



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, etc.

The Canadian Labor Press
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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

THE DAWN OF THE NEW YEAR

WITH this issue of the Canadian Labor Press, Canadian Labor closes what has been the most eventful year in its history. It has been a very strenuous year, not without its victories.

The Peace Treaty has been signed with the Central Powers, and in that treaty is embodied what may well be called Labor's Magna Charta.

The Canadian Government has ratified the treaty, thereby pledging itself to the Labor legislation therein provided for. Time did not permit of that legislation being placed on the statute books, but it is confidently expected that this will be done in 1920.

The Government's position in the matter was made plain at the International Labor Conference in Washington, when Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., M.P., President of the Privy Council, representing the Government, said that Canada would carry out the Peace Treaty and its obligations, including the Labor chapter, both in spirit and in letter.

It has been a strenuous year indeed, in the course of which Canadian workers have passed through a period of transition. While it is true that there have been local upheavals, the rank and file of Canadian workers have controlled their passions, and have not heeded or been swayed by mob psychology.

Today we are all anxiously awaiting the dawn of a New Era in this year 1920 on the threshold of which we stand—an era of happiness and contentment for the worker—of harmony between the different units of society.

During the year there took place at Washington the first International Conference of its kind, which laid the foundation for a better understanding between the worker, Labor, and the Governments.

The provisions acknowledged at this conference have not yet been put into effect, but the year 1920 will see this advance made in the progress of the world.

Canadian Organized Labor, during the past year, joining hand in hand with other workers, not yet organized, has definitely entered the field of politics through the Independent Labor Party, the ranks of which are open to all who earn their own living through their own efforts.

The I. L. P. has met with considerable success in Ontario, and has enabled Labor to form an integral part of the new Ontario Government. In the forthcoming municipal elections in that province it is expected that Labor will be equally successful in returning its quota of representatives, as it was in several cities in the west.

The old year is well nigh spent. As the New Year dawns, will you give a few brief moments to reflection to what you can do for the cause of the worker in the year to come?

CIVIL SERVANTS AND LABOR

A VOTE is to be taken throughout the Civil Service Federation, the corporate body of Dominion Government employees throughout Canada, comprising over 20,000 members, as to whether the Federation shall or shall not affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Canadian Labor Press is not attempting in any way to influence the vote, but are pointing to the absolute necessity of taking such a vote, and the necessity of every member expressing his opinion in this referendum.

The question is one of the greatest importance. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is undoubtedly the major representative body of workers in the country. The acknowledgment by the Canadian Government of the labor provisions of the Peace Treaty, and their forthcoming enactment by legislation is of paramount importance to everyone in the country who earns his or her living.

Chapter I, Article 4, of the Labor Convention and General Principles as incorporated "in the Treaty of Peace (Part XIII, Sections I. and II.), Articles 387-427," provides that:

"The members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisors chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries."

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was recognized as the real mouthpiece of Labor in the country by Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, speaking for the Government in the following terms, the occasion being the Congress convention at Hamilton, in September:

"May I refer to another important point in my judgment, and that is that in all forms of organization there must be order and control, and that if a Government of this or any country is going to successfully and satisfactorily co-operate with labor, it must be through some central agency; and the Government of Canada, and, I am sure, all of the Provincial Governments, share that view, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the real organized mouthpiece of labor in this country, and is recognized as such."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

During the months of October and November, representatives of the Government, the employers and the employees of all nations participated in the League of Nations week at Washington attending the general conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations.

At this conference the Canadian workers' delegates, Secretary of State, Hon. J. D. SULLIVAN, and very prominent part in the discussions and it is safe to say that his knowledge and ability helped largely in bringing about the settlement of the many perplexing problems that confronted the conference. On the question of a shorter workday he was the outstanding delegate, and after many committees, meetings and sessions of the conference the draft convention was finally approved on a compromise. However, on the convention's final adoption President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades Congress, substituting for Delegate Draper, made the position of the Canadian workers quite clear when he stated that Canada would accept this convention as the minimum and not as the maximum measure.

During the conference the bulk of the debate fell on the workers' delegation, due to the fact that the United States Government had not ratified the Peace Treaty. This deprived American workers participating in the conference and their ideas had to be shouldered by the Canadian delegation. However, Canada has proven her ability to carry out her obligations as a worker's representative. Canada will carry out the Labor clause of the Peace Treaty in spirit as well as in letter.

Hon. Newton T. Rowell, K.C., M.P., President of the Privy Council, speaking for the Dominion Government, stated that Canada would carry out to the full its obligations as embodied in the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of St. Germain.

This week we received the full text of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the International Labor Conference and regret that we have not space to produce them in their entirety in this issue but will do so at our very earliest convenience. However, as the shorter workday is of primary importance we give our readers the draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-Eight in the Week.

The general Conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, having convened at Washington on the 29th day of October, 1919, and having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the application of principle of the eight-hour day or the 48-hour week, and having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopted the following draft convention of the International Labor Organization in accordance with the Labor Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 19 September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.
For the purpose of this convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

- (a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.
- (b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, reworked, painted, dyed, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding and the construction, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, or reconstruction of any such work or structure.
- (c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or reconstruction of any such work or structure, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.
- (d) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves and warehouses, and transport by hand; and
- (e) Transport of passengers or goods by air.

The provisions relative to transport by sea and on inland waterways shall be determined by a special conference dealing with employment at sea and on inland waterways.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.
The working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, shall not exceed eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, with the exceptions hereinafter provided for:

- (a) The provisions of this convention shall not apply to persons holding positions of superintention or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity.
- (b) Where, by law, custom, or agreement between employers and workers' organizations, or where no such organizations exist between employers and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the amount of the competent public authority, or by agreement between such organizations or representatives, provided, however, that in no case shall the provisions of this paragraph shall the daily limit of eight hours be exceeded by more than one hour.
- (c) Where persons are employed in shift work, it shall be permitted to employ persons in excess of eight hours in any one day and forty-eight hours in any one week, if the average number of hours over a period of three weeks or less does not exceed eight per day and forty-eight per week.
- (d) The provisions of the above paragraphs of this article shall be brought into operation not later than 1 July, 1921, except that the provisions of paragraph (c) of this article shall be brought into operation not later than 1 July, 1920.
- (e) The provisions of paragraph (c) of this article shall be raised, not later than 1 July, 1925, to sixteen.

ARTICLE 3.
In British India the principle of a six-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the factory acts administered by the Government of India, in mines, and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified by the provisions of the competent authority. Any modification of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subject to the provisions of articles 6 and 7 of this convention. In other respects the provisions of this convention shall not apply to India, but further action concerning the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 4.
In the application of this convention to Greece, the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance with article 19 may be extended to not later than 1 July, 1921, in the case of the following industrial undertakings:

- (1) Carbon-bisulphide works.
- (2) Acid works.
- (3) Tanneries.
- (4) Paper mills.
- (5) Printing works.
- (6) Sawmills.
- (7) Workshops for the handling and preparation of tobacco.
- (8) Surface mining.
- (9) Foundries.
- (10) Glass works (blowers).
- (11) Dyestuffs works.
- (12) Gas works (blowers).
- (13) Gas works (firemen).
- (14) Loading and unloading of merchandise.

and to not later than 1 July, 1924, in the case of the following industrial undertakings:

- (1) Mechanical industries: Machine shops for engines, safes, scales, beds, ladders, shells (sporting), iron foundries, iron castings, shops, plate works, manufacturing of hydraulic apparatus.
- (2) Constructional industries: Lumbering, cement works, plasterers' shops, tile yards, manufacturing of bricks and pavements, potteries, marble yards, excavating and building work.
- (3) Textile industries: Spinning and weaving mills of all kinds, except dye works.
- (4) Food industries: Flour and gristmills, bakeries, macaroni factories, manufacturing of wines, alcohol, and drinks, oil works, breweries, manufacturing of ice and carbonated drinks, manufacturing of confectioners' products and chocolate, manufacturing of sausages and preserves, slaughterhouses and butcher shops.
- (5) Chemical industries: Manufacturing of synthetic colors, glass works (except blowers), manufacturing of essence of turpentine and tartar, manufacturing of oxygen and pharmaceutical products, manufacturing of flaxseed oil, manufacturing of glycerine, manufacturing of calcium carbide, gas works (except the firemen).
- (6) Leather industries: Shoe factories, manufacturing of leather goods.
- (7) Paper and printing industries: Manufacturing of envelopes, record books, boxes, bags, bookbinding, lithography and zinc-engraving shops.
- (8) Clothing industries: Clothing shops, underwear and trimmings, workshops for pressing, workshops for bed coverings, artificial flowers, hats and trimmings, hat and umbrella factories.
- (9) Woodworking industries: Joiners' shops, cooper's sheds, wagon factories, manufacturing of furniture and chairs, picture-framing establishments, brush and broom factories.
- (10) Electrical industries: Power houses, shops for electrical installations.
- (11) Transportation by land: Employers on railroads and street cars, firemen, drivers and carters.

ARTICLE 5.
In the application of this convention to Canada, the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance with article 19 may be extended to not later than 1 July, 1924.

ARTICLE 14.
The operation of the provisions of this convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of war or other emergency endangering the national safety.

ARTICLE 15.
The formal ratifications of this convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 19 September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 16.
Each member which ratifies this convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

- (a) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or
- (b) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each member shall notify to the International Labor Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 17.
As soon as the ratifications of this convention have been received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, he shall then be bound only upon those members which have registered their ratification with the secretariat. Thereafter this convention shall come into force for any other member, at the date on which its ratification is registered with the secretariat.

Each member which ratifies this convention agrees to bring its provisions into force on or before 1 July, 1921, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 18.
A member which has ratified this convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the secretariat.

ARTICLE 21.
At least once in ten years the governing body of the International Labor Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 22.
The French and English texts of

the convention shall both be authentic.

Other conventions include unemployment; treatment of foreign workers; employment of women before and after child birth; employment of women during the night; prevention of anthrax; protection of women and children against lead poisoning; establishment of Government health services; fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; night work of young women employed in industry; and phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

STOP BURNING UP HOMES.
The housing problem is one of the great issues of the day. All necessary construction was forbidden during the war and now these restrictions have been withdrawn the high prices of materials and labor and industrial troubles have tended to reduce the amount of building. In many industrial centres newcomers are unable to get houses to live in, rents have gone up, and the situation has become so serious that state and municipal commissions are seeking a solution.

Why not stop burning up the existing buildings, if there are not enough to go around and more cannot be built under existing conditions? Thousands of homes are burned each month, most of them through carelessness. If housing is so important, if homes are so hard to find, why not be careful with those that we have? Apply fire-prevention methods. Be careful about matches, smoking, lighting and heating apparatus and gasolene. Clear out the rubbish, keep the floors, watch the shingle roof. Conservation is the order of the day, and if the shortage of dwellings will cause house-holders to be careful about the fire hazards of their homes one criminal cause of that shortage will be greatly reduced.

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DO OTTAWA ELECTORS DESIRE EFFICIENT CIVIC GOVERNMENT?

IF SO THEY WILL SUPPORT THE LABOR CANDIDATES AND THEIR DEMOCRATIC AND CONSTRUCTIVE PLATFORM

Ottawa Trade Unionists and I. L. P. Present Slate For City Council

Not Seeking Class Legislation But Appeal For Support On Democratic and Constructive Platform Which Will Lead To Efficient Government

For the first time in municipal history Organized Labor and the Independent Labor Party are joining forces and entering candidates duly endorsed for the Ottawa Municipal elections.

They have entered two candidates for the Board of Control—William Lodge, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, and John Cameron, President of the Building Trades Council, and a candidate for the City Council in each Ward.

Not only is organized labor represented in the choice of candidates, but so is every worker and wage earner in the city, for the ranks of the Independent Labor Party are open to all who earn their living through their own efforts, as contrasted with those who earn it through exploiting the labor of others.

The slate should also appeal to the women voters of the city, for Labor stands for equal pay to men and women alike for equal service. Woman has today taken her place in the world as a worker, and her interests are identical with those of all others who earn their living.

The returned man has come back to resume his place in the community. His interests are the same as those of other workers, and, in addition, he has the right to claim compensation for the time and material progress he lost while overseas. The Trades and Labor Congress, at its convention in Hamilton earlier in the year, fully realized this, and went on record in favor of increased gratuities for the returned man. The returned man's battle is also that of Labor.

The platform is published in another column. Read it carefully—you will find that it does not stand for class legislation or class rule in any shape or form.

OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The Labor candidates are the only ones who come out with a clear-cut democratic and constructive platform. They have no quarrel with past administrations as far as the individuals are concerned, but they are fighting the administrative system of past years.

It is your solemn duty to turn out and vote. Your presence at the polls is as much an obligation to the community as the payment of your taxes. In past years a lamentable percentage of the electorate have not deemed it worth while to vote. But elections are not won by prayers or good wishes. Prayers help, but the results are achieved by hard work, and by votes.

Boost your candidates. Work for them amongst your neighbors and friends. There is much power in a chance conversation.

Don't "leave it to George." It is the duty of every man and woman who earns his or her living, and has a vote, to use it for his or her own benefit, and for the benefit of his or her fellow worker.

OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Has represented the Typos at the Allied Trades and Labor Council for 14 years. It might be added that Mr. Lodge's splendid record as office holder not only testifies to his sterling worth, but, on account of the experience he has had, will add still further to his value as Labor Representative on the Board of Control.

Member of Local 102, International Typographical Union.

OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTIONS.



WILLIAM LODGE.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," is an old Biblical saying that has passed into the language of every day. The best tribute that men can pay a fellow man is to show their confidence in him by entrusting him with a duty to perform on their behalf. The confidence of Labor in William Lodge, for the past eight years secretary of the Allied Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa, and candidate for Board of Control, can easily be recognized by a glance at his record as office holder.

Secretary, Allied Trades and Labor Council, 5 years. Vice-president and member of executive, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 2 years, (1918-1919).

Represented the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at the Buffalo Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1917.

Former Director, Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa.

Justice of the Peace, County of Carleton.

Member of Returned Soldiers' Commission, Ottawa Executive.

Member Ottawa Executive, Patriotic Fund.

Member of executive board, Technical School, 4 years.

Former member of executive and Audit Board, Ottawa Typographical Union.

Has represented the Typos at the Allied Trades and Labor Council for 14 years.

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OTTAWA'S LABOR SLATE

BOARD OF CONTROL: WILLIAM LODGE, Secretary Allied Trades and Labor Association. JOHN CAMERON, President Building Trades Council.

CITY COUNCIL: Capital Ward—GEO. PATRICK, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. Balhousie Ward—MICHAEL CAIN, Secretary and Operating Engineer, Union. Wellington Ward—W. J. DEEVY, Street Railway Employees' Union. Central Ward—H. A. L. SWAN, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Ottawa Ward—ROMAIN LANTHIER, Ottawa Typographical Union. By Ward—MICHAEL BAUDETT, Culinary Alliance of Local Union. Rideau Ward—CHAS. KUSKE, Street Railway Employees' Union.

All candidates are members of International Trade Unions and are endorsed by the Ottawa Branch of the Independent Labor Party.

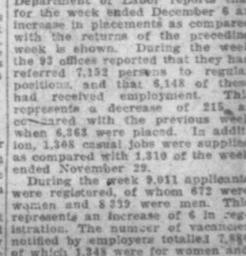
OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTIONS.



JOHN CAMERON.

An outstanding leader of Labor, who is candidate for the Board of Control. Although he did not succeed in the recent provincial elections, the vote he obtained in Ottawa was phenomenal. He is past president of the Trade and Labor Council, president of the Building Trades Council, member of the Stonemason's union, and Labor member of the Ottawa Housing Commission.

OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTION.



H. A. L. SWAN.

Labor's alternative candidate for Central Ward, is a member of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

LABOR SITUATION SHOWS FEW POSITIONS OPEN

The employment service of the Department of Labor reports that for the week ended December 6 an increase in placements as compared with the previous week is shown. During the week the 93 offices reported that they had referred 7,132 persons to regular positions, and that 5,118 of these had received employment. This represents a decrease of 215, as compared with the previous week when 5,333 were placed. In addition, 1,368 casual jobs were supplied as compared with 1,310 of the week ended November 23.

THE POOREST-PAID CLASS.

A citizen who should know better is quoted as saying that the women teachers of the Public School are the poorest paid class of workers in the community.

There are thousands of bright young men in Canada who would be mighty glad if the average pay of bank clerks were raised to the level of the average pay of the women teachers in Hamilton.

And the bank clerks work more hours each day than the teacher, must work on Saturdays too, and do not have three months' holidays every year.

No wonder that the bank clerks, made desperate by the pressure of living costs, are organizing on a union basis.—Herald.

OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTIONS.

For many years a member of the executive of the Allied Trades and Labor Association who will carry Labor's standard for the City Council in Capital Ward. He is president of the Ottawa East Municipal Association, a member of the advisory board of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, a member of the local Stonemason's Union and president of the Knox Church Brotherhood.

As compared with the 7,175 vacancies notified during the preceding week, this shows an increase of 309 vacancies. Of the placements in regular employment 462 were women and 5,755 men. The number of returned men reported as placed was 2,269.

Ontario offices made 7,144 placements as compared with a total of 7,196 the previous week.

ANOTHER INCREASE IN FAMILY BUDGET.

During November there was a slight increase in the cost of the family budget, says the Labor Gazette.

"In prices a downward movement in livestock and meats was offset by increases in other products, such as fish, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous goods, textiles, metals and lumber." The paper says: "The index numbers of wholesale prices, therefore, rose to 107.7 for November as compared with 107.5 for October; 299.3 for November, 1918, and 127.5 for November, 1914. In retail prices the average cost of a family budget of staple foods in some six cities was \$14.27 at the middle of November as compared with \$14.21 at the middle of October; \$15.49 in November, 1918, and \$7.36 in November, 1914. For the month, there were considerable decreases in meats but there were increases in eggs, milk, butter and sugar."

If a property qualification is necessary for a municipal candidate, why is it not necessary for a municipal elector?

OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTIONS.



MICHAEL BAUDET.

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First Gun Fired in Ottawa Municipal Election Campaign

Mr. Wm. Lodge, I.L.P. Candidate For Board of Control, Emphasizes The Need of Stability To Bring Contentment and Happiness among the People.

The forthcoming municipal campaign at a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Independent Labor Party Sunday afternoon. Encouraging reports were received from the different committees which have in hand the preparations for the campaign, such as publicity work, the listing-up of candidates and the holding of meetings.

Sunday's meeting was featured by an impromptu address delivered by Mr. Wm. Lodge, secretary of the Allied Trades and Labor Council, who, with Mr. John Cameron, is running as Labor candidate for the Board of Control. Mr. Lodge spoke optimistically of the Labor candidates' chances in the coming election and said that after hearing public opinion, he felt confident that both he and Mr. Cameron would emerge victorious from the fight on January 5.

To Curb Unrest. In his address he laid stress on the necessity of the election of Ottawa and other Canadian cities electing municipal governments that will make for stability, and bring about contentment and happiness among the people.

Speaking of the fitness of Labor candidates for Balhousie Ward, nominated by regular convention, and endorsed by Trades Unionists and the Independent Labor Party, Mr. Lodge said that the necessary experience and practical experience, which they certainly would bring to bear if elected.

Mr. William McDowell, president of the Independent Labor Party, occupied the chair. He made a forceful appeal to all workers to rally to the support of Labor candidates.

New Candidate Endorsed. The meeting unanimously endorsed Mr. George Patrick as alternative Labor candidate in Capital Ward in place of Mr. J. A. P. Hayton, M.C., editor of the Canadian Labor Press, who was compelled to retire through lack of the necessary qualifications. The candidature of Mr. Michael Baudett in By Ward was also unanimously endorsed. It developed during the meeting that there are several Labor candidates in St. George's Ward, who were invited to attend a get-together.

Mr. Lodge said he even looked forward to the time when the new hospital would not only be a civic hospital, but a people's hospital, where all those who needed treatment could be treated free of charge. The condition of a patient and his ability to pay for his treatment would be a matter of no concern to the hospital.

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A committee was appointed to secure suitable hall for the meeting, which Hon. Walter Roper, Ontario Minister of Labor, will address.

Meetings Arranged. Mr. McDowell announced that the following schedule of meetings had been arranged: December 29, 30, 31, 1919; January 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1920. A number of other meetings will be given in the coming week.

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