

# LAW GUARDING UNION MEMBERS OPERATIVE HERE

**Conant Denies Claim  
by Laborite That  
Civil Act Is Needed**

**ASKS TEST CASE**

Assurance that the Ontario Government would recognize the right of any worker to join the union of his choice was given by Attorney-General Conant to Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and a delegation of labor representatives who met Provincial Cabinet Ministers at Queen's Park yesterday.

The delegation presented a brief asking for legislation covering nearly every phase of the Provincial Government's jurisdiction, and during discussion regarding the "freedom of association" of workers Mr. Moore said that the Federal law giving the workman the right to join any union, by providing punishment under the Criminal Code for any employer who discriminated against a worker, was not effective in Ontario.

"This law does not hold good," he said, "in any Province where there is not similar legislation on the statute books. In other words, discrimination has to be made a civil offense as well."

Mr. Conant interrupted and said that legislation passed by the Federal Government was good in Ontario. "There is no question that the law of the land allows men to join the unions of their choice, and nothing we could pass here would make it more legal for a worker to do as he pleases along that line."

Mr. Moore insisted that legislation was needed by the Provincial Government, and when Mr. Conant again stated this was not so Mr. Moore said that a practical demonstration would settle the matter. "Bring your complaint under the Criminal Code against an employer," said Mr. Conant, "and if it is justified we will act."

In the absence of Premier Hepburn, Hon. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labor, conducted the meeting, and Hon. Eric Cross, Minister of Public Welfare and Municipal Affairs; Hon. P. M. Dewar, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways; and Hon. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education, also were present.

Speaking on the request of the delegation that the printing of liquor advertising be allowed in Ontario, and that display of cigar and tobacco advertisements be allowed in beverage rooms, E. E. Woollen said that industry was being driven out of the Province by the regulations.

"If the Provincial Government are sincere in wishing to prohibit liquor advertising they should not allow pamphlets to be distributed," he said. "As it is now the printing is done in the Province of Quebec, and the pamphlets are then posted and sent throughout Ontario. I know one Toronto printing firm that has lost \$250,000 on this account."

Request for legislation against the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes, favoring unemployment insurance, increasing old-age pensions, instituting a modified form of socialized medicine, giving labor representation on the Workmen's Compensation Board and on the Industrial Standards Act Enforcement Board, amending the Election Act, and asking the Provincial Government to increase educational grants was also presented.

# U.S. TO ENSURE ALLIED VICTORY, HUNTER CLAIMS

**Canada Must Cement  
Good-Will, House Told;  
Fears Arms Shortage**

**ASKS ACCOUNTING**

There can be no doubt that if the unanimous hopes of North and South America for an Allied military and economic victory are ever seriously threatened, the balance will be adjusted by the prompt "employment of American troops in the struggle," Colonel Fraser Hunter, Liberal member for St. Patrick, and professional soldier of 49 years' standing, told the Legislature yesterday.

"Already it is largely due to the United States," he said, "that British youth is being put into the skies. Within a year, I predict, many thousands of American lads will be flying beside them under the Canadian flag."

Canada could be invaluable to the British Empire, he said, by interpreting to the Pan-American group and the Mongol group events as favorably as her contacts permitted. "We are in a very fortunate position as regards the United States," he said "and have already rendered the Allies immense services in the matter of American good-will, as witness the repeal of the Neutrality Act. And Ontario, let me say, has largely been responsible for that."

**Munition Shortage Feared.**

In any war for survival, like the present one, it would go hard with the politician or party "seeking selfish advantage." Canada was constantly being told, he said, that Ottawa was acting as Britain advised. "Yet," said he, "why should Canada embarrass British Army organization by sending a disarmed and unequipped division to Britain for British factories to supply? Perhaps they can do it quicker, better and cheaper today. In any event, for goodness' sake let's set about doing it ourselves. Canada at large is beginning to fear whether shortage of materials, aviation and munitions may not yet occur to imperil our hope of survival. The British people have recently cleared up the clouds which befogged information that those about to die have the right to receive. Britain made a clean sweep of those who would keep secret the facts upon which our will to war depends. The Canadian people, too, are becoming impatient, and Canadian labor is chafing at the frustration idle factory wheels entail. Surely a people who crowd recruiting offices in their thousands can be trusted by

our moguls. Even our Federal Premier, followed by his lieutenant, in recent broadcasts admitted that there was so much done already and so much to do yet that there had been failure to tell about it. Our soldiers, now steeled for the great sacrifice, those parents from whose loins they sprang, and the dear ones they left behind salute great Caesar, and now humbly ask an accounting."

**Full Facts Needed.**

If any semblance of freedom is to be maintained in Canada, and if "the best that is in us" is to be encouraged, the people would have to have the fullest information of facts, said Colonel Hunter. "No information, misinformation or ignorant interpretation of motives and events by swarms of so-called commentators, whether they be experienced editors, mere hirelings or whatnot, do an infinity of harm in a crisis. Wars are won in two ways, by blood and by propaganda. Those who are in control of the news upon which so much of our morale depends should not be expected to or allowed to manufacture information. They should, however, be in a position to demand facts and be the judge of their effect when they provide them to the public," he claimed.

Although admitting that Canada's effort had not yet passed the "bow and arrow stage," Colonel Hunter advised that "sincere men" in charge of the war's prosecution should be given their due "until they prove incompetent." Interminable broadcasts "by all sorts of newsmongers" were not required, he said, to tell the country "why we drew the sword." And, anyway, said he, it wasn't a sword that had been drawn—but a monkey-wrench. A Canadian of note had recently said: "Boots and underclothing do not march without tanks, guns and aeroplanes. The guilt for Canada's early shortages, said he, rested upon the people as a whole." So it is up to us all," he added, "to make heroic efforts to rectify those shortages. To rectify them, not by concealing them but by putting up factories. That is today the will of the people and Heaven help those whom the people place in authority who fail in any respect in speed, competence and trust in carrying them out."

For some years, said Colonel Hunter, he had pressed, "In preparation for a war that seemed to me inevitable," an immediate and accurate registration of every man, woman and child in Canada, duly card indexed and cross-referenced, as to the part each was capable of and willing to play in a war. He had made that appeal from a Kitchener platform, and The Globe and Mail had taken the trouble afterward to question the Ottawa authorities regarding his proposals. Ottawa's answer had been that the scheme had been under way for months.

"Well, let me say," said Colonel Hunter, "that this measure of war economy still awaits, even though it is one of the essentials to our success. What have we done? At heavy cost and many commissions and missions inventories of a few factories have been carried out—and not necessarily factories in which war materials can be made."