

Labor News From Coast to Coast

Our Overseas Column

Unemployment in European Countries

Hungary.
At the end of October 12.5 per cent. of the trade union members were unemployed, against 26.029 or 13.5 per cent. at the end of September, and 28.801 or 15 per cent. at the end of August.

Italy.
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed was at the end of October 117,051, and those doing part-time work 17,668, against 115,506 and 21,176 in the previous month, and 120,694 and 27,819 respectively in October, 1924.

Latvia.
The official statistics for the five largest towns of Latvia show that the number of registered unemployed on the 1st December, 1924, was 2,447, against 1,316 on September 1st last. In reality however, the number of unemployed is much larger than that represented by the official statistics.

Norway.
On December 10th, the number of unemployed was 20,500, against 16,369 in the previous month and 18,500 on the 10th December, 1923. These figures do not include the persons employed on relief work, the number of whom is estimated at about 6,000, against about 9,000 in November, 1924.

Poland.
At the end of September, there were 157,245 unemployed against 159,820 in the previous month, and 52,420 at the end of September, 1923.

Roumania.
As there is no state unemployment insurance or unemployment benefit in Roumania, there are no statistics of the unemployed. All the towns, however, report unanimously that the number of unemployed has increased very alarmingly.

Russia.
According to official statistics the number of registered unemployed for all the various states which form part of the Union of Soviet Republics had in June, 1924, increased to 1,300,000.

Sweden.
Of the 205,605 members of those trade unions which send in reports on unemployment, there were on October 31st, 17,344 unemployed, or 8.4 per cent, against 7 per cent. in the previous month and 8.2 per cent. in October, 1923. The total number of unemployed in the whole country is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Switzerland.
The number of registered applicants for work was at the end of October 9,451, against 8,718 in the previous month. In October, 1923, when state benefit was still being paid to unemployed, 24,012 persons were on the register.

U. S. A.
According to a report published by the Department of Labour, on the basis of 8,768 concerns in 52 industries, employing 2,616,622 persons, the number of employed workers in October has increased by 1.7 per cent. 34 out of the 52 industries show an increase in the number of workers employed. In general, however, the number of employed workers has declined by 10.8 per cent. in comparison with the month of October, 1923.

Typo Secretary Asks for Embargo

A letter was sent all Typographical unions in Canada from the office of the Secretary of the Ontario and Quebec Typographical Conference as follows:—

Ottawa, January 17th, 1925.
To All Typographical Unions in Canada:
Gentlemen:—

The Executive Committee of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, with the knowledge and consent of President James M. Lynch and the other members of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, has endorsed a proposition which calls upon the Dominion Government to place a 10 cents per pound import duty on all magazines and other printed matter entering Canada from the United States.

This is not an unreasonable request, and we are firmly convinced that if the Government accedes to it many of the present problems affecting the printing industry of Canada will be solved.

At the present time all of the individual parts of a magazine, if imported into Canada from the United States, are subject to import duty—Paper, ink, manuscript, mats, etc., might be mentioned. However, when all of these things are combined into a magazine it enters Canada absolutely duty free. The effects of this are apparent. The value of American magazines imported into Canada in 1922 was approximately \$3,000,000—an increase of 300 per cent. in the past ten years. This means that approximately one million copies of American magazines are circulated amongst Canadian readers each month. This is having the

Queer Election Tactics in Europe

According as the date of the Yugoslavian elections draws nearer the Government organs increase their efforts for the suppression of the Opposition, particularly the Socialist Party. The governmental method of carrying on an election campaign constitutes an unbroken series of infringements of the law and of arbitrary acts.

Village authorities think of innumerable devices by which to prevent the Party from holding public meetings. They forbid the letting of halls for such purposes, cause the meetings to be advertised under false dates and by the substitution of false places, or otherwise frustrate the plans by delaying permission for and advertising of the meetings.

From such devices the Government authorities have now proceeded to open suppression. Socialist meetings were dispersed by the police in the towns of MOL and ADA. Comrade DIVAC, M.P., was marched by gendarmes for a whole night to a distant frontier station for examination. Three Socialist speakers were arrested in the constituency of SID and a similar fate awaited Socialist propagandists in RUMA and BECKEREK. The Party obtained permission to hold a public meeting at PALANKA, but when the speaker, Dr. TOPALOVIC arrived, the Socialists were forbidden the Market Square. After endless difficulty they got permission to hold the meeting in a street near by, but even here they were chased from one side of the street to the other. An effort made by Government supporters to break up the meeting was frustrated, the police then arrived on the scene and declared the meeting at an end, and amidst the noisy tumult of the crowd, numbering about 2,000, the speaker was roughly removed from the platform. Government supporters forcibly entered the home of a Socialist in RIJEKA MODRUS and destroyed the nomination paper just the day before they should have been handed in. In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining the necessary signatures the Party was unable to run its candidates in that particular constituency. Under such circumstances it is a matter of serious consideration for the Socialist Party whether it would not be better definitely to abstain from taking any part in the elections and to allow the gendarmes to fill the Yugoslavian Parliament with their proteges, without going through the comedy of an election campaign.

Decline of Collective Agreements

The German Official Labor Gazette publishes in No. 29-30 statistics of collective agreements in 1923, although for reasons of economy the statistics are not so full as in the past. The present figures do not exclude the possibility of duplication, so that it is not very easy to make reliable comparisons between different years.

On January 1st, 1923, 13,802 collective agreements were in force for 857,319 concerns, affecting 24,054,998 workers, 4,107,219 of whom were women. At the beginning of the previous year only a little over 9,000 agreements were in force and they covered not quite 20,000,000 workers. Of the 13,802 collective agreements in force at the beginning of 1923, 4,285 expired during the course of the year, while 2,928 were concluded which were either entirely new, or else contained modifications of some old agreement upon which they were based. 1,827 agreements were therefore continued unaltered from 1922 to 1924. Making all allowances for duplications, it is probable that the correct number of collective agreements in force on January 1st, 1924, was about 8,790.

STARTING A LABOR PARTY IN CUBA.

Some time ago a Committee was set up in Havana for the purpose of inaugurating a Labor Party. They are now preparing the programme and the statutes which will be submitted for general consideration at a meeting to be convened shortly. The Party will adopt the title of "The Cuban Labor Party."

The Committee has entered into relations with other Socialist circles in different quarters of the Republic.

effect of Americanizing the Dominion and also educating Canadian people to purchase American-made products. If this be allowed to continue it will ultimately result in the denationalization of Canada.

We are firmly convinced if a customs duty of 10 cents per pound was placed upon all American magazines that some of them having large circulations here will open Canadian branch offices, and in a short time the Canadian editions will present our viewpoint and assist in the building up of a bigger and better Dominion. Furthermore opportunity will be afforded for the employment of Canadian printers and mechanics.

You are asked to place this proposition before your local at the very earliest opportunity and advise me of its decision. We are most anxious to have the replies on hand as soon as possible.

Yours fraternally,
J. A. P. HAYDON,
President.

For Bolshevik Propaganda

Moscow.—There are 531 newspapers in the Russian Soviet Union, according to the press department, Central Committee of the Communist party. Of these 160 are dailies with a total circulation of nearly 3,000,000 copies. One hundred and fifteen are in non-Russian languages.

Of Russian editors, 20 p. c. are former newspapermen, 40 p. c. are revolutionary journalists and 40 p. c. are new men. There are also 25,000 worker correspondents writing for the Russian press while also working in factory or village.

Jellico Refuses to Reply

Sydney, (New South Wales)—Admiral Lord Jellico, who participated in the naval battle of Jutland, during the war and who has just retired from active list of the British Navy, refuses to reply to critics regarding the part he played at the naval battle between the British and the Germans at Jutland.

Jellico, who has just retired from the position of governor-general of New Zealand, passed through Australia on his return to Britain. He said that his retirement from the active list of the British Navy gave him freedom to reply to his Jutland critics. But he did not intend to make any reply.

It was pointed out to him that there was much that he could explain and what was expected he would explain by way of defence against the charges made against his strategy during the battle. He could have explained why he did not bring his line closer to the enemy at the beginning of the action, also his much debated "turn away" manoeuvre.

He could also have explained why he did not press the enemy more, and how, though the result of Jutland was indecisive and the British losses were numerically greater than the enemy, a British victory was claimed. However, Jellico preferred to remain silent.

Decline of Collective Agreements

The German Official Labor Gazette publishes in No. 29-30 statistics of collective agreements in 1923, although for reasons of economy the statistics are not so full as in the past. The present figures do not exclude the possibility of duplication, so that it is not very easy to make reliable comparisons between different years.

On January 1st, 1923, 13,802 collective agreements were in force for 857,319 concerns, affecting 24,054,998 workers, 4,107,219 of whom were women. At the beginning of the previous year only a little over 9,000 agreements were in force and they covered not quite 20,000,000 workers. Of the 13,802 collective agreements in force at the beginning of 1923, 4,285 expired during the course of the year, while 2,928 were concluded which were either entirely new, or else contained modifications of some old agreement upon which they were based. 1,827 agreements were therefore continued unaltered from 1922 to 1924. Making all allowances for duplications, it is probable that the correct number of collective agreements in force on January 1st, 1924, was about 8,790.

Tales of British Want Are False

Dublin, Ireland.—In the Dail Eireann recently, Tom Johnson, Opposition Leader, reached the question of distress in the West of Ireland, declaring that special correspondents by international propaganda, were spreading exaggerated and unjustified reports of conditions. He assured the Government of support in its measures and of a special vote if one were needed.

Patrick Hogan, Minister of Agriculture, said press correspondents had been exploiting this question for their own purpose. There was no abnormal distress this year, he declared. There was always distress in those districts, and this year conditions in some areas were worse than last, and in some were better. There was no failure of potatoes, except in limited areas.

Fund Never Large But Where Is It?

Unemployment Association Seeks to Determine Disposition of Revenue

Meeting Friday at the Labor Temple, members of the Unemployed Association of Canada, Local No. 1, elected new executive officers, who have been charged with the responsibility of determining the disposition of funds of the organization secured since it was formed in the fall of the year.

The decision to start afresh was occasioned by allegations of certain members and officers, and the report of a committee of two auditors, who claimed to have been unable to make their audit thoroughly because they did not have books containing the necessary information. Their report threw the meeting into a turmoil.

The funds of the association have not been large at any time. However, it has paid its way, through collections from members of dues of 10 cents a month and some small profit from the sale of "The Unemployment Review." It is said there should have been a surplus. With the auditor's report came a resolution from one member that those without a new membership card should be denied admission to meetings and to the room maintained by the association in the Labor Temple. This created a storm.

"The explanation is this," said Secretary Gallagher: "If we get back the old cards we can learn who paid their dues and who did not by the receipt on the card. We can check this up with our books and see where the dimes went to."

To Build New Pulp Mill Costing \$500,000

Sault Ste. Marie Company Gets Contract for \$150,000

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Messrs. McLarty Brothers and E. Charters of the Sault have been given a partial contract of approximately \$150,000 in connection with the building of a \$500,000 pulp mill on the Kagawong River, Manitoulin Island, by the Fox River Pulp and Paper Company, Fox River, Wisconsin.

The mill will have three wood grinders with a capacity of about twenty cords per day. Expectations are that installation of machinery will take place in September next. Work is being started immediately on the docks.

J. W. CUMMING MANUFACTURING CO. NEW GLASGOW, N.S. LIMITED

ELECTRIC STEEL, BRASS and IRON CASTINGS
MANGANESE STEEL MINE CAR WHEELS
FORGINGS, MACHINE WORK, MINE TOOLS and EQUIPMENT

The Slater Shoe

There is but one "Slater Shoe." The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame.

"THE SLATER SHOE"

Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS when purchasing your Footwear.

FOR QUALITY NOTHING SURPASSES

BOSWELL'S

ALES AND PORTER

QUEBEC

Made in Canada's First Brewery
Founded 1868.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
SPADINA CRESCENT, TORONTO
Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister
Jas. H. H. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister

THE STATIONARY & HOISTING ENGINEERS' BOARD
J. M. Brown, Chairman

THE FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
Jas. T. Burke, Chief Inspector
THE STEAM BOILER BRANCH
D. M. Medcalf, Chief Inspector
THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA
H. C. Hudson, Prov. Superintendent
OTTAWA ZONE OFFICE
139 Queen St. Phone Q. 3760
G. S. Ford, Superintendent

Refused to Work

Toronto, Ont.—Because they were "loafing on the job" 34 men taken on by the city through the Government Employment Bureau for water main extension work have been laid off. Due allowance, it is stated at the City Hall was made for the nature of the work and the fact that the men had been idle for a long time. Upon investigation it was shown that three of the men have been getting civic relief assistance from the House of Industry continuously since last April, and the others began receiving assistance at different intervals commencing in the early Fall of 1924. The relief authorities will be notified.

Hamilton Optimistic

Hamilton, Ont.—Optimism continues to spread among coal manufacturers. Officials of the B. Greening Wire Company advise that, for the first time in several months, some of its large departments, are operating on double shifts. Several big orders were received recently, and the outlook for this large industry is most encouraging, officials state.

Idle for the past four months, the 20-inch mill of the Steel Company of Canada has been reopened, as a result of substantial orders for fish-plates and other railway equipment. McLarens Limited has also received a large order, and some of its departments are operating night and day. Officials report that the market is brisk.

ANGLIN NORCROSS, Limited

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS and BUILDERS

Our operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, etc.

65 VICTORIA STREET MONTREAL

BOULTER-REDMOND LIMITED

MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Wholesale manufacturers of Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Mackinaws, Workshirts and Sheepskin Coats.

FACTORIES AT MONTREAL

CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Ltd.

Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS

Head Office:
No. 2 Seigneurs St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 7102, Private Exchange.
Mills at Campbellford, Ont.; Frankford, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q.

Telephones: Main 1352-2686

CUNNINGHAM and WELLS, Limited

Contractors

Office: 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited

Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars of every description.

307 CRAIG STREET W. MONTREAL

DRINK

COSGRAVE'S BEERS!

They have that old-time zest and flavor.
On sale at any restaurant, cafe or refreshment booth.

Cosgrave's Export Brewery Co., Ltd.

293 Niagara Street Toronto Adelaide 0486

The MacFARLANE SHOE, Limited

THE FAMILY FRIEND

61 De NORMANVILLE STREET
MONTREAL, Quebec

DOMINION PAINT WORKS, Limited

Factory, Walkerville, Canada
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS

OFFICES:
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

SALES OFFICES

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Toronto Calgary

THE DONNACONNA PAPER CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Newspaper, Sulphite and Mechanical Pulp

DONNACONNA QUEBEC

STEAM COALS

THE CANADIAN IMPORT COMPANY
Montreal and Quebec

DISTRIBUTORS
Of "SYDNEY" Coal
Modern Bunkering Facilities

WHEN OPPORTUNITY COMES

HOW much money have you "put by" at the present time?

Enough to pay a doctor in case of sudden illness in your family? Enough to make a payment on a home should you be offered a bargain? Enough to take advantage of a sudden business opportunity?

Ordinary opportunities, ordinary happenings, these, yet how many are ready for tomorrow's big chance—tomorrow's emergency? The man with a good bank balance is always ready for the unexpected.

Our booklet, "THE MEASURE OF YOUR INCOME," will help you. Ask the Manager for a copy.

The Royal Bank of Canada