

## Wages Are Having Busy Period

### REPORT FROM GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment, the bulletin of the Employment Service of Canada states that the employment index figure for the two weeks ending August 27th last was 88.7 as compared with 89.0 two weeks earlier, which practically means little change between the two dates.

The employment situation on Aug. 27th, 1921, was much less satisfactory than it was the year before on the same date, the difference being close to 20 per cent. It is stated that the lumber and woodworking industries reported 700 persons, most of whom were released from sawmills. This movement, which was of a seasonal character, was reported largely in Ottawa and Quebec.

Logging manifested a further increase in activity, 731 persons having been added to the staffs of the 75 firms making returns, an increase of nearly eleven per cent. This represents the commencement of seasonal activity in bush operations mainly in Ontario. The number of employees in the pulp and paper products group was in lesser volume than in the preceding fortnight. The 289 firms making returns reported 33,696 persons on their payrolls as compared with 34,487 employees on August 13, a contraction of 801 persons or over two per cent. More than half the losses occurred in Ontario, mostly through a shut down in one large factory. Quebec firms reported minor losses, spread over a considerable number of firms.

### TORONTO HAVE TELEGRAPHERS IN CONVENTION

In opening the convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America here, International President Roscoe H. Johnson congratulated the press telegraphers of Canada on having shown the way in recent achievements for the general good of the profession. The press telegraphers of the United States, he said, had many reasons to be thankful for the masterful work of the Canadian committee. While the present Canadian Press maximum scale is lower than that paid to United Press, L.N.S. and United States telegraphers, the Canadian Press minimum of \$45 is five dollars in excess.

C.P.R. members are now working under an agreement of August 6, 1920, carrying an increase of approximately 16 per cent.

Mr. Johnson made his report with the following few recommendations:

"That three vice-presidents be elected who shall devote all their time to the union, one vice-president to be a Canadian who shall become ex-officio deputy president for Canada, and two vice-presidents to be selected for their conducting of and ability to organize commercial telegraphers of the United States;

"That the Mutual Benefit department be abolished and a financial benefit fund inaugurated in which all members in good standing for a year or more shall automatically become beneficiaries;

"That the minimum annual dues shall not be lower than \$12 in any division; and

"That the salary of the international secretary treasurer shall be \$3,500 per annum."

Secretary Treasurer Paul F. Schnur's annual report shows the new charter during the tenure of the present officers to be wholly Canadian, new divisions being composed of Canadian private and government wireless men and operators of the now combined C.N.R. system, embracing the absorbing G.N.W. Telegraph Company and G.T.R. men. A total of 3,145 new members is recorded, membership increase being rated at 63 per cent in the United States and 17 per cent in Canada. Financially, a deficit of \$6,351 in 1919 has been worked down to but \$1,023. Assets have a present valuation of \$6,114.

Receipts for the current year totalled \$13,708.95, with disbursements therefrom \$13,490.10.

### HAMILTON SEES NEW GAME WORKED

The nomination of C. F. Woodley, a farmer of Lynden, as the Farmer-Labor candidate in the federal riding of Westport, was carried out at a joint convention of Labor and U. F. O. delegates, but not without an outburst of opposition from some of the labor men. Declaring that the Farmers had "put it over them," a number of the Laborites refused to make any nomination. Mr. Woodley was unanimously elected.

There were 46 delegates from each party present, and six Farmers and five Laborites were nominated. Mr. Woodley got 49 votes on the first ballot. The Laborites expressed suspicion when it was discovered that one of the Farmer candidates did not get a vote, his mover and seconder having even passed him up.

### STATES RAILROADERS STRIKE VOTE

Heads of four railway unions met at Chicago to make the official count of the nation-wide strike vote of the men on acceptance of the 12 per cent wage reduction that took place July 1, under order of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The strike ballots of these unions were counted: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen; Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union of North America; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the members of the Federated Shopcrafts have voted overwhelmingly to strike. It has been announced.

Union officials here estimated that the counting of the vote of the other four unions was a mere formality, as the United Press was informed, the ballots indicated the will of the majority of railroaders was to strike.

Following the strike vote, grievance committees will consider the advisability of a strike. No strike before a month is probable, it was stated.

Two railway organizations already have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike rather than accept the wage reduction, but their leaders have announced that there would be no walk-outs unless the other organizations joined in the strike. The shopcrafts employees favored a strike by a vote of approximately 325,000 to 48,000, while it was announced that 87 per cent of the 186,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and voted for a strike, the figures being approximately 161,220 to 24,780. These two organizations, numbering about 500,000 men, are waiting for the result of the vote count which begins tomorrow before deciding definitely what action will be taken.

### MINER'S ADMINISTRATION AGAIN UPHELD

By an overwhelming vote, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Ind., killed a motion to require officers of the union to repay part of their salaries which were increased in July last year. President John L. Lewis, in asking rejection of the motion, said its adoption would brand the officers in the public mind as a "band of thieves."

The defeat of the motion was by a vote of 2,866 to 1,540. Only five district delegations, Illinois, Indiana, Washington, Montana and Michigan, cast a majority of their votes for adoption. This division in the vote was similar to that which marked the defeat of Alexander Howat, the Kansas leader, who was directed by the convention to order strikers to return to work.

The roll call vote, following that in the Kansas cases, threw the convention far behind in its work and the administration forces laid plans for a speed-up program. Final adjournment is not yet in sight, but return transportation provided for the delegates was dated as valid until the fare unit October 15, completion of the roll call on the officers' salary question was the only work done in one day by the convention.

### CONGRESS WANTS REPRESENTATIVE AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The Trades and Labor Congress has forwarded a letter to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen requesting that should Canada be represented at the forthcoming disarmament conference at Washington as a separate delegation, labor should be given representation in such delegation.

The letter was drafted by the executive. It incorporates the views of the congress on disarmament, and pledges the support of the organized workers of Canada to any measure which the Canadian government might take towards bringing about a lessening of armaments.

This is no new policy on the part of the congress. Its rank back at the annual convention of 1913, held in Montreal, the executive council's report contained the statement that "Canadian workers have identity of interest indisputable with the workers in other countries in stopping wars by their own strength and adding in building up a sentiment among the workers which will make for peace between the common people." This attitude has been reiterated at practically every annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress, and the declarations contained in the letter to the prime minister were those

### CANADIAN TRADE IS CURTAILED BY NEW U.S. TARIFF

Export of Agricultural Produce is Much Diminished in Volume

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—The effect of the United States emergency tariff act in reducing Canadian exports to the United States is shown in a table included in the forthcoming weekly bulletin of the Department of Commerce. The act was passed by Congress on May 23 and became effective on May 28, June 1, and August 1, 1920. Canada sent \$176,158,985 worth of goods to the United States in 1919, compared with \$176,158,985 in 1918. In 1920, the total exports of these articles to that country amounted to only \$139,500,000. The decrease in value of exports is due to the fact that the present year the total exports of these articles to that country amounted to only \$139,500,000. The decrease in value of exports is due to the fact that the present year the total exports of these articles to that country amounted to only \$139,500,000.

### MINER'S OFFICIALS DEFY ORGANIZATION

Columbus, Kan. — Alexander M. Howat, president of the Kansas Mine Workers' Union, and August Dorchy, vice-president, went to the Cherokee county jail to begin serving the sentences of six months each for violating the criminal section of the Kansas industrial court law, by calling a strike. Announcement was made that the Kansas Mine Workers' Union membership would meet at Franklin to discuss a voluntary strike throughout the state.

Announcement also was made that no strike vote was taken but that it was expected the meeting would reflect the views held in the field on Howat's and Dorchy's imprisonment. The two men went to jail after they had appeared in court and declined to furnish bond of \$2,000 each that they would call no more strikes in the Kansas coal fields. The proceedings were witnessed by hundreds of miners from all parts of the district. There was no demonstration as the two men were taken in custody by Sheriff William Harvey, who took them out by a side entrance to avoid the crowd.

Virtually all of the visiting miners had returned to their homes in Indiana. Howat is going to the courtroom before addressing the crowd of miners, denouncing Governor Henry J. Allen and the industrial court, and speaking at length in condemnation of John L. Lewis, president of the International Union. He charged Lewis and his administration with responsibility for an adverse vote by the international convention at Indianapolis this week in the matter of continuing two strikes called by Howat. The miners leader asserted that the International Association had constantly sought to interfere in the affairs of the Kansas district, and said emphatically that he would never order the men in the two mines back to work, as was directed by the Indianapolis convention.

"I'll suffer expulsion from office and the union before I'll order these men back to work, except under the old conditions," Howat said. "The international convention should never have taken any action on Lewis' proposal to humiliate me so by dragging me into the convention. We are not putting the men back to work."

### NEW YORK LONGSHOREMEN ON STRIKE

Leaders of the 6000 longshoremen who went on strike at the trans-Atlantic steamship piers at New York in protest against the new contract of the International Longshoremen's Association, concerned not only reduced wages and the resumption of the 48-hour week, but the fact that their overtime had been abolished on Saturdays.

The walk-out, according to Joseph Ryan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, was participated in by only nine of the 29 local unions. Officials of the organization declared the majority of the longshoremen in the port had accepted a wage reduction from \$1 to 65 cents an hour and from \$1.20 to \$1 an hour for overtime.

The overtime men were paid on Saturday, strike leaders said, were of profit to the steamship companies in clearing ships at the harbor. Longshoremen who usually labored throughout the lunch hour, at 45 cent rates during the lunch hour and overtime on Saturday afternoon.

Police were on guard at the piers affected by the controversy, which include some of the largest in Hoboken, N.J., and the Chelsea waterfront of Manhattan.

### UNEMPLOYED RELIEF PLANS ACROSS THE BORDER

Continuation of repair and similar work on a normal scale.

Doing of repair and alteration work by office building, hotels and winter owners during the coming winter instead of in the spring as usual.

Expansion of street, sewerage, and building work by municipalities to the maximum volume.

Establishment of part time work for municipalities.

Co-operation during the winter with local leaders in the unemployment relief movement, through the hastening of road, state building and similar construction.

Construction immediately by the federal government of buildings and other works for which appropriations are available.

Action by congress at the present session on road construction legislation.

Enactment by congress of the pending railway funding bill with expenditure of funds conditioned on an increase in employment.

### KINGSTON CONDITIONS APPEAR BRIGHTER

Employment conditions in Kingston at present are the best since last spring. There are few men out of work. The new power plant for this electrical hospital is to be started today, and the large amount of damage done by the storm yesterday afternoon will give work to many in the building-line.

A order not to have to order ground geldspar from New York State, the Frontenac Floor and Wall Tile Company is commencing the erection of a large grinding plant here. For years, geldspar has been shipped from Frontenac County to American points to be ground and the products shipped back into Canada. It is expected that more grinding plants will be established near the mines throughout the county.

### RENFREW WORKERS WILL NOT UNITE

All negotiations between the U.P.O. political party and Organized Labor in Renfrew, Ont., have been declared off as the latter refuse to accept the conditions for a coalition as laid down by the farmers. The Trades Council at a special meeting recently appointed President Inglis and Mr. B. Stewart to interview officials of the U.P.O. with a view to a combination of forces. The labor men agreed to support the candidate chosen at the Eganville convention provided their delegates were given representation and the one selected was friendly to the cause of the workingman.

The U.P.O. is that any organized body can send a delegate to their political convention for every ten who pay \$2 each for a membership ticket in the "broadened out" party. To these terms local labor men refuse to listen. They declare that it is not to send them to a party which would practically mean renouncing their own party.

### WESTERN OUTLAW ORGANIZATION CHEAP RATES

Organization of the unemployed as units of the One Big Union, in order that they be officially represented, and as an aid to securing the best possible relief for them, was decided at the concluding session of the O.B.U. convention at Winnipeg according to a statement made public.

The proposition, however, that organizations will be taken into the organization without cost to themselves.

### MANITOBA STRONG ON HOUSING LOAN

More than fourteen hundred houses have been built and a total of \$5,000,000 has been loaned by the Manitoba government for housing purposes, it was announced at Winnipeg. This amount represents greater loans per capita than any other province of the Dominion. The average cost of houses erected was about \$3,500.

Payment of principle and interest on loans are being made promptly, Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, stated, who also announced that he was "satisfied that not one dollar would be lost through the provincial government's housing scheme."

Of the \$5,000,000 loaned by the province, it was stated, \$1,980,000 was obtained from the federal government.

### HON. F. BIGGS HAS SMALL WAGE RATE

Thirty cents an hour is regarded as a fair standard wage for workers on highways in the rural parts of the Province, according to a statement made today by Hon. Frank C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works, in commenting upon the charge made by George G. Halcorn, Labor member for East Hamilton, that the rate was more than was being paid in many sections of the country.

"We are not building streets in the city, but in the country," said Mr. Biggs, "and wherever we go we try to get a fair standard wage that will average up with the money being paid locally by private individuals. It doesn't seem to matter much what we do, however, for one set of people says we are paying starvation wages, and the other that we are squandering money in extravagant wages."

### SOVIET STILL BUSY EXPERIMENTING

MOSCOW.—Another marked change in economic policy is announced in the decision of the economic council to permit co-operative organizations and concessionaires to export machinery and raw materials abroad independent of the government. Only the consent of the commissariat of trade will be required. The co-operative societies will also be permitted representation in the Soviet foreign trade, and allowed to export Russian manufactured articles with the consent of the commissariat of trade.

This change is designed to enable concessionaires who have already taken over small factories to get supplies of machinery necessary for the resumption of industries generally and it is regarded as a decided step towards complete freedom of export and import trade, which heretofore has been monopolized by the government together with domestic trade, which is not free.

The Soviet announces that hereafter all meat must be butchered in government slaughter houses, five per cent of the meat and certain off-cuts being taken as the government tax.

The official exchange rates are announced as follows—\$100 rubles; an English pound 221,500 rubles; French franc 4,400; German mark 800; Polish mark 15.

The exchange rate of the silver ruble is 10,000 paper rubles.

### TORONTO THE VENUE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL SESSIONS

At the annual meeting of the Social Service Council of the Church of England in Canada, at Toronto, the executive committee recommended that the council ask Federal, Provincial and municipal governments to provide immediate work for the unemployed by having as much public work as can be arranged for done at once.

The committee in its report sent out to the one hundred and twenty-five members of the council, commends the policy of relief through doles, and also urges that the Government be asked to consider the possibility of extending the policy of vocational training to those who because of accident or health conditions are unable to engage in such labor as they are fitted for. A third request is one for the adoption of some form of unemployment insurance as outlined by the labor convention of the League of Nations.

### SYDNEY, N.S. MINER'S SITUATION

That conditions in Cape Breton coal fields are the worst in years and likely to remain so for some time, was the statement of J. B. McLachlan, secretary United Mine Workers, District 26, addressing the meeting of Jubilee colliery, Sydney Mines.

"Scotland will not be called upon to suffer any further cut in wages," Hugh Mounin, the chairman, and Robert Smith, the secretary, of the Scottish Executive, both expressed the opinion that a reduction was not likely. Output they remarked, had gone up considerably although many pits had closed down. It followed that there would be a decrease in the on-cost changes per ton, which would mean a higher price for the coal.

There has been a cut already and the men are not in the mood to accept a further decline. It is expected the District Board will meet shortly to fix the new rates.

As to the attitude of the employers since the resumption of work, our correspondents state that victimization is reported to be rare. Officially the union knows only of one case (at Bonny's) where branch officials were penalized. In other districts attempts at victimization were frustrated. Most of the owners have agreed that all men should be reinstated where work was available, and have acted accordingly. Several firms tried to enforce extra wage cuts, but the unions managed to prevent these.

Thomas Griffiths, M.P. for Pontypool, addressing the workers at Patena, dwelt on the importance of the Labor movement in England, which aimed, he said, at obtaining power speedily. He expressed the hope that the Labor Party would be able to bring about a coalition government with either Communist or other radical parties.

The experts who proceeded to Glasgow to discuss with Frederick Lloyd George measures for relieving

### Items of Interest from Overseas

A deputation of South Wales coal miners visited the British Trade Union Congress at its annual convention, marked the proceedings at Cardiff, writes William Graham, in a local newspaper.

"Here and there they have a small following, mostly young men with stock phrases they do not fully understand. In conferences they are noisy and even enthusiastic. When pressed for their remedies as against a constitutional program they are fatuous beyond description."

Mad Communist agents in Europe have received orders relative to the unemployment situation, according to information from Scandinavia, in which they are instructed to ask for unemployment bonuses from municipalities on the principle that the amount granted shall equal average weekly or daily wages.

The orders explain the object of the scheme is to camouflage the subsidizing activity of the Communist body decided by the municipal finances and to convince workers that it pays to be unemployed.

"Loyal comrades" says one of the orders, "compel the Government to either provide unemployment bonuses or an intolerable scale of control industries and trades by body decided by the labor organizations. The success attained by the scheme will be taken into consideration in timing the outbreak of the European revolution, which probably will await Germany becoming either Communist state or an open ally of Soviet Russia."

It was announced recently that

### BRANT RIDING IS A DIVIDED HOUSE

The Brantford Independent Labor party, distinct from the Brantford branch of the I.L.P. of Ontario, met in convention and the Labor Temple was crowded to the doors. The nomination of A. W. Hurl as the Labor candidate for the riding of Brantford, M.P.P., had a great reception when he rose to speak the applause being given him by the audience at his best and delivered a fine speech. He threw down the gauge of battle and declared his intention of taking up and down the country from end to end to fight the establishment in Ontario of a dictatorship of men not elected by the people. He told the people of Canada to settle their own family of the and not throw down the task and let in the hungry hordes of Wall Street.

Nominations were called for and the names of M. M. MacBride, Earl Biggs, John Sotien were proposed. All of these withdrew. Earl Biggs' withdrawal was not accepted. It was evident that he was the choice of the Labor force of Brantford.

### BUY-IN-CANADA MOVE Arouses U.S. Anxiety

The Buy-in-Canada movement which is gaining momentum along the Canadian Niagara frontier, and in other parts of the Dominion is beginning to worry American manufacturers and retailers, judging by reports received by the Chamber of Commerce in Buffalo, and by the editorials appearing in Buffalo and Western New York papers.

Indicative of the growth of the Buy-in-Canada movement, especially in cities adjacent to the Niagara River, is the fact that an article appearing in a Hamilton, Ont. newspaper criticizing the action of London, Ont. city council in awarding a contract for fire hose to an American firm for a saving of \$40

### Ford Motor Co., Canada, Had Big Year's Business

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 30.—According to figures shown in the annual report of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, just issued, \$27,338,400 worth of business was done by the company for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1921. After providing for all expenses and for income tax, the net profits transferred to surplus are shown to be \$2,171,501.11, in addition to which must be added the sum of \$21,127.93 representing a balance remaining in the 1920 business profits tax reserve, making a total addition to surplus account for the year of \$2,192,629.07. The output for the year was 66,822 motor cars and 3,043 tractors, compared with 54,816 cars and 2,133 tractors for the previous year.

### ADVERTISING IS AN ECONOMY

Vigorous Newspaper Publicity Recommended to Clothing Trade

New York, Sept. 30.—(Annual savings of 40 per cent, or about \$240,000,000 could be made in the men's ready-made clothing industry of the U.S. with its yearly output of \$600,000,000, declared a report by the American Engineering Council's committee on stimulation of waste in industry, made public today.

What seems to be needed, asserted the committee, is that each manufacturer limit the number of models and cloth styles, bridge the slack seasons by manufacturing for stock, and adopt vigorous positive selling methods backed up by effective national advertising.

### LABORITES LACK MORAL COURAGE

London, Sept. 30.—J. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, indulged in some plain talk concerning strikes while giving his presidential address.

"The Trades Union movement has been a success, he said, when the war was ended it would have made a good compromise with employers to secure industrial peace, but unfortunately a good many of the laborites lacked the moral courage to preach what they actually believed. It is going to be the workers' turn, he said, to have told him that one of the most colossal blunders labor had made was the arbitrary stoppage of work in the coal mines.

"There are many who want turmoil from end to end of the country," said Mr. Wilson. "How that is going to be the workers' turn to understand. Such ideas are those of foolish madmen, which, in no way, reflects the real feelings of the workers."

Mr. H. J. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G. has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labor in succession to Sir James Macartney Smith, K.C.B., now Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Wilson was born in 1862 as an assistant-secretary at the Ministry of Labor in 1915 until 1918 as secretary to the Committee on Production and Special Arbitration. Since his appointment in 1918 as an assistant-secretary at the Ministry of Labor, he has been associated with Sir J. Havelock Wilson, in the week of the coal strike, and with Mr. Macartney Smith, in his valuable services in this connection. Mr. Wilson was born in 1862, and is a native of Bourne-mouth.

The South Wales coal mine owners at a meeting today at Cardiff decided to accept the invitation of the Mines Department of the Government to refer to an arbitration board the dispute over the terms under which the subsidy was granted to hasten the end of the recent strike of coal miners. Under the Government's interpretation of the terms the mine owners are asked to pay 150,000 pounds more in wages to the men.

While wages at Glasgow are being cut back by the quantity work, the police are recommended for increases in lieu of allowances for boots, clothing and rents. The total cost will be \$50,000 a year.

The increases include an allowance of 7s. 6d. a week as rent, even for married men. Hitherto the married men had to pay for their own rent.

The committee recommending the increase for wages also proposes a 5s. cut for general workers.

Cumberland iron ore miners are disappointed to find after accepting the owners' terms that there is practically no work for them on those terms.

A mass meeting of employees of the Hoderrow Millon mine made a strong protest against the employment of men from other mines. It is understood that one or two small Cumberland mines were reopened, but the great majority were left closed.