

### STORY OF BIG STRIKE

**MOST UNIQUE STRUGGLE IN HISTORY OF CANADA.**

**Extreme Labor Forces Endeavor to Control City of Winnipeg and for Six Weeks the Conflict Between Workers and Constituted Authority Was Carried On—Methodist Clergyman Acted as Leader of Men.**

**H**ERE are the outstanding developments of the most remarkable strike in the history of Canada, which ended in Winnipeg on June 25th:—

May 1.—Men in the building trades strike.

May 2.—Metal trades workers strike.

May 9.—Trades and Labor Council order all unions to take a strike vote, returnable Tuesday May 13.

May 13.—General strike called to take effect Thursday, May 15, at 11 a.m.

May 15.—General walkout. All big utilities affected. Street carmen, postal employees, firemen, civic employees, railway shopmen and members of practically all the smaller unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council quit work. Police did not go out on order of the Strike Committee, and the Typographical Union refused to even take strike vote.

May 16.—Webb pressmen and stenographers go out, trying up all daily newspapers.

May 17.—Telegraphers quit, isolating Winnipeg from the outside world. Papers cut off; mails cut off; wires cut off.

May 18.—"Permission Cards" issued by the Strike Committee rouse a storm of indignation. Cards disappear in few days.

May 30.—Free Press appears without permission of the Strike Committee" with a two-page issue, which is increased to eight pages on following day.

May 24.—Federal Government sends ultimatum to postal employees and Provincial Government to telephone employees that they must return to work by noon on May 26th or be dismissed.

May 26.—Volunteer service in post office begins. Telegraphers decide to stay out. General strikes at Calgary and Edmonton begin.

May 27.—City Council declares against sympathetic strike affecting the civic departments. All employees dismissed for violating contracts. Big rush for postal clerks. Premier Norris declines to negotiate for settlement of the original cause of the dispute until the sympathetic strike is declared off. Many telephone employees back at country points. Kennedy, one of the railway brotherhood leaders, opposes sympathetic strike.

May 28.—Strike starts at Brandon. Portion of railway mail clerks go out at midnight. Toronto strike postponed till Friday. Railway brotherhoods offer to act as mediators.

May 29.—Large numbers of civic employees back. Ultimatum presented to striking railway mail clerks. Two hundred new hands at post office. City Council passes motion declaring sympathetic strikes by civic employees illegal.

May 30.—Hon. Glendon Robertson calls Mayor of Calgary police to help control civic, Provincial and Federal Governments, their plan being to destroy constituted authority. Metal trades employers accept offer of mediation by railway brotherhoods. Railway mail clerks call strike off.

May 31.—R. A. Rigg, former secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, says Council had no authority to call a sympathetic strike. First parade by soldiers in sympathy with strike. Citizens assaulted on Portage avenue, for wearing flags.

Great War Veterans' Association rallies parade. Estimated strike losses in wages to date \$2,000,000.

June 2.—Soldier strike sympathizers present ultimatum to St. Boniface Council that recent motion in regard to firemen and policemen be rescinded. Some Vancouver unions go out on strike.

June 3.—Another parade of soldier strikers to Parliament Buildings. Police union agrees to take part in no sympathetic strike during the trouble.

June 4.—Big parade of returned holders assures Premier Norris of support in maintenance of law and order. Orders go forth from the Labor Temple to again tie up every industry. Theaters close at 10 o'clock owing to musicians and operators going out. Some eating houses forced to close. Bread and milk deliveries cease through drivers quitting work.

June 5.—City Council at a special meeting makes arrangements for the distribution of milk from public schools and bread from stores. Great War Veterans' Association announces determination to prevent attempts at propagation of Bolshevism. Two thousand veterans sign up to aid city police to maintain law and order. Ten arrests made for firing first shot near the City Hall during returned soldiers' parade.

June 6.—Mayor Gray issues proclamation banning street parades in city. Joint meeting of representatives of the Citizens' Committee and Strike Committee called by mayor fails to reach any agreement. Police prevent attempt of strikers and returned soldiers to hold parade. Railway brotherhoods' mediation Board receives official intimation that the metal trades employers are prepared to accept mediation. Force of 100 special mounted police constables organized. Gen. Ketchen tells meeting of returned soldiers that undesirable will be dealt with.

June 7.—Mayor Gray addresses a meeting of strikers in Victoria Park. Postmaster McIntyre announces new mail delivery system.

June 8.—Civic authorities announce plenty of bread and milk being distributed.

June 9.—Winnipeg Police Commission dismisses force, following refusal of men to sign non-sympathetic strike ultimatum. Men leave work at midnight and are immediately replaced by special constables, mostly returned soldiers. Number of commercial telegraphers report for duty.

June 10.—Striking firemen take second vote and decide to remain out. New mediation terms presented to

the metal trades employees. First serious riot of strike occurs at corner of Portage and Main streets. Sgt. F. G. Coppins, V.C., pulled from his horse and badly beaten up by aliens. Special force increased by an additional thousand men. Deadlock in metal trades dispute announced. Arrangements are made for delivery of ice from city schools.

June 11.—Chief of Police Macpherson dismissed, and the reorganization of force placed in the hands of Deputy Newton, as acting chief. Special Constable Morrison attacked at Higgins and Main streets, and accidentally shot by man who came to his assistance.

June 12.—Section of running trades employees threaten to join in sympathetic strike. Senator Robertson renews conferences towards settlement of strike. F. B. Stacey declares in House of Commons that principal question of hour is "shall Union Jack or Red flag rule in Canada."

June 13.—Representatives of running trades visit City Council and threaten to strike immediately if general strike is not settled. Number of men afterward quit work.

June 14.—James Murdoch, vice-president of International Order of Railway Trainmen, announces disqualification of all trainmen out on strike. Mediators disband because ironmasters reject their proposal, which employees accepted.

June 15.—Metal employers issue definition of collective bargaining endorsed by mediators, railway managers and Minister of Labor. Strike of running trades men fails to tie up train service.

June 16.—Crescent Creamery starts a house to house delivery in the western part of the city. Indications of improvement in strike situation in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto.

June 17.—R. E. Bray, R. B. Russell, William Ivens, John M. Queen, A. A. Heaps, George Armstrong and four Russians arrested on warrants issued by the Federal Government on charges of seditious conspiracy. Taken to Stony Mountain Penitentiary. Labor Temple raided and number of documents seized. Street car company issues ultimatum to employees to return to work Wednesday morning or be dismissed. Senator Robertson issues statement declaring documents seized in Labor Temple show deep and serious conspiracy against constituted government in Canada.

June 18.—Manitoba Methodist Conference removes name of William Ivens from roll of ministers of the church. Service of fourteen street cars on Portage avenue in operation all day without any serious trouble. Special constables go on point duty at 11 o'clock. Carmen, members of international railway organization, send letters to Trades Council urging strike be called off.

June 19.—Improvement reported in street car, railways and food situation. Ball granted Russell, Ivens, Queen, Heaps, Gray and Armstrong set at \$2,000 and men released.

June 20.—Returned soldiers strikers hold meeting in Market Square and resolve to hold "silent parade" despite Mayor Gray's proclamation. Mayor Gray issues third proclamation expressing determination to oppose threatened parade.

June 21.—Attempt of soldiers and strikers to hold parade prevented by mounted police, special police and soldiers. Rioting results in which two men are killed, thirty seriously injured, and 100 arrested. Street cars are ordered off streets by police.

June 22.—Mayor Gray issues another proclamation prohibiting meetings in parks, streets or public places. Military authorities issue warning against improper wearing of uniforms. Builders' exchange rejects offer of Strike Committee to negotiate settlement until sympathetic strike is called off. Street car service resumed, there being no services on Sunday. Western Labor News suppressed and J. S. Woodsworth, acting editor, arrested for seditious libel.

June 24.—Strikers issue paper called "Western Star." No hall given to Woodsworth. W. A. Pritchard of Vancouver placed in Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

June 25.—Strike Committee issues another paper called "The Enlightener," which announces return to work unconditionally for Thursday, June 26, at 11 a.m., thus ending the six weeks' general sympathetic strike.

**Grateful to Canada.**  
A Connecticut soldier, Gunner Harry Smith, who enlisted in the Canadian army, writes the New York Times expressing his gratitude for his treatment by this Dominion. He is worth quoting: "I was discharged one hour after arriving in Canada from overseas, and, equipped with my month's gratuity allowances, transportation, and services badge, was out on my way home to the United States in 'jazz time.' We were also allowed \$20 for civilian clothing, and am now receiving \$70 and my wife \$30 per month for the time stated. My wife received \$30 per month during my absence plus foreign exchange money. I cannot speak too highly of this wonderful country which treated us American volunteers like 'gentlemen.' Gunner Smith, who feels he was treated like a gentleman, has acknowledged it like one."

**Bill's Pension.**  
"Well, Bill, what are you going to do when you get demobilized?" "Live on me pension, of course." "You don't think yer goin' to get a pension from the army, do yer?" "No, not army—old-arse pension, I mean."

**World's Greatest Concession.**  
In Social Democrats, some particulars are given of the giant concession, the greatest hitherto granted in the world's history, which the Soviet Government of Russia has decided in principle to offer to foreign capitalists. It comprises partly the railway properties from Ob, in Siberia, to Petrograd and Archangel, and partly the rights and usufruct to 17 1/2 millions tunnand of forests in the vicinity of the lines; further, the use of the waterfalls in the neighborhood and the use of the ore discoveries. Finally, the concessionaires have the right to open their own banks at all the railway stations and in the neighboring towns. The railways alone are estimated to represent a capital of 4 1/2 thousand millions of German marks.

Are often in trouble without it.

### PLAN ENORMOUS DAM.

**Ingenious Scheme to Heat Maritime Provinces.**

Modern ingenuity has discovered a most efficient mode of heating houses in winter—that of hot water. Furnace and caldron are sometimes, in the case of hospitals or other large buildings, placed at a distance from the apartments to be warmed. In such cases pipes conduct heated water into the radiators and back again when cooled. Thus, cool water is continually entering the bottom of the caldron while heated water flows from the top. It is now proposed to apply the warm waters of the Gulf Stream to the eastern portions of Canada, and the United States, that such regions might enjoy a more even temperature throughout the year and permit a more luxurious vegetation.

The closing of the Straits of Belle Isle, which are about 11 miles wide at the narrowest points, thereby shutting out the Labrador current and the harbinger of Arctic blasts and the reason why St. Lawrence ports are closed during the winter months, would divert the "Cold Wall" to the Atlantic and allow the warm waters of the Torrid Zone to circulate freely around eastern shores. Such a change, it is thought, would increase the value of lands and natural resources by billions of dollars; would greatly improve living and public health conditions; would release vast quantities of fuel, now necessary for heating purposes, to be used in industry; would be the means of augmenting the population, commerce and revenues of Canada.

The project has been pronounced possible by engineers. The cost would be great, but nothing in comparison to the results to be gained. The saving in fuel alone to the benefited areas, it is thought, would repay the entire expenditure.

The Labrador current sends a large volume of water through the Straits of Belle Isle, then south-westerly along the coast of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United States, creating a cold current, technically known as the "Cold Wall" between the Gulf Stream and the North American coast.

The climatic effect of this Labrador current on Canada covers a wide extent of territory. It brings winter earlier; makes spring later, and materially lowers the temperature.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island, having an area of 2,184 square miles and a population of about 100,000, the winter conditions throughout the entire province are rendered more difficult by the influence of the Labrador current.

The Province of Nova Scotia has an area of about 22,000 square miles and a population of about 400,000. The winter conditions throughout the entire province are rendered more difficult by the influence of the Labrador current.

The Province of New Brunswick has an area of about 28,000 square miles and a population of about 400,000. The winter conditions throughout the entire province are rendered more difficult by the influence of the Labrador current.

An explanation of the benefits resulting from the bringing inshore of the Gulf Stream current, one may, as a particular instance, refer to the case of Atlantic City, New Jersey, which owes its world-wide fame as a winter resort entirely to the local effect of the Gulf Stream.

The stream may, by way of average, be stated to pass 20 miles offshore at Cape Hatteras; 60 miles off Nantuxet Shoals; and 120 miles southward of Nova Scotia; the warm waters of the Gulf Stream being there shut off from the Canadian coast by the "Cold Wall" of the Labrador current, through which no heat can pass.

**War Savings Stamps.**  
A handbook issued by the Canadian Government in furtherance of the campaign for the sale of war savings stamps contains a concise statement of this plan of investment, its attractive features, the methods of conducting the campaign and reasons why the money is needed. The attractive features of this form of investment are its absolute security, backed by the collective wealth of Canada, easy payments by means of small savings made at the investor's convenience, protection against loss by registration with interest before maturity, and a fair rate of interest of five per cent. on the investment. The Government has authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 of war savings stamps during 1919, and it is expected that they will all be absorbed. This money, says the handbook, is required in order to meet the interest charges on the war debt and to furnish funds for needed development in Canada, as it is probable that Canada will be thrown on her own financial resources for a considerable time to come. "Overseas in the devastated countries there is an immense demand for commodities such as we produce, but those lands devastated by war have not at the moment the cash with which to purchase. If we are to supply them with goods we must do so on credit and the banker of the situation is the Canadian Government."

**Time Lost In Disputes.**  
The time lost on account of industrial disputes in Canada during April was much greater than during other March, 1919, or April, 1918. There were 193,000 man-hours lost during the month 27 strikes, involving 12,415 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 111,083. Twenty-seven strikes were reported as having commenced during April. At the end of the month 14 strikes affecting approximately 1313 workpeople remained unattended.

A girl never thinks a young man's heart is in the right place unless she possesses it.

A time-table, Elizabeth, is any old table purchased on the instalment plan.

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