this week that the punishment of war criminals had not been abandoned. Such a course, he added, would be a grave dereliction of duty by the Government.

* * *

GRATUITIES TO BE PAID DEPENDENTS OF FALLEN HEROES.

The report of the pensions committee brought down in the House last week recommended that war gratuities be paid to the dependents of those who died on service.

At the close of the war the Government awarded to the returned man, and to his wife and other dependents, a war service gratuity in accordance with his length of service. The widows and dependents of those who have fallen did not share in this gratuity, save to this extent, that the widows of deceased soldiers were paid a bonus or gratuity equivalent to two months' pension.

The committee recommends that the dependents of the dead soldier who during his service were in receipt of separation allowance, are entitled to that share of the war service gratuity which they would have received had he survived. As it would be unfair to calculate this gratuity upon the deceased soldier's length of service, it is recommended that each one entitled should be paid the same gratuity as would have been received had the dead soldier served for three years. There will be deducted from the gratuities payable to widows what they have already received in the shape of a pension bonus.

It is estimated that the cost to the country of these additional gratuities will be nearly $2,000,000.

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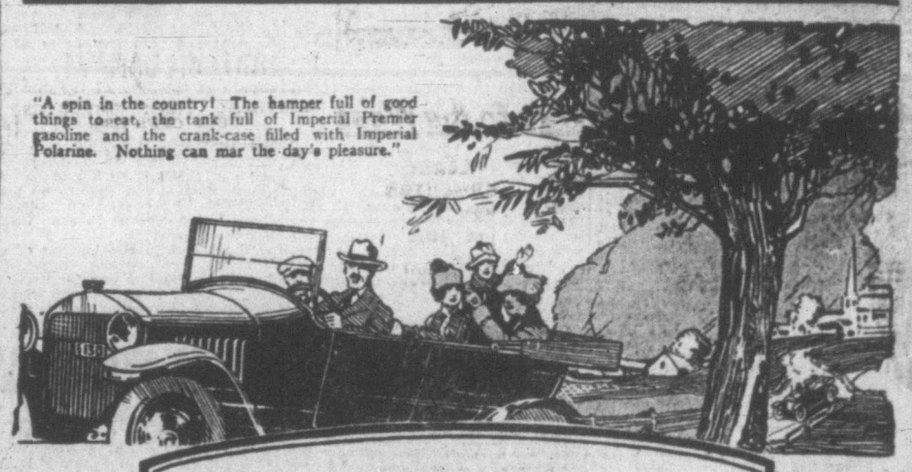
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LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

OTTAWA.

LABORERS' PRESIDENT VISITS OTTAWA.

Gav. Dominick D'Alessandro, general president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of America, who was in attendance at the fortieth annual convention of the A. F. of L., visited Ottawa on Sunday and addressed a meeting of workers in the Family Theatre. The International Union, of which he is president, now has a membership of some 100,000 and has a fund of $250,000 in the bank with all debts paid.

Controller John Cameron presided, and short addresses were delivered by Dan McCann, treasurer of the Allied Trades and Labor Association, and by Albert Cole, secretary of the Ottawa Building Trades Council.

A GOOD PICTURE COMING TO IMPERIAL.

Law and order versus anarchy form the subject of the new Republic picture, "The Great Shadow," starring Tyrone Power, which opens a six day engagement at the Imperial, Ottawa, on Monday, July 5, 1920. A general strike, violence, incendiarism, and the final prevailing of the sane elements of the community over the destroying influence of the Reds, are given full picturization.

Tyrone Power, distinguished star of many of the highest type plays during the last quarter century, portrays a sane labor leader whose efforts in the interest of moderation are undermined by the Reds.

OTTAWA TRADES COUNCIL.

The report of the special Labor Temple Committee of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association occupied the time of the delegates at the last regular meeting of the association. After considerable discussion the report of the committee was accepted and the committee was authorized to get further information. The committee was increased by the addition of Controller John Cameron and Wm. Lodge.

The striking woodworkers were voted $100 and Delegates McCann, Haydon, and Rowe were appointed a committee to look into the advisability of further assistance.

Hamilton engineers were voted $10 to assist them in their struggle.

WOODWORKERS STILL OUT.

Woodworkers in all of the Ottawa factories who went out on strike for better conditions last week are still out. The laborers in all of the factories have since come out and will remain out until their demands are met. The employers, despite pressure of public opinion and the Labor Department refuse to arbitrate. The Mayor and members of the city council are also using their good offices in an endeavor to effect a settlement.

Organized labor is solidly behind the woodworkers and the laborers, and moral and financial support has been voted by many local unions.

OTTAWA NEWSY BRIEFS.

"Building laborers are receiving 60 to 65 cents an hour, while cabinet workers, skilled in their craft, receive by 40. We have civil servants who are practically starving because they have neglected to organize on the lines of organized labor. Today they are asking that they may receive laborers' wages." So said Mr. Dan McCann, treasurer of the Allied Trades Council, addressing a meeting of building laborers in the Family Theatre on Sunday afternoon.

President Thos. Cuthbert, of the local leather workers union, has accepted a position for the summer with the J. R. Booth Co., in one of their camps.

Organizer J. J. Thomas, of the United Textile Workers of America, was a visitor to town on Monday. He has been busy in the Ottawa Valley during the past week and a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the textile workers of Renfrew and their employers has been reached.

The running distance between Ottawa and Toronto will be shortened nearly 11 miles, and the trip between the two cities will be made in from 40 to 45 minutes less time than at present, when the unification of the Grand Trunk with the Canadian National Railways is completed.

RY. CLERKS DISSATISFIED.

Railway clerks of the Grand Trunk Railway held a meeting on Thursday evening in Huckell's Hall, Bank street, for the purpose of discussing their action with regard to the eight per cent. increase which was granted them recently by a board of conciliation. Most of the clerks were unfavorable to its acceptance.

Fred Bancroft, representative of the clerks on the board of conciliation, refused to sign its finding and made a minority report.

TORONTO.

TORONTO NEWSY BRIEFS.

Toronto business men have advised dissatisfied letter carriers to defer strike action until they have brought their grievances before the Board of Hearing at Ottawa.

James Miller, business agent of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers, stated this week that the union would refuse to handle freight brought to the railways by men in the employ or on trucks owned by companies where strikes of teamsters have been called. There would be no freight tie-up in the event of a strike owing to the fact that there will be no restriction on the men accepting freight brought by individual companies so long as neither trucks nor men were used belonging to the Canadian Forwarding Company, Shedden Forwarding Company, or the Dominion Transport Company. The freight handlers are negotiating a schedule with the railways at the present time, and no action will be taken to jeopardize their negotiations.

Over thirty electrical workers, linemen and operators, of the Toronto Suburban Railway have applied for a board of conciliation to adjust wage differences with the company. They are asking $1 an hour, an increase of thirty cents over the present rate.

Negotiations for a settlement of their dispute with the four downtown clubs where strikes have been called, are in sight, according to Dick Russell, business agent of the Walters' and Cooks' Union. The volunteer pickets called out last week have been removed.

The latest set of questions included in the shop steward's report on employes under the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is supplemented by a warning that in cases of even minor accidents to employes, the shop steward should immediately notify the contractor. John Cottam, secretary of the Toronto union, explained the new regulation as being the result of a number of cases where apparently slight accidents have developed serious complications and, owing to the fact that they had not been reported immediately, trouble has been met in securing compensation.

E. N. Compton, Dominion Fair Wage Officer, announces that he has applied to the Department of Labor for a Board of Arbitration to investigate the wage schedule now under negotiation between the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and its employes.

EASTERN CANADA.

MONTREAL TRAM EMPLOYES ELECT OFFICERS.

Aurele Lacombe, M.P., and J. L. Bourbonniere were elected by acclamation to the respective positions of president and secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Union of Tramways Employes, at the nomination of officers held last week. Two candidates were nominated for the post of vice-president, they being Gerard Gagnon, the present vice-president, and Henri Champagne. For the position of recording secretary, Henri Seguin, the present secretary, and A. V. Hayden were nominated.

HALIFAX LABOR PLEDGES SUPPORT TO MARINE WORKERS.

Over two thousand men, representative of practically all the organized trades in Halifax, attended a mass meeting at the Market Building last week, at which the speakers discussed the situation resulting from the strike of marine workers, and the questions flowing therefrom. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas the marine workers' strike has assumed the aspect of a struggle for the right of collective bargaining, be it hereby resolved that this meeting goes on record as supporting the men on strike."

Mr. Garnler, of the Trades and Labor Council of Halifax, occupied the chair, and made a brief address at the opening of the meeting.

SYDNEY MACHINISTS RETURN.

After a strike of two months, the steel plant machinists at Sydney returned to work on Thursday. The men struck in April for from 60 to 70 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The men are to get 68 cents an hour for a 10-hour day, time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sundays and overtime. They will also work only five 12-hour night shifts each week instead of seven 12-hour shifts as at present.

EASTERN LABOR MEN SELECT CANDIDATES.

The recent labor convention at Sydney nominated Joseph Steele of Sydney and Forman Waye of Sydney Mines as the labor representatives on the Labor-Farmer Soldier ticket which is to contest the forth-coming election of members for the provincial legislature and ratified the nomination of Arthur Richardson as the Farmers' candidate. The selection of a soldier candidate was deferred as the veterans' delegates were not ready to submit a name that would be satisfactory to all the soldiers in the country.

HAMILTON TRADES COUNCIL.

Last Friday night's session of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council was the shortest held in very many months, the business being disposed of by 9.30 o'clock.

In the matter of the A. F. of L. convention having gone on record favoring an Irish republic, it was thought expedient by the delegates to await a report of the convention proceedings by Organizer Eddie O'Dell, boot and shoe workers' union, who was the T. and L. representative.

On the motion of Delegate Controller C. I. Aitchison it was agreed to start the council financially afresh and the sum of $300 was placed in the current account. As soon as possible a meeting of the hall committee will be held for the purpose of discussing hall rentals, mention being made that the present rents paid by tenants were inadequate to meet hall expenses.

The following were named for the Labor Day demonstration committee: Delegates Fester (convener); McKee, Bourne, Corrigan, Ram, Hardie, Kerslake, Russell and Wharrie.

A communication from Hon. W. R. Rollo, mentioned that an investigation of the Ontario employment bureau affairs, showed that the officials were discharging their duties in the best possible manner.

Credentials were received from the Carpenters' and Metal Polishers' Union. Secretary Fester reported progress respecting the interview with the Government concerning increased medical fees.

What is Capital?

Under the above heading many letters have recently appeared in the columns of "Justice," the official organ of the Social-Democratic party of Great Britain. The following has been taken from amongst them:—

Sir:—Capital is saved work—work done in the past, and not spent. As an illustration, take the case of two men, A and B, with equal families and equal wages: each cultivates, in his spare time, an acre of potatoes yielding an equal crop. A consumes all his potatoes; B, more industrious and frugal, saves half his crop of potatoes, which he sells and invests the proceeds, and he makes a wheelbarrow also in his spare time. B has become a capitalist.

B, the capitalist, may have invested the proceeds of the sale of half his crop of potatoes by lending the money at interest to another man, thus enabling that other man to employ and pay a carpenter to make him a wheelbarrow, thereby incidentally increasing employment. Those two wheelbarrows will last for years, and they represent a true picture of capital and of the origin of capital. It is obvious that B's industrious and saving habits are beneficial, not only to himself, but also to others who form the community, and B should be encouraged and his property protected.

Consider another case of two men, C and D, with equal families and equal wages: in this case each man saves, and ultimately each accumulates £500. They then each start a different kind of manufacturing enterprise, using their saved money to buy the necessary plant and machinery. C, lacking sound judgment and organizing ability, loses his capital; D, possessing these qualifications, in addition to industrious and saving habits, succeeds, and out of his annual savings from time to time enlarges his factory—thus providing employment for an increasing number of workers. Both C and D, by investing their savings in profit-seeking industry, have incidentally provided employment for workers, and are public benefactors. This case illustrates the need of rewarding capital risked in trade with a share of production amounting to more than the interest which could be earned with practically no risk by investing it in gilt-edged securities. An adequate reward is obviously necessary in order to induce owners to risk the loss of their capital by investing it in trade.

Capital consists of the tools of industry and of stock in trade, both being needed to co-operate with human effort in production and distribution; these tools include buildings, plant and machinery, and always represent saved work done in the past, and not spent. Capital is necessary for use in industry, and in the interests of the community capital must be protected, and it should be in the hands—not of the state—but of those best able to use it to the greatest advantage in production. Capital invested in industry is always at risk, and is often lost in unsuccessful undertakings, out of which, however, in the meantime, the individual workers, other than the owners, have been well paid.

Capital is entitled to take a fair share of production: if this share is sometimes large in successful industries, yet it must be remembered that capital gets nothing at all, and may itself be destroyed in unsuccessful industries. Great captains of industry with incomes of £50,000 of £100,000 a year, derived from the investment of their capital and the exercise of their personal ability, are great benefactors to the community. It is the amount a man spends unreasonably on himself, not the amount he earns, which denotes the spendthrift. Most industrious and successful men who accumulate great fortunes are great workers and lead frugal lives. Yours, etc.,

P. D. LEAKE.

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

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Ar. Montreal	8.50 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	10.10 p.m.

From Montreal

	Daily	Daily ex. Sun.	Daily ex. Sun.	Daily	Sun. Only	Daily	Daily
Lv. Montreal	7.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	10.15 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa	10.55 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	1.20 a.m.

"Trans-Canada" Eastbound 11.00 a.m. for Montreal and Westbound 5.00 p.m. from Montreal, arriving Ottawa 8.00 p.m., will carry parlor car passengers only between Ottawa and Montreal. All other trains carry parlor cars, first and second class coaches.

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IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME

Effective June 27th, 1920. For particulars enquire nearest C. N. Rys. Agent.

Canadian National

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the City of Ottawa will sit in the Council Chamber, City Hall on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, 1920, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of hearing appeals against the assessment of Victoria and By Wards, made in the current year as the basis of taxation for the year 1921.

Persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Ottawa, this 22nd day of June, 1920.

NORMAN H. H. LETT, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders, addressed to the Board of Control, and endorsed "Tender for Press Building," will be received by the Board's Secretary until 3 o'clock p.m., of Tuesday, the 29th inst., for the erection of a Press Building in Lansdowne Park.

Plans and specifications may be seen in the office of Mr. J. L. Kingston, Architect, Room 326, Jackson Building, Bank street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

NORMAN H. H. LETT, City Clerk.

21st June, 1920.

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COAL SITUATION IS DESPERATE

"Despair rules the coal situation today," says "Coal Age" in its Weekly Review of May 27. "Production," it says, "is again on the decrease" and "Consumers are calling for coal that the mines cannot ship."

"Every anthracite shipper is now on a new price basis." "The fixing of hard coal has added 85c a ton to the wholesale prices of the leading sizes, with a ten cent monthly addition besides." "Stocks (of bituminous) are running dangerously low." "Chicago faces fuel famine, dealers are supplying their domestic trade in half-ton lots."

These facts are startling. The press has only awakened to the seriousness and is warning the public of the dangers of a fuel famine. With the fuel situation so desperate in United States, on which country we are dependent for fuel supplies, what will be the condition here this fall and winter?

Can you answer this question?

In September and October it will be **too late** to start to **think** about it. **Now** is the time to protect yourself. The Fuel Administrator has asked co-operation to assist him to avert the threatening distress, and our Company is doing its best—but it can do more, if you will co-operate with it **now**.

The new Oakoal plant at the foot of Booth street will be ready to turn out twenty tons of briquettes per hour in August, if not sooner. This plant is the finest in America, and will produce the best fuel ever mined or manufactured in America. They are spending over $100,000 to make it so, and will operate two units at 20 hours per day each to turn out fuel for **you** and others, if you will assist them in the effort to instal the second unit on a cash basis, as they are installing the present unit. This Company has scores of carloads of coal dust on the ground now; hundreds of tons are to arrive each week. They can increase this to thousands per week, if you will get in with them **now**. (While the coal supply is scarce there are mountains of this coal dust waiting for this Company).

Today Oakoal stock is selling for $5.00 per share. The Company has unencumbered assets double the value of the stock already sold—and therefore Oakoal stock will sell within sixty days for $10.00 per share, on the basis of only 200 tons—in ten hours—output; and on the basis of only 50 cents per ton profit—Oakoal dividends will be at least 20 per cent., which will make the value of the shares $15.00 each. On a basis of $1.00 per ton profit, dividends will be at least 35 per cent. But producing 400 tons daily in 20 hours, figure out the dividend values, and the multiplied value of Oakoal stock!

OAKOAL is the **Best Coal Substitute** on the market—The reports of Fuel Testing Station at Ottawa prove it; the report of a New York Fuel Expert Engineer; tests made at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto; tests made at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal; tests made at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; tests made by Morris, Armour and Guggenheim Packing Company at Chicago; and hundreds of tests in Toronto **all prove it.**

The city representatives from Saskatoon reported to the Council of that City that "Oakoal briquettes were equal to, if not superior to anthracite coal." Surely this is evidence enough for you to protect yourself for your winter's fuel supply, and to make a hundred or a few hundred dollars invested in Oakoal multiply their worth. You do not have to be a shareholder to secure OAKOAL, but being a shareholder insures **your** supply, and insures dividends and multiplied value on your investment.

But act now, remembering the "Coal situation is desperate", and that OAKOAL stock will sell at $10.00 per share within a very short time.

Call, write, 'phone or wire for reservations of such amount of stock as you can afford to buy, remembering, too, that Oakoal sells 15 per cent. below the price of anthracite coal, whatever the price of the latter.

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References:

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BRADSTREETS
STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (Market Branch)

Industrial Review From Many Sources

Black Horse ALE and PORTER

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BRITISH RAILWAY WORKERS MUST CARRY OUT ORDERS

N. U. R. Will Not Endorse Action of Members in Refusing to Handle Munitions.

A campaign by the friends of "Direct Action" has been carried on in Great Britain enticing the railway workers to refuse to handle munitions for Poland and Ireland. The executive council of the National Railway Workers Union have ruled that the members of that organization must carry out the orders of the railway operators. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the general secretary of the N. U. R., in speaking at Battersea on June 6, said that when first the question of direct action was introduced, he took his stand unhesitatingly against it. It would be ruinous and he felt that it would lead to consequences which would in the end be disastrous to the worker. He refused to subscribe to a policy which said to the worker, "Here is a method by which you can obtain, by striking, something which you have not the intelligence to get through the ballot-box."

The same people who were condemning the railway boycott were the people who during the war were congratulating the seamen for refusing to carry trade union leaders.

If it was wrong for them to carry munitions then it was wrong for others to make munitions. (Cheers.) People who said it was wrong for the railwaymen to carry munitions should prevent the making of munitions, for if the munitions were not made railwaymen would not have to carry them.

They had been faced with the fact of 400 men out in Ireland and with the closing of Holyhead. The Prime Minister had said that action of that kind was a war on the community and would be met with every force at their disposal.

Any man who had visited Ireland and had been outside Mountjoy, as he had been, would know that we were on the brink of a disaster in that country.

"We cannot, and will not," said Mr. Thomas, "endorse the murders of innocent soldiers or policemen doing their duty. Whether it be a Coalition or Labor Government, the responsibility for defending those charged with a difficult task is one that must be accepted by any Government worthy of the name. (Cheers.)

"We still say that so far as the problem of Ireland is concerned all history proves it can never be settled by the force the present Government is employing at this time. Everything in Ireland has been tried except liberty, and dark as is the picture, the Government, even at the eleventh hour, ought to extend the olive branch and endeavor to bring both sides to the conference table and try to create a better atmosphere."

GT. BRITAIN TO EXTEND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Proposals to establish a national medical service whereby the public would have ready access to the resources of modern medical science, are contained in a report issued recently by the consultative council of medical and allied services of Great Britain.

It is stated that the present organization of medicine has failed to bring the advantages of medical science within reach of the people, and that a full state medical service is inadvisable. It is therefore proposed to establish:

First—Primary health centres in each populous district for curative and preventive work. Cottage hospitals could be adopted.

Second—Secondary centers in each large town (with big central hospitals as nucleus) for care and consultation upon special cases.

Third—A new type of local health authority with a medical advisory service.

The treatment would be open though not necessarily free, to all classes of the community. It is agreed that doctors should continue attending their own patients at their own homes or at their surgeries, but this system should be brought into relationship with a primary health centre, having wards for various purposes, including provision for midwifery, an operating room, a laboratory for simple investigations, a dispensary, medical baths and a meeting place for the general practitioners of the district and for the storage of clinical records on an agreed and standardized basis.

"Dear Mother:—I am now in Bethlehem where Christ was born, but I wish I was in Wigan where I was born." —Extract from Lancashire Soldier's Letter.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Cain.

BELGIAN WOMEN CAN NOW BE ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT

Belgium—The measure enabling Belgian women to be elected to Parliament has been adopted by the chamber 142 votes to 10. Belgian women, with the exception of widows of combatants, are not yet electors except in communal elections.

AN INTERNATIONAL CRY.

"The babies cry is the international cry, the one language which holds the nations together," declar- of Ramsay MacDonald recently speaking at the opening ceremony of the Baby Clinic Hospital, Ladbroke road, W., England.

The hospital is in memory of Margaret MacDonald and Mary Middleton, and is the outcome of the first baby clinic founded by the Women's Labor League in Telford road, Kensington, eight years ago.

In North Kensington the housing conditions are as bad as in any part of East London, and it was found that daily treatment of the sick babies at the Telford road Clinic was negatived by the shocking conditions of home life to which they were obliged to return. The present premises have been informally open since October last.

IN THE SPRING RUSH.

"Well, Rastus, I hear you are working again. What business are you engaged in?"

"I'se done be engaged in de mining business, sar."

"What kind of mining are you doing, gold, silver or diamonds?"

"I'se doing kalsomining, sah."

"The fact we all have to grasp is that we are not going to be really happy in our leisure unless we are happy in our work." — Clutton Brock.

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