

BRITISH DOCKERS PRESENT PLAN FOR PROTECTION OF UNEMPLOYED

Ernest Bevin, the Dockers' "K.C.", Presents Scheme Relating to Unemployment, Underemployment and Maintenance —Puts it up to the Industry.

"The scheme is one which I believe to be a constructive proposal," said Ernest Bevin, the dockers' "K.C.", in outlining his scheme relating to unemployment, underemployment and maintenance to a recent gathering in London, Eng. "I think this scheme can do something to alleviate one of the greatest hardships that the present system has inflicted upon the workers."

There is no weekly wage. The scheme provides for the maintenance by the industry of its own unemployed, and its underemployed. This part of the scheme is known as registration. "It means that each man has his name on a list. The others will go direct to them. The others will have their cards stamped to show they were willing to work when there was no work. "At the end of the week, if a man had not been able to earn £4, though willing to earn it, then his money would be made up."

ITALIAN JOINT COMMISSION FOR TRADE UNION CONTROL IN INDUSTRY.

The workers' representatives on the joint commission for considering trade-union control of undertakings in Italy have seen a report on the result of their work to the Premier. This report contains a statement of the reasons for which the workers decided to bring forward their proposals separately, as it was found impossible to come to any agreement with the manufacturers in drafting a scheme. "The workers' project," says the report, "seeks first of all to obtain: (a) that control be entirely trade-union, as the trade-unions are the most suitable organs to represent the will of the working-classes; (b) that control should be applied first of all to each industry and afterwards to each branch of industry. It should keep these interested, and the community informed of the methods of manufacture, the conditions of capital and of labor, of workers' wages, of the state of national and foreign markets, and of the capacity for export of each industry or branch of industry; (c) that trade secrets should be

WARDEN KING, Limited

Founded 1852. Incorporated 1907. Manufacturers of "Daisy" and Viking Boilers. Viking Radiators, Screwed and Flange Fittings. Soil Pipe and Fittings, Stable Fittings and General Jobbing Castings. MONTREAL. Branch: 126 Simcoe Street, Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Western Steel Sales Office - Room 14, Windsor Hotel, Montreal

CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS, Limited

Mines at THETFORD MINES and ROBERTSONVILLE. EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Dominion Express Building: 145 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL-CANADA.

SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

General Contractors LIMITED. Harbor Commissioners' Building TORONTO

Manitoba Steel Foundries, Limited

STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. WINNIPEG, Man.

Tayor & Arnold Engineering Co. Ltd. SALES AGENTS:

Phones: Uptown 3391-3392.

DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co.

Manufacturers of LADIES' DRESSES ONLY. New Wilder's Building - MONTREAL. 223 Bieury Street

The News Pulp & Paper Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER. MONTREAL, QUE.

DOMINION RAINCOAT COMPANY

Special imports of English French Coats and all lines of rain garments for ladies and gentlemen. 11 Yonge St. Arcade - TORONTO, Ont.

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co. Limited

902 MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL, Que., and Toronto, Ont. NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS IN U. S.

The National Industrial Conference Board of the United States has published a report on "Changes in Wages During and Since the War." The report states that in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry the average hourly earnings amounted to 28.4 cents in 1914, with average hours of 54.3 per week and weekly earnings of \$15.43. In the 1920 report, the average hourly earnings is 62.4 cents, the average weekly hours 48.1, and the full time weekly earnings \$30.08. A table is given showing for male workers in the industries covered by the report the percentages of increases in hourly and full time weekly earnings and the percentages of decrease in weekly hours of work between September, 1914, and March, 1920. As in the boot and shoe industry, the percentage increase in weekly earnings was less than the increase in average hourly earnings in the manufacturing of cotton, furniture, hosiery, knit goods, leather, metal, rubber, silk, and wool, due to the decline in the average weekly hours of work. In the printing and publishing trade alone, the percentage of increase in weekly earnings, which was 153, was higher than the percentage of increase in average hourly earnings, which amounted to 74. The report states in conclusion: "The

movement for shorter hours of work had its origin in socio-ethical ideas, and moved in its own line, quite independently of the change in rates of wages."

YES, FELLOWS, IT HAS MADE ITS DEBUT.

A Canadian paper supply house has a bit of union made water-marked paper in stock and an endeavor is being made to get it on the market. But there are only a few letters and envelopes on exhibit as yet. If the types and the labor movement keep on with this bit of agitation presently the supply men will eventually come through.—Western Union Printer. "Do you remember selling me a business as a going concern?" said a man to an agent. "Yes," said the agent. "Well," replied the man, "it's gone."

The Fight For Work.

"This scheme has been launched to give effect to the Shaw report, Lord Shaw, in that report, drawn up as a result of the dockers' inquiry, said the great fundamental problem of the industry was the problem of casual labor. "You workers are maddened when at the dock gates you fight each other for the work. It's no good to get you for it. There would not do that. But when workers have to fight each other for their daily bread how can they fight together for progress? "There must be a weekly income. It is no use to pay wages weekly, if

RATIFICATION OF DRAFT CONVENTIONS OF

Continued From Page Four. recommendations concerning the prevention of anthrax and lead poisoning but the employers' representatives objected to the provisions of the recommendations concerning unemployment and reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers. Czech-Slovakia. Labor legislation is so advanced in Czech-Slovakia that the adoption of the majority of the Draft Conventions and recommendations will not call for any important modifications to existing legislation. The Act of the 19th December 1918 (No. 81) concerning hours of work is much in advance of the Washington Draft Convention. It applies the eight-hour day to all categories of workers without distinction. The few necessary modifications will be made to the Act without serious difficulty. This Act also prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14, and the employment of women by night. The ratification of the Draft Conventions concerning these two questions would therefore seem to be assured. Nevertheless, the Washington Draft Convention which fixed the minimum age for employment of children at eight years will necessitate the passing of an Act, because the present age limit fixed by legislation in Czech-Slovakia is 15 years. Before introducing a bill for this purpose, the Government wishes to consult the organizations concerned and for this reason has asked to the adoption of the Conventions will have been taken before the end of the year 1920.

warded to them by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations without mentioning that any measures have been taken. Bolivia, Canada, Columbia, Denmark, Honduras, Liberia, New Zealand, El Salvador, Siam, Uruguay. 6. Countries whose Embassies or Legations have acknowledged the receipt of the Washington texts but from whose Governments no acknowledgment has been received: Portugal (Legation). 7. Countries which have not acknowledged receipt either of the authentic texts sent by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations or of the texts forwarded officially by the International Labor Office: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Netherlands, Japan, Paraguay, Peru, Persia, Rumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

WHAT SHE SAID.

A Jersey commuter, meeting his train one bitter cold morning, concluded he would spend the day with his wife. He went back to the house, round to the kitchen door, and entered. There he found his wife leaning over the stove with her back to him. He came up behind her and kissed her on the back of her neck. Without looking, the wife said: "Two bottles of milk and half pint of cream today."—Exchange.

PAID IN FULL.

Miranda—"Did you ever flirt when you were young, Auntie?" Auntie—"I'm afraid I did, my dear." Miranda—"And were you punished for it?" Auntie—"Well—er, I married your Uncle George."—World (London).

Keep the Machinery Going

The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fail. Belts that make the longest run with the least repair and adjustment are the workman's best friend. No lost time. Machinery in every factory should be driven with



BELTS
Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd.
Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

When the Doctor's Bill Comes In

a good thing
Is an Accident and Sickness Policy

YOU CAN SECURE A POLICY THAT CAN BE DEPENDENT UPON TO MAKE GOOD ALL THAT IT UNDERTAKES FOR \$1 MONTHLY AND UPWARDS.

Write for particulars: THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. Or, Bay and Richmond Streets TORONTO.

'HEIRLOOM' PLATE

With genuine quality of workmanship and an extra heavy deposit of silver, records its users a certainty of satisfactory wear commensurate with its luxurious beauty and dignified elegance.

CANADIAN WM. A. ROGERS Limited TORONTO Made in Canada by Canadian workmen

MACDONALD PRINCE OF WALES



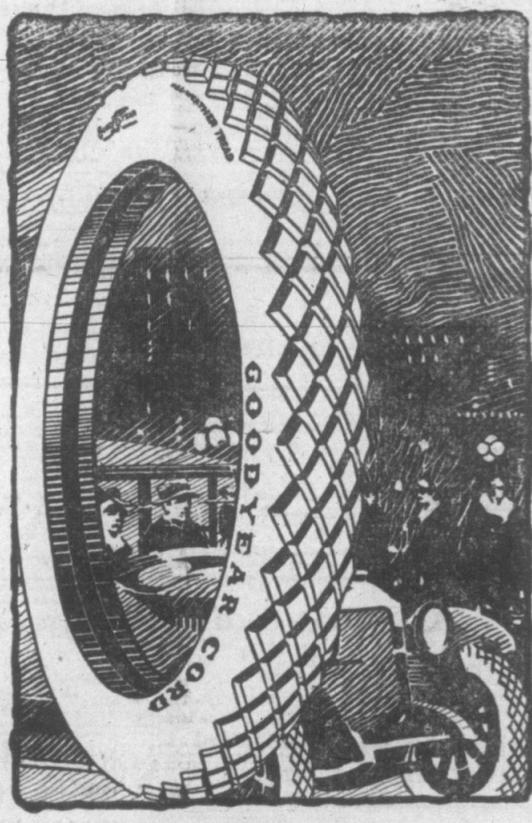
A DAIRY whose wide and increasing patronage is founded on service to the public.

Pure Rich Milk. Fresh From Fine Farms. Pasturized in the Best Equipped Dairy in Canada.

THE FARMER'S DAIRY

Walton St. and Briggman St. TORONTO. Phone Hillcrest 4400.

You Get More Than Economy



IT IS true that Goodyear Cord Tires have introduced a new standard of tire mileage.

Records hardly conceivable a few years ago are now an every day experience.

But they have also introduced motorists to other economies.

For these tires have not only strength but flexibility.

That feature alone is worth the difference in price—it means so much saving of wear and tear on the car itself.

And it means an important saving of gasoline!

Aside from the question of economy, however, every motorist who has used Goodyear Cords will tell you that he likes them for two other big reasons.

They add to the comfort and riding quality of any car.

And, because of their scientific All-Weather Tread they make steering easier—and winter driving safer.

It will pay you to equip all four wheels with Goodyear Cords and Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes. At the sign of the Goodyear Service Station dealer.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

GOODYEAR CORD TIRES

MADE IN CANADA