

J. A. F. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. CHAS. LEWIS, Circulation Manager. J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

The Canadian Labor Press

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

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

A FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

COMPARISONS may or may not be odious, but on this side of the border labor and capital may congratulate themselves that they at least finished their conference, held at Ottawa, September last, in terms of friendship, respecting each other's view point, and with an earnest endeavor being apparent of making or co-operative effort to the Dominion's progress.

Our cousins across the line have also held a conference of the two essentials to industry, but with an entirely different ending. The conference was brought to an abrupt conclusion, with the employers' group denying the right of collective bargaining, thus causing the workers' group to take the only recourse of retiring from the conference; truly an unfortunate ending with too much at stake.

So far as accomplishment of the Labor Conference in Canada is concerned, little can be said; but a lot can be written in its favor, if only from the point of endeavor, which is the correct path to the gate of actual results, which results, though not in sight, can be assuredly anticipated by the manner in which the employe and employer group found common ground for agreement. In some respects, what were formerly points of controversy became rights acknowledged.

A position entirely different falls to the lot of the contending parties in the United States. A breaking-point was reached, and if possible a wider division than heretofore has been created. A distinctly unfortunate circumstance has been reached, whereby through the employers' attempt at a dictatorship, they have perhaps unwittingly given a wider scope to the lawless sections of the I. W. W. and its kindred ilk.

The workers must be organized, and if deprived of the protection of the legitimate international trade union organization, through autocracy of the employer, there is but one avenue, and that leads to mob association, with its wrecking implements. The wrecking directorship has no code; everything in the way is the quarry, with the very social fabric as its ambition's end. This method was invited when capital forced labor to stop to confer.

Before retiring, the A. F. of L. executive turned to the employer group, and said: "The word you have spoken here means nothing. You have defeated the labor group in its declaration, but we will meet you again in conference, and when we do meet you there you will be glad to talk collective bargaining."

The Canadian conference commenced in a correct spirit, was continued in the same way to the end, and thus the Dominion did show an example which it is particularly unfortunate for our across-the-border relatives could not have been copied with advantage.

REAPING THE HARVEST.

INFORMATION now to hand gives an index of the great successes that labor candidates have attained in the recent municipal elections in Britain. A quarter of a century bridges the period for the real work of reaching this accomplishment. Now the balance of power in some instances and a preponderance in others is the situation municipally.

Creditable information states at the entry of labor representatives into this field, that in a northern city a successful candidate's calling was the driving of a bakery van, and a sign that the council was in session was the horse and van awaiting the driver's pleasure at the imposing entrance of the city hall. This is not a myth, but a reality, with records showing that the aesthetic tastes of some of the old party representatives were outraged by the worker's entry into municipal government.

We now see the harvest being reaped from twenty-five years of propaganda, and the results have radiated the rays of workers' representation to the lands of many tongues. The harassed efforts of the pioneer, continued with lack of sympathy from within and without, have finally been acknowledged as correct, and the results attained are in the nature of a repayment for those who blazed the trail.

With the ascendancy of labor in Britain in the centres where in control, the work in the municipal field will be watched with interest, not only by their constituents, but in remote sections. The millennium is not expected, but there is no question that good civic government will be the result, to the benefit of all and sundry.

The success in the old land should give courage to the workers of Canada. If there be a fraternal message from the tongue of results, it surely is, "Go thou and do likewise."

"JUST PORK."

IT is a case of "squeal" all around, speaking of that valuable food known as pork. The purchasing public give their grunt, which is far from being a grunt of satisfaction. The Chamber of Commerce follow suit, whilst the packers claim they are the most abused, and so emit the loudest squeal. The most interested figure has its squeal silenced, and drastic measures would seem to be the only remedy for the elimination of the squeal of the consumer, the packer and the Chamber of Commerce officials.

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

By Special Correspondent. After a stormy two weeks' passage in the commons the Grand Trunk bill is now having an equally stormy time in the Upper Chamber. By the time this is in print, the fate of the measure will be known.

The chief weakness of the attacks on the government's proposals have been the lack of any alternative. Mr. Frank Cahill, member for Pontiac, who poses as the Opposition's railway expert, has presented a proposal as a counter alternative. He submitted several tables. The first showed the entire capital stock guaranteed, valued at \$241,257,455 listed on the London Stock Exchange as quoted on the day the agreement for arbitration was made. October 1919. This showed a market price value of \$58,351,971. The price of the common stock was, the guaranteed 46, and the three preference stocks 50, 27 1-2, and 29. He proposed the government should pay the price for that day. This would mean that the government would pay \$2,412,574,555 less than the value of the guaranteed stock which is \$68,351,971, for the whole system. The weakness of the proposal is that the Grand Trunk would never have a plan, and the government, to prevent liquidation, which it did not want, had to proceed by negotiations.

The Grand Trunk bill out of the report of the committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. This proposal is so controversial as the railway bill, although there is no doubt the report will be sustained. Both Government and Opposition members of the committee united in turning down all forms of gratuity for the grand old man of the railway. The only rider of the Opposition was the obvious political play of adding a clause that the reason the proposals were financially impossible was the greatest disgrace of the Government. It looks as if there will be at least two amendments to the report of the committee. Col. J. A. Currie, North York, who is a member of the Calgary gratuity plan in toto, will likely move its adoption, while Major Andrews, D.S.O., Centre Winnipeg, who is a member of the Calgary gratuity plan in toto, will undoubtedly move that the plan submitted to the committee by that body be accepted.

The Government and its supporters must be at least given credit for courage. As one newspaper remarked, "they were dying game." It is true that the over-riding feeling among the soldiers of the country as to the plans proposed by the committee, the Government would apparently be sealing its doom by so early a rejection of the bill. The bill was introduced by the Veterans. The House members were divided on the subject. The Government's financial position of the country in defending the report, and it must be admitted some imposing figures were included in the document laid on the table of the House.

The report contains an appendix containing comprehensive statistics for 1919. The total national debt was \$1,919,000,000 in 1919; that the ordinary expenditures of the Government have increased during the same period from \$1,774,344,475 to an estimate of \$2,700,000,000 for the year ending approximately March, 1920, amounts to \$925,655,525, and there will be a further large increase in this item next year.

In a statement submitted to the committee by the Deputy Minister of Finance it is shown that the year 1919-20, for which money must be borrowed on capital account as shown by the estimates voted at the last session of Parliament amount to \$2,700,000,000. The ordinary expenses expenditure on public buildings, soldiers' land settlement and demobilization. To the total of these there is added the estimated \$925,655,525 for the year 1919-20, for which money must be borrowed on capital account as shown by the estimates voted at the last session of Parliament amount to \$2,700,000,000. The ordinary expenses expenditure on public buildings, soldiers' land settlement and demobilization. To the total of these there is added the estimated \$925,655,525 for the year 1919-20, for which money must be borrowed on capital account as shown by the estimates voted at the last session of Parliament amount to \$2,700,000,000.

Mr. Hooper was entirely optimistic, and indicated that the system of voting in Ontario would soon be changed to proportional representation. He also stated that a study of the balloting in East and West Ontario in the recent provincial elections showed that under proportional representation Mr. H. P. Hill and Mr. John Cameron would have been elected, with Mr. Pinard and Mr. G. Hurdman as runners-up. "Proportional representation is not an academic question any longer, but is entering a field of practical politics," said Mr. Hooper, declaring that the signs of the times pointed to an evolution in political methods. He said that the national ideals and the continued extension of the franchise. Proportional representation was a reform in the electoral system which would be the greatest evil. This method was crude and frequently resulted in serious injustices as minorities were not represented, and in many instances completely disfranchised. Mr. Hooper gave many instances of the art of changing boundaries of constituencies, so that the bulk of the voters would be in favor of one particular candidate. He said that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

The system was held up as the coming eradicator of the patronage system. In Belgium it was a proven success while in Sweden it was said the intellectual level of the legislature was greatly improved by proportional representation.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Mr. Hooper was entirely optimistic, and indicated that the system of voting in Ontario would soon be changed to proportional representation. He also stated that a study of the balloting in East and West Ontario in the recent provincial elections showed that under proportional representation Mr. H. P. Hill and Mr. John Cameron would have been elected, with Mr. Pinard and Mr. G. Hurdman as runners-up. "Proportional representation is not an academic question any longer, but is entering a field of practical politics," said Mr. Hooper, declaring that the signs of the times pointed to an evolution in political methods. He said that the national ideals and the continued extension of the franchise. Proportional representation was a reform in the electoral system which would be the greatest evil. This method was crude and frequently resulted in serious injustices as minorities were not represented, and in many instances completely disfranchised. Mr. Hooper gave many instances of the art of changing boundaries of constituencies, so that the bulk of the voters would be in favor of one particular candidate. He said that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

Under proportional representation the single member constituency would be immediately abolished and in its stead larger electoral districts electing several candidates would be instituted. The single transferable vote would also be introduced. This means that the voter could mark his ballot for his first, second and third choices, etc., and in the event of his first choice being utterly defeated or his second choice being elected, his ballot would be marked to the credit of the second or third choice as necessary. In this manner Mr. Hooper claimed that the voter would truly represent the great mass of the people.

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL FAITH BY LEADER-ELECT OF UNITED FARMERS

Mr. E. C. Drury, U.F.O. Leader-Elect, declared his political faith to the caucus which made him its unanimous choice in the following statement: "I am accepting the position to which you have elected me, I feel keenly sensible of the honor which you have conferred upon me, and also of the great responsibilities which accompany that honor. The position is unique in the political history of the province, and so far as I am personally concerned, is not one which I should have chosen, as I realize that the bed upon which you have placed me is likely to have more thorns than feathers in it."

"I do not, however, entertain any fears regarding the situation. I am quite equal to the task. But in a very real sense we represent not only the farmers, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes, the people who are desirous of good Government, of stability, efficiency and economy, and of the fair and equal endorsement of law. Our success, therefore, depends not on political manoeuvring, but on the breadth and fairness of our policy and on our adherence to the high ideals of democracy and public service which have made this movement so popular among the people of a nation. May we not hope that before long this movement, which has had its birth in one particular class, may expand and become a Farmers' party, but in a very real sense a people's party?"

"It is too early to speak of our legislative programme. We have not yet been called on to form a Government, and it would be unwise to anticipate. We can, however, lay down certain broad principles which must and should govern us in the matter. Our aim, in the most real sense we represent not only the 40 per cent. of the people who are on the farms, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes, the people who are desirous of good Government, of stability, efficiency and economy, and of the fair and equal endorsement of law. Our success, therefore, depends not on political manoeuvring, but on the breadth and fairness of our policy and on our adherence to the high ideals of democracy and public service which have made this movement so popular among the people of a nation. May we not hope that before long this movement, which has had its birth in one particular class, may expand and become a Farmers' party, but in a very real sense a people's party?"

"The Domestic Workers' Union at Toronto, in again springing to the aid of the women of the Dominion, the Women's Labor League, announced that a schedule has been drawn up for the benefit of the women and will be submitted to them to pass on at their next meeting. The schedule will consist of the minimum and maximum wage to be asked by women in service, the conditions they will work under, time off and various other minor items.

WOMEN IN HOUSE OF LORDS. The House of Commons last week adopted an amendment to the pending bill for the revival of the disqualifications, permitting women to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

MISS HELEN CUTTERIDGE MARRIED. An event which in the whole of the Organized Labor world was more or less interested in took place recently at Bellingham, B.C., when Miss Helen Cutteridge was united in holy bonds of matrimony with Mr. J. P. O. Fern, a returned soldier.

It will be remembered that during the sittings of the National Industrial Conference at Ottawa, some few weeks ago, Miss Cutteridge made a stirring appeal for a minimum wage law, and sighted a case in Ottawa where a girl had worked six days and overtime, for which she was paid the sum of \$3.37. She was also a runner-up at the election of officers at the 35th annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Hamilton.

Miss Cutteridge is representative of the Garment Workers' Union at Vancouver, and has taken a prominent part in the International Trade Union movement in Western Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Fern the Canadian Labor Press extends congratulations.

Fees must be paid for and it is cheap at any price. Help to pay for it by putting all the money you have into Victory Bonds.

FROM COAST TO COAST Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing. TOM MANN BACK IN HARNESS. Poultry farming can no longer claim the activities of Mr. Tom Mann, who has been called to a high position in the labor world by election to the National Democratic Union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. This is the post relinquished by Mr. Robert Young on his election to Parliament for the Newton Division in Lancashire. The election was by ballot and Mr. Mann secured a large majority over his opponent, Mr. J. Kaylor, a member of the executive. Born in a Warwickshire mining district, Mr. Mann spent his working first on a farm and then as a pit lad at the age of 11. Tom Mann was apprenticed to engineering at 13, and became first organizing secretary of the National Democratic League. With John Burns and Ben Tillett he came into prominence in 1888, during the great dock strike, as organizer and speaker, and later as president of the Dockers' Union. He was a leading orator at labor meetings for many years, also secretary of the I.L.P., and at various times has helped to organize not only dock and engineers, but railway men, warehousemen, and unskilled workers. For several years he lived and worked in Australia; for a public house—the Enterprise, in Longwood, near his own village, he was contesting Parliamentary seats on four occasions, being arrested in Hamburg and Melbourne, and expelled from France. He has many leading friends in all parts of the world. When he retired in December last year, to start poultry farming, the Sailors' and Firemen's Union subscribed £1250, and the Transport Workers' Federation £100.

GET PROPOSED FOR RAILWAYMEN'S SECRETARY. Railwaymen are appealing to members of their union to subscribe to a proposed national testimonial to J. H. Thomas, M.P., their general secretary, in recognition of his services during the strike. The intention is to raise a fund with which to purchase for Mr. Thomas a house.

TO ESTABLISH LABOR CABINET. The scheme for creating a central labor authority, a "Labor Cabinet," to co-ordinate the industrial activity and deal with any emergency that may arise in industrial disputes, is making progress in Britain. The present plan is to establish a special department under the control of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress. This plan will give the labor movement a voice in the cabinet of the country.

RECOMMENDED TO DO. The International Labor Office has recommended to the International Labor Office that the provisions of the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Soldiers' Re-establishment include: 1. Special inquiry as to dependents who returned prior to armistice. 2. Gratuities to Canadians in Imperial units. 3. Special committee on pensions modifications for next session. 4. Arrangement with Canadian Patriotic Funds for additional assistance in needy cases, particularly of widows and children. 5. Special inquiry as to dependents who returned prior to armistice. 6. Special inquiry as to problem cases. 7. Providing free clothing to patients undergoing long treatment in S.C.E. hospitals. 8. Life insurance—investigate. 9. Housing—no action recommended. 10. No general assistance in establishment or education, but special loans of \$25 each in needy cases for disabled men.

WESTERN CANADA. WINNIPEG MAY HAVE P. R. A bill providing for proportional representation for Winnipeg will be introduced at the next session of the Provincial Legislature. The matter has received the consideration of the Government for the past year and many members are now strongly in favor of it. Winnipeg will be the only district in Manitoba which will have proportional representation as the city constituencies are the only ones for which there are more than one member. The bill providing for proportional representation in Winnipeg will be in conjunction with the bill providing for greater representation in the Provincial House for Winnipeg.

VANCOUVER TRADES COUNCIL ENDORSE SOFT DRINK WORKERS. The International Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver has endorsed the action of the Soft Drink Dealers' Union in asking for a minimum wage of \$3 for an eight-hour day for men and women alike. They also asked for 75 cents an hour overtime and \$1.25 for extra shifts. This means an increase from \$4 to \$5 in the case of the men and from \$3 to \$4 in the case of the women.

TEN ALIENS DEPORTED. Ten aliens, arrested in Winnipeg during the riots of June 19, have been deported, according to information received in that city recently. The men had been interned in the Kapuskasing Internment Camp, and attempts were being made, officials of the Labor Defence League state to have them appear before a public tribunal. Word to this effect was awaited by T. J. Murray, acting on behalf of the League, when he received information that the men sailed from Canada on Monday, October 27. One man who had been arrested at the same time as a Russian who had served four years overseas with the

Service Workers. Notes of Particular Interest to Ex-Service Trade Unionists. WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS RECOMMENDED TO DO. The International Labor Office has recommended to the International Labor Office that the provisions of the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Soldiers' Re-establishment include: 1. Special inquiry as to dependents who returned prior to armistice. 2. Gratuities to Canadians in Imperial units. 3. Special committee on pensions modifications for next session. 4. Arrangement with Canadian Patriotic Funds for additional assistance in needy cases, particularly of widows and children. 5. Special inquiry as to dependents who returned prior to armistice. 6. Special inquiry as to problem cases. 7. Providing free clothing to patients undergoing long treatment in S.C.E. hospitals. 8. Life insurance—investigate. 9. Housing—no action recommended. 10. No general assistance in establishment or education, but special loans of \$25 each in needy cases for disabled men.

JUST PORK. IT is a case of "squeal" all around, speaking of that valuable food known as pork. The purchasing public give their grunt, which is far from being a grunt of satisfaction. The Chamber of Commerce follow suit, whilst the packers claim they are the most abused, and so emit the loudest squeal. The most interested figure has its squeal silenced, and drastic measures would seem to be the only remedy for the elimination of the squeal of the consumer, the packer and the Chamber of Commerce officials.

The DALY COMPANY Ltd. Store Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. 194-196 Sparks St. You should visit our new store. It is one of the most handsomely appointed stores in the Dominion, and is brimful of all that is newest and best in the Fall styles and models for the Outfitting of All Members of the Family. Our Men's Dept. is replete with outstanding values in Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings. Also a complete assortment of Furniture for every room in the home—Rugs, Carpets, Upholstery Fabrics, Draperies, Curtains, Linoleums, etc.

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge. The Schrader Gauge contains a large air chamber which has only one opening. During the operation of testing the air pressure, the air chamber of the tire and the air chamber of the gauge, become one combined, confined chamber. The gauge is mechanically connected to no leak, no matter how infinitesimal, is possible. The inner mechanism is such that no matter in what position the gauge is applied to the tire, top, side or bottom—the indicating sleeve remains at the point in which it has been forced by the air pressure, and is pushed back into place. Guaranteed absolutely accurate and endorsed by tire manufacturers as the most reliable gauge on the market. Price in leather case, \$1.75. Manufactured by Schrader Safety Valve Co., Toledo, Ohio.

STOP, NO NEED TO OPERATE "It's It" THE ANTISEPTIC PILE OINTMENT is guaranteed to give instant relief to any form of piles or hemorrhoids, 50 cents per package at leading druggists or sent direct, charges paid on receipt of bill. "Antiseptic Chemical Co." Sales Agency—Drawer A, Room 410, 125 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Good for all - all the time! VICTORIES 5c per package. After Eating - After Smoking. VICTORY BONDS. Bought and Sold. Highest Market Prices. All Classes Stocks and Bonds Handled. Correspondence Invited. Baird & Butterell Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. FIT'S. Send for free book giving full details of the world-famous preparation. Over 20 years' success. Testimonial: "I have used FIT'S for 1000 in one year. While at once TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED 125 B. Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario."

LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

OTTAWA.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU.

Reorganization of the Printing Bureau, involving readjustment of old machinery, installment of new and the dropping of some 250 employees, will be begun by the end of next week. The Government's gratuity plan for employees who are being dispensed with has been completed by the Civil Service Commission.

This plan, The Labor Press understands, is as follows: (1) employees of 45 and over, and (2) employees under 45 in the case of the former group \$5,000 is provided that all with three years' service or more, to their credit, are to receive an allowance on a sliding scale. In the case of the latter group it has been arranged that all with less than three years' service shall be retired with two months' salary.

Employees of over 45 who have had more than ten years' service are to receive an allowance for 18 months. The sliding scale provided for employees over 45 is of a very generous character. Those between the ages of 45 and 55 are to receive one-third of their average salary for the past three years. Those between 55 and 65 will receive one-third of their average salary for the same period.

"DICK" RILEY OUT OF HOSPITAL

Business Agent Richard Riley, District Michigan's Union, is on the way again. He was in St. George's Hospital for nearly four weeks. It was hard luck for him, because he couldn't get out to vote for Walter R. Hall, member-elect for West Hamilton, and Ontario's first Minister of Labor. "Dick" has much accumulated work to get rid of, so he's busier than ever. By the way, there's a rumor that the Hamilton machine is to be re-organized. Mr. Riley has received word from across the line that between August, 1918, and March, 1919, 9,999 machines and other employees were laid off by the Bethlehem Steel Company. It now appears that the money might be paid to the Hamiltonians entitled. So far Mr. Riley has failed to locate any of the lucky chaps.

MANY JOIN I.L.P.

Heartened by the splendid support accorded the Labor candidates in the recent elections in Ottawa, and heartily applauding the prediction that the present Labor representation in the Ontario House would in the near future be augmented by members from Parliamont Hill, the mass meeting held in the Carpenters' Hall recently, unanimously went on record as endorsing the Independent Labor Party.

The majority of those present at once signed applications for membership, and the suggestion that Labor candidates enter the field in the coming municipal elections as well as the federal, was heartily endorsed. Mr. McDowell presided, and Mr. W. T. McDowell presided.

In remarking upon the necessity for Labor to have their own legislative representatives in order to secure beneficial measures for the working classes, Mr. McDowell deplored the lack of public speakers in the recent provincial campaign, and advocated the systematic training of speakers. He stated that future campaigns will be conducted with such thoroughness as to insure success. He also stated that the policy of the I.L.P. in future would be to get the general public.

TORONTO.

TORONTO TRADES COUNCIL AGAINST "PROBE"

Immediate dissolution of the Royal Commission inquiring into the recent strike of the electrical workers employed by the Toronto Railway Company, is demanded by the Toronto District and Labor Council, which met in special session at the Labor Temple on Friday last. A resolution embodying the protest was forwarded to the Minister of the Dominion Trades Congress, now at Washington attending the Inter-Allied Labor Conference, and a further copy to the Minister of Labor and other Federal Ministers concerned.

The resolution, which was carried unanimously, was drafted by a committee composed of John MacDonnell, Louis Braithwaite, James T. Gunn and F. Morgan, of the Toronto Railwaymen's Union, and read as follows:

"Resolved, that this council is of the opinion that the investigation into the electrical workers' strike, on September 3, 1919, in the City of Toronto, has passed beyond the scope of the inquiry, and proper jurisdiction, and is now developing into an inquiry into the affairs of the Electrical Workers' Union, thereby providing weapons for the Toronto District and Labor Council to wreck the organization. As this would establish a precedent dangerous to organized labor, we request the Electrical Workers' Union to refuse to take further part in the investigation, and we further request the Dominion Trades Congress to take steps to have the inquiry stopped.

"Further, we protest to the Dominion Government against this and similar inquiries and we demand the immediate dissolution of the Commission of Inquiry.

"Further, this Trades Council goes on record that it will carry the case to a conclusion satisfactory to organized labor."

TORONTO MILK DRIVERS UNION INCREASES

A membership increase of 100 per cent. during the past three months is reported by the Toronto Milk Drivers' Union, in a statement issued recently by J. S. Jones, business agent of the Teamsters' Union. At a special meeting in the Labor Temple, the committee which is negotiating on the wage schedule with the City Dairy Company, gave its report, the details of which were withheld. The men, however, confidently expect to have the question fully adjusted in the course of the week.

LINING UP WITH INTERNATIONAL

The Builders' Laborers' Union of Toronto, which for a number of years past has been run as an independent union, at its last regular meeting decided to affiliate with the International and thus get in line with the American Federation of Labor, says the Examiner.

John A. Frett, organizer of the A. F. of L. who was present, said the boys some wholesome advice and his remarks were heartily applauded.

This organization sent several hundreds of its members overseas and is in a splendid financial condition. It gave substantial donation to the Labor Party campaign fund and has subscribed for \$2,000 worth of new Victory Bonds. It has mapped out a real progressive campaign of education and organization and expects to make greater headway than ever.

EASTERN CANADA

KENT AND ESSEX PRIESTS ENDORSE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Priests of the Catholic Churches of Kent and Essex counties in annual conference at Windsor last week endorsed the principle of an eight-hour day for workmen.

The discussion grew out of the presentation of the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, issued in 1891, in which His Holiness expressed the belief that "to defraud anyone of wages that are his due, is a crime which cries to the avenging anger of Heaven."

ST. JOHN MUSICIANS ORGANIZED

The Orchestra Musicians' Local at St. John, N.B. is now completely organized and has received its charter from the International Association of Musicians.

SYDNEY CLERKS NEGOTIATING

Unless the demands of the Clerical Union of the A. F. of L. are considered by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and adjusted satisfactorily, application will be made to the Minister of Labor asking that a board of conciliation be forthwith appointed to investigate the grievances of the union, the most important being a readjustment of the existing wage schedule. This is practically the sum and substance of a resolution passed at the anniversary meeting, at which there was a large representation of members present.

ST. THOMAS TO HAVE LABOR TEMPLE

The Independent Labor party of St. Thomas, in conjunction with the United Farmers of West Elgin is planning to erect a large, modern, constructed Labor Temple in that city, according to the information given out by Ald. John Lane, president of the I. L. P. The main floor of the structure will contain market booths, and space for a co-operative store in conjunction with a chain of co-operative stores projected in different parts of the country. In order to finance the structure, a joint stock company will undoubtedly be formed by the two parties, and shares sold at \$10 each. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the I. L. P. and N. F. O. the former representatives heartily endorsing the idea and promising their support. A special committee was appointed to select a suitable site and attend to other preliminary arrangements.

N. S. STEEL WORKS WANT ORDERS TO KEEP OPERATING

Recently a conference of representatives of workmen was held in the Board Room of the Scotia Company with the heads of the Scotia Company. There were also present members of the Council of New Glasgow and Trenton, Hon. R. M. McGregor and business men of both towns. The question under discussion was the possibilities of work at the plants during the coming winter. The representatives of the company, Messrs. McColl and MacDowell, frankly stated the situation that there were no orders in sight for the products of the plants and unless orders were available there could not be work. The possibilities of securing orders were discussed, and it was pointed out that the more advantageous from a general standpoint would be an order for general service cars at the Eastern Car plant. This would distribute work in all the shops.

A special committee was appointed to prepare a case showing the urgent needs of the situation here and present it to the Government asking for an order for one thousand cars. A delegation will be sent to Ottawa to submit the facts to the Government and Railway Commission.

WINDSOR FORMS BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

For the purpose of bringing the building trades into a more compact organization, and to specialize in caring for their needs, the Builders' Trades Council was formed at Windsor recently. The purpose of the new organization is to co-operate with the Trades and Labor Council, in a general way, but especially more particularly with problems affecting the building trades only.

The following officers were elected: I. Sheehan, president; J. Sheehan, vice-president; J. Sheehan, secretary-treasurer.

KINGSTON LOCOMOTIVE WORKS GETTING BIG ORDERS

Since the Canadian Locomotive Company re-opened its works after the five months' strike, 454 former employees have returned. The works has orders to keep them busy till January, but since the coming orders have come from the Dominion Government. Enquiries have been received from various foreign Governments regarding the ability of the Kingston works to supply them with locomotives when peace is finally declared, by the Canadian railway requirements, make it impossible to accept many contracts from abroad.

LONDON TEACHERS TO FORM UNION

The school teachers of London, numbering about 350, have decided to form a union following the action of a committee of the Board of Education in refusing to grant the increases asked some days ago. The teachers claim they are shamefully underpaid.

PORT ARTHUR LABOR MEN WILL CONTEST CIVIC ELECTION.

The Independent Labor Party at Port Arthur has definitely decided to enter the civic elections at the coming new year. It will have candidates for the Mayorship, the City Council, Utilities Commission and the Board of Education.

The matter was discussed at a meeting held recently in the Trades and Labor Hall, and it was decided to call another meeting shortly to make nominations.

It is understood Alderman R. M. Young is the likely choice of the party for Mayor. There will be at least three nominations for the Council, one for the Commission, and

two for the Board of Education. There was a good attendance at the meeting which also favored union of the two cities, Port Arthur and Fort William. A. G. Young, president of the I.L.P., presided at the meeting.

GLACE BAY CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS.

At Glace Bay the members of Clerical Union No. 1875 at their annual meeting elected officers as follows: Joseph Sexton, president; J. B. Bates, vice-pres.; T. J. Crabb, secretary; J. D. MacGillivray, financial secretary; Theo. Hussey, recording secretary; Angus C. Mac-

donald, guide; John Chubb, guard; J. S. Boudreau, A. F. McLennan and J. P. Kitchford, trustees. Systems are being arranged for the consolidating of the union's finances and economic strength, and the many indications are that the union through its executive and grievance committee, will in the future as in the immediate past be instrumental in creating a better understanding between employer and employee as to their respective interests and claims.

Quinn Agricultural College on Saturday when the waitresses in the students' dining hall refused to serve the meals unless their demands for an increase in salary were met. The waitresses have been receiving a monthly wage of \$29, with board and room included. President Greenman was powerless to accede to their demands, as the Hearst Government had refused and the department was without an authoritative head.

Giving credits abroad means keeping money busy at home. The Victory Loan makes this possible.

FOUR REASONS WHY SHREWD MEN ARE BUYING VICTORY BONDS 1919

1. Security.

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because Victory Bonds are backed by Canada's guarantee that she will repay the full amount stated on the face of the bond—the five-year bonds on November 1st, 1924; and the fifteen-year bonds on November 1st, 1934. And she not only binds herself to pay the money back, but she pledges all of her vast resources as security for her promise.

2. Income.

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because the interest return is unusually good considering the absolute security. You will be paid 5½% per year on Victory Bonds—2½% more than you can get in the Savings Banks. Unlike many other investments, you have absolutely no worry as to the prompt payment of the interest.

3. Saleability.

SHREWD men are buying all the Victory Bonds they can pay for now and all they will be able to pay for during the next ten months under the instalment plan, because they know that if at any time they should need ready money they can sell them. There will always be a ready market for Victory Bonds.

4. Advancement in Price.

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because they consider them to have an excellent prospect of advancing in price.

ALL of Canada's previous issues of Victory Bonds have advanced. You can sell your Victory Bonds 1917 and 1918 even in this short time—one and two years—and get more than par for them. What will Victory Bonds be worth when the world finally gets back to a normal basis—when interest rates come down—when Canada will be able to borrow again at 4%, or even less?

WAR conditions have created the opportunity for you to buy the very best of Government securities on unusually attractive terms. Do not miss such a good investment opportunity, but buy to your limit.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee, in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.



OLD CHUM TOBACCO

is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada

EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM"

LABOR'S FUNCTION



after Morris

The Stuff to Gie 'Im.

The Straight Trade Unionists in Canada have no place for the Extremist Agitator.

Industry to be successful must have the hearty co-operation of Labor and Capital. Each is dependent on the other, and neither can succeed without the other. Unfortunately we have a few extremists who come to us and tell us to "destroy the goose that lays the golden egg."

However, the Canadian working man is backing the Straight Trade Union Movement to guide him safely into the harbor of success, and that is why he gives the boot to the Extremist Agitator.