

MORE DESIRE TO FIND OUT HOW TO EVADE 8-HR. DAY LAW THAN TO PASS IT

Not Complaining Too Much Because We Have Not Provided Ourselves With All Machinery At Our Disposal, Says Congress Head.

"Perhaps if some of those who are today talking about wearing overalls had given a little thought to the question of how to change their ideas," stated Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, during the course of an address at a meeting of steam and stationary engineers in St. Anne's Hall, on Sunday afternoon.

President Moore's theme was on organizing as affecting all workers. He was of the opinion that it was time that trade unionism should consider taking stock, and that there was something lacking in the machinery. While he did not entertain the thought that the laborer existed his employer, he reasoned that if the worker learned more of the intricacies of business the fact would be revealed that raising the standard of wages was not all to be aimed at. The establishing of industrial councils would tend to bring down high prices, he stated.

Does Government Evade It? Regarding advanced labor and social legislation, Mr. Moore drew attention to the fact that the peace treaty provided for an eight-hour day. A small opening in one of the clauses of the treaty relieved the Government of legal responsibility in the matter, but the Government was not relieved of any moral responsibility. Parliament had been in session several weeks, and as yet

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM.



As it is pictured. (This cartoon is the more interesting inasmuch as the Bolshevists are a Swiss paper, with radical leanings.)

WAGE STANDARD ESTABLISHED IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY AT LYON, FRANCE

Women's Minimum Varies From 9 to 15 Francs Per Day—Men's Minimum 15 Francs Per Day.

The Canadian Labor Press publishes the following award of a board of arbitration in the matter of dispute between the textile employers and their employees at Lyon, France, so that textile workers in Canada may have some reliable information as to wage standards existing in that industry in France.

According to a report from the American consul at Lyon, France, the strike of textile workers which was called on October 27, 1919, was ended on October 31, by the signing of a new wage agreement. The employers had agreed to a wage advance but stated that they could not guarantee a minimum daily wage without the guaranty of a minimum production. The arbitration board, which was composed of representatives of the employers and the workers, recommended that the minimum production be guaranteed the workers, reports the consul, and the question was finally submitted to the mayor of Lyon for arbitration. He suggested that in case the mean production established by common consent was not reached "for reasons for which the laborers were not responsible, the minimum price of a day's work should be fixed just the same. If there is a difference of opinion on this point the difference should be submitted to a mixed arbitration commission."

1. A study shall be made in each factory as to rates of wages for all articles now being manufactured, or possible of future manufacture, which shall assure a workwoman of average ability and efficiency the following daily earnings: Daily earnings of textile workers in Lyon, France, under agreement of October 31, 1919: Women workers—Francs: With 1 loom, plain ..... 10 With 2 looms, plain ..... 12 With 1 loom, fancy ..... 11 With 2 looms, fancy ..... 14 With 1 loom, velvet, plain 12 to 14 With 2 looms, velvet, fancy 14 to 16 Spindlers and other similar skilled workwomen ..... 9 to 10 Throwers, spindlers, and reeler, skilled workwomen ..... 10 Cotton reeler, skilled workwomen ..... 9 to 10 Hulled-silk reeler and re-winders, skilled workwomen ..... 11 Twisters, warpers, and day-workers ..... 12 Male laborer (able bodied): Per day ..... \$30 Per month ..... \$30 2. These rates will be based on a minimum production which will assure the daily earnings of an average worker under normal conditions of work, it being understood that this minimum production is to be established by agreement between the workmen interested and the employers.

3. Rules governing the spinning of each article should be communicated to the workwoman; this applies also to the verifying of pieces ready spun. If she so desires, the method of accomplishing this should be agreed on in each factory by the workers and the employer. 4. In all cases where the minimum production established by agreement is not reached, for cause beyond the control of the workers, a normal day's earnings will still be paid, on condition that the spare time be employed in the service of the factory. In case of disagreement the matter in controversy shall be investigated by both parties, and if they cannot agree the question shall be submitted to arbitration by a mixed commission. 5. When articles exactly similar are spun in several factories under the same conditions of production the rates shall be identical. 6. For loom setters, capable of supervising the section to which they have been assigned, and for all skilled loom menders the minimum wage is fixed at 150 francs per month. If the above-mentioned loom setters and menders are engaged by the day, the day's wage shall be 25 francs. In this case, all overtime work shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-third times the usual rate. 7. In the future no conflict should take place between the arbitration commission and the industrial court, which shall be called upon thoroughly to study and discuss the questions at issue, with a view to avoid further misunderstanding.

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT ENACTS MUCH LABOR LEGISLATION DURING 1919

Rapid Progress Being Made By British Workers In Matter Of Social and Labor Legislation.

The British Labor Gazette for January, 1920, publishes the following summary of labor and social legislation enacted in Great Britain during the year, 1919. By it will be seen the rapid progress being made in the matter of social and labor legislation. The summary also tells of pending legislation such as the 48-hour week, etc.

Two acts deal with questions of wages. The Wages (Temporary Regulation) Extension Act (May 19) extended for six months, until November 21, 1919, the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918. Until that date, therefore, the statutory obligation was imposed upon employers of paying not less than the "prescribed" rates of wages, which, broadly speaking, were the standard district rates existing at the time of the armistice. Compulsory reference to the interim court of arbitration at the request of one of the parties was also maintained in case of difference as to the existence or the amount of a prescribed rate; and in the case of women's wages, where the rate could not be easily ascertained, the Minister of Labor retained power to fix a prescribed rate by order. The method of accomplishing this should be agreed on in each factory by the workers and the employer.

But, except in certain circumstances in the case of women, it is no longer possible to establish a new prescribed or substituted rate having statutory authority; and the power to extend by order substituted rates of such rates given by the industrial court established in place of the interim court of arbitration. 4. In all cases where the minimum production established by agreement is not reached, for cause beyond the control of the workers, a normal day's earnings will still be paid, on condition that the spare time be employed in the service of the factory. In case of disagreement the matter in controversy shall be investigated by both parties, and if they cannot agree the question shall be submitted to arbitration by a mixed commission. 5. When articles exactly similar are spun in several factories under the same conditions of production the rates shall be identical. 6. For loom setters, capable of supervising the section to which they have been assigned, and for all skilled loom menders the minimum wage is fixed at 150 francs per month. If the above-mentioned loom setters and menders are engaged by the day, the day's wage shall be 25 francs. In this case, all overtime work shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-third times the usual rate. 7. In the future no conflict should take place between the arbitration commission and the industrial court, which shall be called upon thoroughly to study and discuss the questions at issue, with a view to avoid further misunderstanding.

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Trade Unions in Early Novels. There are perhaps some fiction readers of the younger generation who imagine that the type of novel which takes for its theme the problems of Capital and Labor is a product of the twentieth century. Nevertheless there were tales, and very excellent ones, on this theme written in the service of the factory workers in the days of Dickens, and Scott, and Trollope, and John Hay "The Breadwinners," and they have not been bettered since. But in England such novles began much earlier. Relatively few, perhaps, are acquainted with "Hard Times" by Charles Dickens, because it is undoubtedly the least popular of all his tales.

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Employer's Tribute to Labor Leaders. International Leaders Can Handle O. B. U. in British Columbia. Industrial peace reigns in British Columbia, according to Mr. John J. Coughlan who is here representing employers of Vancouver at the Royal Commission on the unification of labor laws. Mr. Coughlan is head of the big shipbuilding concern.

EMPLOYER'S TRIBUTE TO LABOR LEADERS

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How powerful is the One Big Union there, and is there a possibility of a strike on May 1st? Mr. Coughlan was asked, if having been rumored that the O.B.U. was trying to engineer a strike on that date as a protest against the imprisonment of the seven Winnipeg men. Strike is Unlikely. The One Big Union is not regarded as having any foothold in our province," was the reply. "When I left Vancouver six days ago there was no suggestion of a strike, and I don't think there is any likelihood of one. The labor movement is in the hands of the instructional trades unions, and under very able leadership. They are strong enough to cope with any situation which may arise."

Wages in the West were 20 per cent higher than in the East, Mr. Coughlan said, while the cost of living was not appreciably more. Individual differences between employees and employers had been pretty well adjusted with satisfaction to the men. The building trades particularly were very active. Sought Out B. C. Asked why there had been so much unemployment of ex-soldiers as indicated by the money they received from the Federal Emergency Appropriation Fund, Mr. Coughlan replied that many more soldiers elected to take their discharge in British Columbia than had originally gone from that province. On this account there had been a great deal of unemployment in the winter months. It was expected this condition would settle itself as the season brought increased activity.

FEAR CONGESTION ON BRITISH RAILWAYS. Employes Decide to Work on Strict "Work to Rules" Policy. LONDON, April 29.—A labor development which may result in a more general stoppage of work throughout the United Kingdom on May Day than had been considered likely, manifested itself this morning in an announcement that the London County Council of Railwaymen had decided that, beginning Saturday, its members would work on a strict "work to the rules" policy. Such a policy, it is feared by union leaders, would lead to serious railway congestion and even nation-wide stoppage of traffic if the movement should become general. The smooth running of the railways, it is maintained, depends upon the initiative and resources of the workers, which involves the observance of some instructions in meeting contingencies which cannot be contemplated in the frames of any set of rules. The Liverpool and London undertakers will maintain their demand for an advance of 11 weekly is granted.

"Bah, the marriage ceremony!" he angrily exclaimed as he strode up and down the room. "You promised to obey me. Do you do it?" "Bah, again! You promised me your worldly goods. Do I get them?" she retorted quickly.—The Country Gentleman.

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SILVER Over 30,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal. Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.55 with premium. You can make no mistake. Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in prices is announced. Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed. Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted check to the— Quebec Mining Corporation, NORTH-TEMISKAMING, P. Q. Having first read over the prospectus of Quebec Mining Corporation, I hereby subscribe for Province of ..... P. O. Box ..... occupation ..... Shares of "QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION," at par value \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable (\$0 Cents per share) amounting in all to ..... Dollars, for which I enclose you herewith my check in full payment. Please issue my Shares Certificate, and send it to my name and address. Witness ..... Signature ..... WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES.