

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL PROPOSED FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES

National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry Prepares Plan For Defined Apprenticeship System.

MONTREAL.—The National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry, at a special meeting held in Montreal recently, adopted a plan for a National Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry. The constitution of the new council is on the lines proposed by Mr. William Baugh, president of the Montreal Metal Trades Council. The report of the apprenticeship committee, as adopted by the board, recognizes the lack of inducements for boys to enter the building trades with any assurance that they will receive instruction that will make them efficient mechanics. The defects of the present system are stated to be neglect of the avenues of technical education; the intermittent nature of the employment of many boys without regard to their welfare; the practice of some employers of using boys only during rush periods, with consequent loss to the boy of opportunity for acquiring adequate knowledge of the trade. The problem was rendered more acute by the shortage of man-power by the war, and its seriousness is held to justify the present action to engage the co-operation of the building organizations in applying it in practice. While good results are being obtained by various schemes now in operation in a number of trades, the report dwells on the advantages of a new scheme on a nation-wide scale and concludes: "Our hope of meeting the situation and the revival of a well-established and defined apprenticeship system, with a very definite objective, under the supervision and joint control of our respective organizations."

The following scheme for a National Apprenticeship Council was approved:

National Apprenticeship Council.

1. There shall be established a representative body within the organizations of master builders, charged with the advisory and supervisory functions as set out below. This body to be known as the National Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry.

2. The National Apprenticeship Council shall consist of:

(a) One employer for each branch of the building trade.

(b) One journeyman from each branch of the building trade.

(c) Two architects and two industrial engineers.

Who shall be members of their respective organizations and parties to the rules governing the council.

3. The Apprenticeship Council shall have the power to make regulations for the conduct of the council and the appointment of such officers as they from time to time determine.

4. Local Councils shall be formed under the authority of the National Council, with power to enforce the rules and objects of the Council as hereinafter set forth.

5. Local Councils shall be constituted on the same basis as the National Council, but shall have power to modify the number if in their judgment it is desirable.

6. The National Council shall issue forms of indenture for each trade, to be used exclusively by all employers parties to this scheme and apprentices availing themselves of its operation.

7. The boys shall be apprenticed to the employer, and the employer shall undertake to give every apprentice the fullest opportunity of efficiency learning the trade:

(a) in the workshop and on the job.

(b) by attendance at a Technical School for about one-third of his time, or not less than two days each week during the employer's time and without deduction from wages.

(c) the apprentice shall be bound to attend an evening course at least two evenings each week during school terms.

8. The council shall assume responsibility with the employer for providing appropriate facilities for the apprentice to learn all branches of his trade, and to this end shall become party to the indenture. The responsibility is, however, subject to the right of the Council to disavow the apprentice in case of serious default on the part of either party.

9. The Local Apprenticeship Council shall prescribe the terms and conditions of apprenticeship to the various trades in each area, subject to the approval of the National Council. It shall determine the period of apprenticeship, the rate of wages to be paid, the hours of labor, the working conditions, and all other matters relating to the training of apprentices.

10. The Local Council shall arrange where possible with the local educational authorities for classes for apprentices, and make arrangements for the hours and period during which apprentices shall attend.

11. Local Councils can for cause cancel indentures when considered desirable, or arrange for the permanent transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another.

12. An examination board of not less than three members shall be appointed by the council and shall conduct the examination for apprentices at stated periods.

13. The Local Council shall determine the number of apprentices which may be necessary in their own area to maintain the efficiency, due regard being had to the possibilities for the future expansion or contraction, and it shall regulate the admission of apprentices to the various trades in accordance with these conditions, and subject to the trade agreements existing between the employer and employees.

14. In order that apprentices working under the direction and supervision of the council may have

WHY MINIMUM WAGE WAS FIXED AT \$12.00

M. W. B. Works Out a Schedule of Living Costs.

TORONTO.—In fixing the wages of experienced laundry workers at \$12 a week, the Minimum Wage Board based it on the following schedule of living costs:

Board and lodging, \$7 per week	Cost Per Year
Board and lodging, \$7 per week	\$364.00
Footwear	16.25
Repairs to footwear	2.00
The stockings	6.75
Underwear	8.50
Nightgowns	4.00
Petticoats	5.00
Gorsets	5.00
Gowning	4.00
Kimono	2.00
Hats	12.00
Shirts (2 years)	18.00
Winter coat (2 years)	12.00
Summer dresses (2 years)	12.00
Shirts waists	8.25
Sweater	8.25
Aprons	3.75
Handkerchiefs	1.50
Gloves	1.00
Scarfs	1.25
Umbrella	2.00

Total expenses for clothing	Cost Per Year
Sundries	\$148.00
Laundry	13.00
Dentist, doctor	20.00
Car fare	20.00
Reading matter	6.00
Postage and stationery	5.00
Recreation and amusement	23.00
Church and Charity	10.00
Incidentals, including brush, comb, soap, tooth paste, talcum powder, nail file, shoe polish, hand lotion, pins, needles, thread, whisk, shoelaces, etc.	15.00

Total expenses for sundries	Cost Per Year
Sundries	\$112.00
Board and lodging, per week	7.00
Clothing, per week	2.85
Sundries, per week	2.15
Total, per week	12.00

Soviet sympathizers who say Russia has a right to choose her own form of government, are not willing to admit that the people of the United States have the same right.

—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.

OFFERING OF SHARES IN FORT NORMAN OIL COMPANY BEING MADE BY LOCAL ROYAL MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

First Offering of the New Mackenzie River Oil Fields.

The Fort Norman Oil Company, Ltd., with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, par value \$1, has been established with the purpose of developing oil fields at Fort Norman, in the Mackenzie River basin, and at Greater Slave Lake. In both of these fields the company has secured the rights on well located properties. The property of Fort Norman is about one mile down stream from the property of the Imperial Oil Company, where the rich well was brought in last autumn.

On the directors are a number of prominent business men, including John M. Aitken, London, England, president, who is a brother of Lord Beaverbrook. Other members are: R. S. Sheppard, W. H. Thorburn, and J. T. Eastwood, all of Toronto, and John G. Coleridge, of Windsor, Ont.

As the Fort Norman properties were acquired previous to the bringing in well by the Imperial Oil Company, the Fort Norman Oil Company has been enabled to secure control of its properties at a relatively low cost.

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TRADE UNIONS ABROAD MAKE GREAT STRIDES

Interesting Statistics Issued By the International Labor Office Relative to Trade Unions.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Some interesting statistics respecting trade union membership in Great Britain and some foreign countries have been printed in recent publications of the International Labor Office. The figures for Great Britain show that the number of organized workers now exceeds 2,000,000, distributed among 1,300 unions. The rate of increase during 1919 was the highest ever recorded, almost 21 per cent, compared with 19 per cent. from 1917 to 1918, and 19 per cent. from 1916 to 1917.

For the first quarter of 1920 the membership of the German free trade unions stood at 7,598,038—2,003,248 males and 5,594,790 females. The close of the third quarter showed an increase of 229,519, the standing being 7,827,557, composed of 2,254,415 males and 5,573,142 females. The metal workers' unions of Germany show the largest membership, having 1,617,335, of which 198,227 are females.

The membership of the Russian trade unions numbers 5,212,066. The largest group is the general transport workers which has 1,387,374 members. Included in the organized workers are the Soviet Government employees, who number 617,993.

The membership of the Federation of Free and Christian Trade Unions of Belgium at the close of the first quarter of 1920 was 156,631. The estimated membership of the Comintern Syndicate of Paris, October 1920, was 720,000. The combined membership of these two bodies, which are representative of the Belgian workers, gives that country a trade union membership of nearly 900,000.

"One of the best forms of disposition is reading old newspapers."

—Belloc.



MR. JOSEPH M. AITKEN.
Brother of Lord Beaverbrook, president of the Fort Norman Oil Co. Ltd., of Canada, and director Anglo-Canadian Oil Co., General Petroleum Oil Co., and Orinoco Oil Co., Ltd., who says for England this is the interests of the Canadian company which has large property holdings adjoining the Imperial Oil Co. in the Fort Norman field.

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BRITAIN'S RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING

25 Per Cent. of World's Output From British Yards.

LONDON, Eng.—The world's output in shipbuilding for 1920 was 3,361,466 tons. This is a decrease compared with 1919, but exceeds the previous record of 1913 by more than two and a quarter million tons.

The United Kingdom launched 35 per cent. of the output, compared with 22.3 per cent. for 1919 and 58 per cent. for 1913.

In actual figures there were built in Great Britain 618 merchant vessels of 2,055,624 tons, comprising 556 steamers of 1,933,014 tons; 25 motor vessels of 56,940 tons; 37 sailing vessels and barges of 15,670 tons.

These vessels are all of steel with the exception of three wooden vessels of 660 tons, and seven vessels of reinforced concrete of 3,794 tons.

The output for the United Kingdom was the highest ever reached; it exceeded the previous year's total by 435,182 tons, or 26 per cent., and was 142,371 tons higher than

the figures of 1913, which were a record.

Of the British tonnage launched 1,209,321 tons were for registration in the United Kingdom and 246,403 tons for owners residing abroad. The tonnage of 1913, although lower than that of last year, included 309,000 tons more for the United Kingdom owners than the present figures.

The vessels launched from British yards included 143 of between 2,000 and 10,000 tons, and 15 of 10,000 tons and upwards. Ten vessels exceeded 15,000 tons, including the Empress of Canada, 22,000 tons.

The great development which has taken place in the use of steam turbines is shown by the fact that 73 of the vessels launched, with a gross tonnage of 382,557, will be fitted with steam turbines.

The latest Holtskevist-created split in Socialist organizations is in Rumania.

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GERMAN TRADE UNIONS DECIDE NOT TO STRIKE.
BERLIN, Germany.—There will be no general strike in protest against the Allied advance into Germany. It has been decided by the labor unions.
The Communists have been urging such a strike, but the proposition to participate in one has been declined by the Labor organizations.

A propagandist says we should give Russia credit for good intentions. It may be all right to admit that her intentions are good, but we doubt the wisdom of giving her credit.—Moline Dispatch.

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The coming Referendum
Vote and Vote "Yes!" on April 18
THE Ontario Temperance Act as a war-time measure was an unqualified success. On October 25, 1919, the people of Ontario voted by an overwhelming majority in favor of the permanent continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages.

The "Bootlegger" Must Go
On December 31, 1920, came the repeal of the Federal Order-in-Council—which was also a war-time measure—prohibiting importation, manufacture and export of intoxicating beverages.

Thus it became possible for individuals in prohibition provinces to import liquors for consumption in the home; thus the "bootlegger" is able to offer the same for sale contrary to law, and thus the expressed will of the people in this province is being defeated.

Importation Must Cease
Everything that applied in the last vote against the sale of intoxicating beverages within this province applies equally to the Use of them, and their importation for beverage purposes should also be prohibited. Hence arose necessity for further legislation and another Referendum.

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating Liquors into the Province be Prohibited?
YES!
Ontario Referendum Committee