



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.

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, Sir George F. Gray, M.P., and Mr. J. D. Sullivan, M.P., were 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 workers are concerned 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 in full herewith.

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, adopts the following draft convention in accordance with the Labor Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 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, polished, 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 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 exceed the daily limit of eight hours by more than one hour.

(c) Where persons are employed in shift work, the provisions of this paragraph shall be applied to each of the shifts.

ARTICLE 2. The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 1 may be exceeded in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done in machinery or plant, or in case of "force majeure," but only in so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

ARTICLE 3. The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 1 may also be exceeded in those processes which are required by reason of the nature of

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 article 6 and 7, of this convention. In other respects the provisions of this convention shall not apply to India, but further steps, including the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 4. The provisions of this convention shall be brought into operation in accordance with article 19, 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) Dyeworks, (12) Glassworks (blowers), (13) Gas works (firemen), (14) Smelting and unsmelting of iron and steel, and not later than 1 July, 1924, in the case of the following industries: (1) Mechanical industries: Machine shops for engines, safes, scales, beds, racks, shells (sporting), tool and die making, manufacturing of shafts, plating shops, manufacturing of hydraulic apparatus. (2) Constructional industries: Lining, cement works, plastering 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, lithographic and zinc-engraving shops. (8) Clothing industries: Clothing shops, underwear and trimmings, workshops for pressing, workshouses 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 railways and street cars, firemen, drivers and carters.

ARTICLE 5. In the application of this convention, 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, in the case of the following 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) Dyeworks, (12) Glassworks (blowers), (13) Gas works (firemen), (14) Smelting and unsmelting of iron and steel, and not later than 1 July, 1924, in the case of the following industries: (1) Mechanical industries: Machine shops for engines, safes, scales, beds, racks, shells (sporting), tool and die making, manufacturing of shafts, plating shops, manufacturing of hydraulic apparatus. (2) Constructional industries: Lining, cement works, plastering 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, lithographic and zinc-engraving shops. (8) Clothing industries: Clothing shops, underwear and trimmings, workshops for pressing, workshouses 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 railways and street cars, firemen, drivers and carters.

ARTICLE 6. Regulations made by public authority shall determine for industrial undertakings: (a) The permanent exceptions that may be allowed in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried out outside the hours laid down for the general working of an establishment or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially intermittent. (b) The temporary exceptions that may be allowed, so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work. These regulations shall be made after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned. If any such organizations exist, these regulations shall be subject to their approval. The rate of pay for overtime shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate.

ARTICLE 7. Each Government shall communicate to the International Labor Office: (a) A list of the processes which are classed as being necessarily continuous in character under Article 4; (b) Full information as to working of the agreements mentioned in Article 5; (c) Full information concerning the regulations made under Article 6 and their application. The International Labor Office shall report thereon to the General Conference of the International Labor Organization.

ARTICLE 8. In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this convention, every employer shall be required: (a) To notify by means of the posting of notices, or conspicuous places in the works or other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the Government, the hours at which work begins and ends, and when carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends. These hours shall be so fixed that the total hours of work in any week shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this convention, and when so notified they shall not be changed except with such notice and in such manner as may be approved by the Government. (b) To notify in the same way such rest intervals accorded during the period of work as are not reckoned as part of the working hours. (c) To keep a record in the form prescribed by law or regulation in each country of all additional hours worked in pursuance of Articles 3 and 6 of this convention. It shall be made an offence against the law to employ any person outside the hours so fixed in accordance with paragraph (a), or during the intervals fixed in accordance with paragraph (b).

ARTICLE 9. In the application of this convention, 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 10. 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 11. 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 10 September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 12. 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.

ARTICLE 13. 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 14. As soon as the ratifications of the International Labor Organization have been received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, he shall notify all the members of the International Labor Organization.

ARTICLE 15. The convention shall come into force at the date on which such ratification is issued by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and it shall then be binding only upon those members which have registered their ratification with the secretariat. Thereafter this convention will come into force for any other member, at the date on which its ratification is registered with the secretariat.

ARTICLE 16. Each member which ratifies this convention agrees to bring its provisions into force on or before 1 July, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 17. 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 18. 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 19. The French and English texts of

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The Canadian Labor Press

is the only weekly paper published in Ottawa in the interests of the man who earns his living—not only of the Trade Unionists, but of every worker.

The worker is seeking direct representation in the forthcoming municipal election. This is your paper to which you should subscribe.

The Canadian Labor Press is endorsed by the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association and by the Independent Labor Party.

The Canadian Labor Press stands by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of which Mr. Tom Moore is president, and Mr. P. M. Draper is secretary-treasurer.

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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.

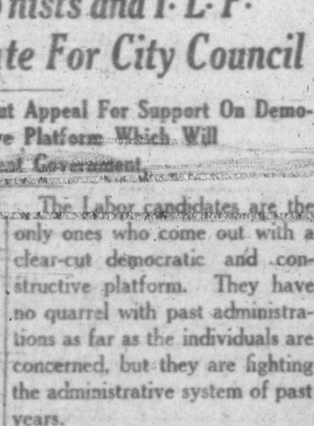
Not only is organized labor represented in the choice of candidates, but so is every worker and wage earner in the city, for the ranks of the Independent Labor Party are open to all who earn their living through their own efforts, as contrasted with those who earn it through exploiting the labor of others.

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.



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, (1916-1917).

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.

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.

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.

ROMAIN LANTHIER, Member of Local 102, International Typographical Union.

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 BEAUDET, Culinary Alliance 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.

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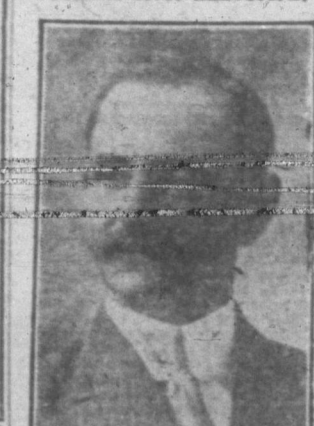
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JOHN CAMERON.

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.

SOUTH AFRICAN WORKERS PLACE EMBARGO ON FOODSTUFFS.

The executive committee of the South African Federation of Trades last week made effective its recent decision to refuse to handle foodstuffs for exportation from South Africa. This action came as a result of information received that a large majority of jams and fruits was being shipped aboard a steamer. Work throughout the docks was brought to a standstill.

The federation not only is protesting against the exportation of food, but is asking an increase in wages for native negro workmen.

I. L. P. SENDS FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO U. F. O.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1919. J. J. Morrison, Sec.-Treas. United Farmers of Ontario, Dear Brother Morrison:

Allow me in the name of the Independent Labor party of Ontario to congratulate you and the U.F.O. upon the very substantial progress it is making, and especially on the splendid showing of your organization in the recent provincial general election. I can assure you that the urban workers and organized labor in particular have watched with interest the growth of your co-operative enterprise, with headquarters in Toronto, which is quite a remarkable achievement as the development of your political influence. On behalf of the provincial executive of the I.L.P., I desire to voice our pleasure that such a marked measure of success has rewarded your efforts, and trust that it is but the forerunner of greater successes which we believe will naturally follow.

I desire to express our belief that our organization believes that the new administration, in which the members of the U.F.O. and I.L.P. are co-operating together, will result in a greater unity of purpose and a sincere desire to advance the interests of, not a class, but the whole country in the world. It is an honor to be associated with you in such a laudable endeavor.

Like yourself, we are going forward, and find everywhere growing enthusiasm for the cause of clean government and independent political action.

I desire on behalf of the I.L.P. to express the conviction that the rural and urban workers have so much in common that the happy relations now existing between them will grow still stronger as we become better acquainted and more intimate, as we naturally must if we co-operate together in a real union of hands and hearts, and best endeavor to make the province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada the freest and most desirable countries in the world.

With very best regards and well wishes for your success, I remain, JOSEPH T. MARKS, Secretary, Independent Labor Party of Ontario.

MINERS TO DECIDE ON WAGE POLICY.

A special convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be held at Columbus, Ohio, January 5 to 8, to approve or disapprove the recent action of the police board at Indianapolis in calling off the coal strike. The Franklin county commissioners today gave the mine workers use of the hall on those dates, following a request from William Greer, secretary-treasurer of the International Union. He said 2,199 delegates would attend the convention.

OTTAWA CIVIC ELECTIONS.

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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 lining-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.

Mr. Wm. Lodge was requested by Chairman McDowell to address the meeting. He was given a rousing reception. He referred to the nomination meeting held some weeks ago in St. Bartholomew's Hall, December 29, 1919, when he and Mr. Cameron were selected as Labor's standard-bearers for the Board of Control. At that time he thought it would be a case of Labor defeating Cameron, but he now felt, after hearing public opinion, that he and Mr. Cameron would be elected on January 5.

Mr. Lodge asserted that it would not be organized Labor or the Independent Labor Party alone which would secure his election, but these organizations and the public at large. There was a growing feeling that workers should have direct representation in the management of the city's affairs. There was throughout the world today an increasing realization of the necessity of breaking down class barriers and all obstacles that are opposed to happiness and contentment.

Municipal elections had a greater significance and importance than at any other period in the world's history. Municipal politics had undergone a remarkable change. The people would no longer stand for candidates whose motive in running was gain, greed or individual interest. The thought that was uppermost today was the necessity of working for the progress and advancement of the whole community.

Need Stable Government. "It strikes me," Mr. Lodge stated, "that the very peace and prosperity of the people throughout the land is dependent on the successful and proper management of municipal affairs. If we can make the people realize that every progressive movement is undertaken for the upbuilding and uplifting of all, we will have a contented population, for contentment acquired through progressive measures will spell success for the whole Dominion. Peace and happy conditions are possible if Ottawa and all other Canadian cities give themselves municipal governments that make for stability."

After stating that he had no intention of outlining his programme in detail at this stage, Mr. Lodge broached the Ottawa Hospital. He remarked that conservation should be the watchword during the period of reconstruction, but conservation did not imply that necessary works should not be undertaken. The all important thing was to get value for money. The construction of a new civic hospital was essential.

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 treatment, he stated, should be a private matter.

Are Quite Capable. Mr. Lodge ridiculed the assertion that the Labor candidates lacked municipal experience. He pointed out that Labor candidates had the experience of the past years and had benefited the citizens, and recalled the fact that unsatisfactory conditions existing in a local hospital had been remedied after a committee of trades unionists had visited the hospital and made recommendations.

The men who composed the trades unions of Ottawa had also shown their interest in the city's welfare and future advancement when they objected to the construction of the Central Station along lines that would constitute an impediment to the centralization of railroad traffic in later years.

Mr. Lodge added that he felt a pleasurable pride in the fact that he had fathered some years ago a resolution requesting that the laundry come within the scope of the Public Health Act. Following an interview with the late Sir James Whitney, legislation was passed making the Factory Act applicable to laundries.

In conclusion, Mr. Lodge said the Labor candidates did not intend to only look through Trade Union or Independent Labor Party spectacles, in seeking municipal honors, they aimed to work for the benefit of all without distinction of creed, race, class or party.

No one can call the municipal platform of Labor destructive, it is the most constructive and far-reaching that has ever been placed before the electors.

Le devoir des ouvriers et salaries d'Ottawa aux prochaines elections Municipales est tout trace.

Il faut faire de la propagande.

ILS DOIVENT APPUYER DE TOUTES LEURS FORCES NON SEULEMENT LES CANDIDATURES DE M. M. WM. LODGE ET JOHN CAMERON AU BUREAU D'UNITE DE CONTROLE, MAIS ASSURER LEUR ELECTION ET CELES DES CANDIDATS OUVRIERS A L'EACHEVINAGE.

Les prochaines elections municipales a Ottawa qui auront lieu, lundi le 5 janvier, revetront dans l'occurrence un caractère particulier, celui de l'entrée en scène d'un plus grand nombre de candidats ouvriers qu'à aucune autre époque dans l'histoire des luttes civiques engagées dans la Capitale.

Les travailleurs et les salaries sans distinction groupés sous l'étendard du parti ouvrier indépendant, ont décidé que le temps était venu pour eux de réclamer leur part de représentation à l'hotel de ville. Pénétrés de cette pensée, ils n'ont pas attendu la dernière heure pour se mettre à la tâche et préparer le terrain pour l'élection de leurs candidats, qui sont des hommes triés sur le volet et reconnus pour avoir fait leurs preuves.

Deux candidatures qui ont été annoncées il y a quelque temps et qui se recommandent d'emblée à l'électorat d'Ottawa sans distinction de race, de religion, de position sociale ou d'allégeance politique sont celles de M. Wm. Lodge, secrétaire du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail et de M. John Cameron, président du Conseil des Métiers en construction d'Ottawa, au Bureau de Contrôle.

"Billy" Lodge et John Cameron sont trop avantageusement connus de la population d'Ottawa pour qu'il soit nécessaire de faire une revue de leur carrière. Il suffit de dire que ce sont deux hommes de principes d'un jugement sur d'une intégrité inattaquable et d'une largeur de vue qui ne sait tolérer les appels aux préjugés de race ou de religion. Dans le

mouvement ouvrier, M. M. Lodge et Cameron ont toujours figure au premier plan. Ils n'ont jamais fait défaut lorsqu'il s'est agi de promouvoir la cause ou d'améliorer le sort de l'ouvrier, il appartient donc aux travailleurs et aux salariés de la Capitale qui ont toujours pu compter sur l'appui de ces deux champions du mouvement ouvrier, de se rallier autour de M. M. Lodge et Cameron afin d'assurer leur élection au Bureau de Contrôle.

Que tous les ouvriers d'Ottawa, deviennent donc d'actifs propagandistes en faveur de M. M. Lodge et Cameron et des candidats ouvriers à l'échéance dans les différents quartiers de la ville.

Commençons bien l'Année Nouvelle en élisant un bon nombre de candidats ouvriers au Conseil municipal d'Ottawa.

A VOTE FOR THE LABOR CANDIDATE IS A VOTE FOR YOURSELF