



Industrial Review From Many Sources



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INFERNAL ACCIDENT.
Griggs—"When I don't catch the name of the person I've been introduced to, I ask if it's spelled with an 'a' or an 'e'. It generally works, too."
Bridges—"I used to try that dodge myself until I was introduced to a young lady at a party. When I put the question about the 'e' or 'i' she flushed angrily and wouldn't speak the whole evening."
"What was her name?"
"I found out later it was—HILL—London Tit-Bits."

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, 1920.

April 12, — Cigarmakers' International Union.
April 20, New York City, National Print Cutters' Association.
May 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., American Federation of Musicians.
May 11, Scranton, Pa., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
May 17, Fort Worth, Texas, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.
June 6, Boston, Mass., International Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Union.
July 4, Philadelphia, Pa., International Steel and Copper Pipe Engravers' League.
July 5, Atlantic City, N.J., American Flint Glass Workers' Union.
July 5, Chattanooga, Tenn., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
July 12, — Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.
July 12, Providence, R.I., International Union of Pavers, Hammermen, Flag-Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers.
July 17, New York City, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
July 19, Chicago, Ill., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.
July 20, St. Louis, Mo., Stove Molders' International Union.
July 27, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.
July —, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
July —, United Leather Workers' International Union.
August 2, Denver, Colo., International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.
August 3, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.
August 9, Albany, N.Y., International Typographical Union.
August 16, Pittsburgh, Pa., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
September 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.
September 13, Toledo, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
September 13, Manchester, N.H., United Textile Workers of America.
September 13, Milwaukee, Wis., International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.
September 13, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Fire Fighters.
September 13, St. Louis, Mo., National Federation of Federal Employees.
September 20, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
September 21, Cleveland, Ohio, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.
October 4, Cleveland, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.
October 5, —, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.
October 11, Akron, Ohio, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.
October 11, Kansas City, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.
October —, St. Joseph, Mo., United Garment Workers of America.
October —, Memphis, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

\$402,236 PAID UNDER MANITOBA COMPENSATION ACT.

Payment of \$402,236 was made under the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act during the fiscal year of 1919, according to the annual report tabled before the legislature by Attorney-General Thomas H. Johnson.

Here is a synopsis of the report: During the year 2,529 accidents were reported as against 2,695 in the preceding year, an increase of about 5 per cent, notwithstanding the general strike which paralyzed industry for six weeks in the busy season of the year. There were 1,684 claims filed; in 1918 there were 1,781. Thirty-three fatal accidents were reported in 1919, as against 43 in 1918; seventy permanent disability cases as against 102 in 1918 and 1,581 temporary disability cases, this being 6 less than in 1918.

Total payments in fatal and permanent disability cases amounting to \$402,236.71 were ordered by the board during the year. This amount is more than the \$4,749 less than in 1918. Actual cash payments to workmen or dependents ordered during the year amounted to \$197,375.66.

The volume of business being handled by the board is reported to be constantly increasing. It is pointed out that in 1919 there was an increase of 27 per cent in the number of checks issued in payment of compensation. The total premium income tested for 1919, the report gives as \$72,972.75. Earned premiums in 1918 amounted to \$69,178.32.

Administrative expenses for 1919 were \$40,547.32.

MOTOR CO. INSURES EMPLOYEES.

Gray-Dort Motors, Limited, of Chatham, Ont., has adopted the commendable plan of insuring employees.

Each employee who has been three months in the company's service receives \$50 insurance. Those having from one to two years to their credit receive \$60; two to three years' service, \$1,000, which is the maximum amount.

The insurance policy covers death and permanent disability, providing the disability takes place before reaching the age of 65.

Gray-Dort Motors, Limited, assume responsibility for the entire cost of this insurance. The insurance will be paid in 24 equal semi-monthly instalments.



But the School Teacher Doesn't Get a Living Wage.—Detroit News.

THE "ONE BIG FAILURE."

After having had a full and complete try-out, the movement to establish the principle of the "One Big Union" has failed, as everyone knew it would fail, says the United Mine Workers' Journal. It never had a chance, for the simple reason that the principle is wrong, and a wrong principle never succeeds. It is quite certain that if the "One Big Union" could not make good in Winnipeg it could not hope to make good anywhere else, for, from all indications, the ground was fertile there for such propaganda.

It is unfortunate that labor in that part of Canada made the mistake of allowing itself to become hooked up with such a fallacy as the "One Big Union" and the organization which kind happens organized labor into it just so much more difficult to convince the general public that it really keeps industry and a deserving purpose. It simply places an obstacle in the path of the labor movement.

The "One Big Union" movement was tried to failure even before it was attempted. Neither labor nor the general public will accept such a doctrine. One big union would keep industry and the business of one country in an uproar all the time. It would be easy enough for such a body to hatch excuses for a continual succession of strikes and disputes, and in the long run this policy would be ruinous.

What the "One Big Union" advocates should do is to drop that idea and devote as much attention to promoting the success of the labor movement in general, as represented by the American Federation of Labor and the organization which has been devoted to the industrial idea. Then they would accomplish something tangible and beneficial for the workers of the country. The American Federation of Labor is not going out of business, neither is it going to change its plans or organization. It is built on the solid foundation of correct principles—a foundation that has stood the assaults of the past and will surmount the assaults of the future. The trade union plan is the safe and sane plan, proven so by the many years of its successful operation. It cannot and will not be destroyed by such extreme movements as the "One Big Union."

The trade union movement has been and is a success. The "One Big Union" movement has been and is a failure. That is the difference between the two. —The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer.

PICKETING BY AEROPLANE

J. W. Buzell, organizer for the California State Federation of Labor, "pulled" a new picketing stunt when he dropped trade union propaganda from an airplane into strike-bound shipyards. The strikebreakers were showered with printed matter by the first aeroplane picket, although Federal Judge Works has issued an injunction against any one communicating with the strikebreakers. His honor is now probably figuring how Buzell and his flying craft can be cited for contempt of court.

ONTARIO MINE PRODUCTION DURING 1919.

Ontario's production of non-metallic minerals increased in value from \$14,130,913 for 1918 to \$15,971,371 for 1919, according to a bulletin issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines. In metallic minerals there was a decrease from \$66,178,059 in 1918 to \$41,510,742 in 1919. The total decrease was from \$80,308,972 in 1918 to \$57,482,113 for 1919.

The ending of the war was responsible for the falling off in metallic minerals. It was explained by an official of the Mines Department. Metals are not required in the same quantities now as when the production of munitions was at its height. The main decrease was in the production of nickel-copper mate. The report explains that the mining industry has not yet reached a normal basis from the results of the war. Labor difficulties have also affected the industry. The total dividends paid from gold and silver mining amounted to \$74,334,762.87.

The total gold production of Ontario for 1919 was 365,963 fine ounces, worth \$10,451,688, the largest output to date, an increase over that of 1918 of \$112,429, says the report. Ontario's gold output now exceeds that of any other province in Canada or state in the American Union, California alone excepted. The average grade of ore treated at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake remains nearly the same as heretofore, the extraction per ton being 29.50 and 31.11 respectively, for 1919.

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"Woman's Place."

(By Margaret G. Bondfield.)

It has been a reproach to women in the past that they have shown so little initiative in their own domain—the home. Apparently, however, it was not lack of initiative or of ideas, but lack of power and of opportunity which kept them bound to old traditions. With the coming of citizenship there comes a clamant demand for expression by women of their views on life as a whole. They seize upon trite old phrases and make the dry bones live.

For example, every woman propagandist has been bored to death by the information shouted from the press, platform, and pulpit, that "woman's place is at home." The assumption being that giving her a vote would tempt her out of her place! But the contrary has happened. The new woman voter turns round promptly and says: "Yes, women's chief task is to make a home, and we will stick with the home," and then in clear practical language she sets down the kind of house the working woman really wants.

The Working Woman's House is a contribution to the housing problem. It is finely illustrated, and simply packed with practical suggestions; from the garden gate—the wants a garden—to the roof, every room and corner is discussed.

Her suggestions are approached from two main viewpoints—economy of labor and beauty of design. "A house ought to welcome happiness by its exterior beauty as well as make provision for cleanliness and comfort inside."

A chapter is devoted to the scullery (and every architect should learn of it by heart), that part of a man-made house which in the past has been loathsome, but which is to become the working woman's workshop, arranged on scientific lines. Practical minds have faced the fact that washing-day "must be provided for," but strong reasons are given why women should interest themselves in new co-operative schemes such as the "bag-wash."

In discussing floors, it is pointed out that wood is almost prohibitive in price and some kind of composition is reluctantly agreed to. It is stated (p. 44) that composition floors are "hard and cold and very ugly." This is too sweeping; in fact, there are on the market very artistic composition floors which are resilient and warm to the tread; they can be laid in patterns, and are preferable to wood blocks because the cracks are done away with. Think of the joy of knowing that no black beetle or cockroach—however strong—could find its way into the room from the bake-house next door!

It is maddening to think that, at the very time this valuable little treatise is being written, hundreds of housing schemes are being sanctioned on the bad old lines—with no regard to the wishes and needs of the women who are to live in them. No central heating, no fitted cupboards, no scientific sculleries; but just the cheapest kind of shoddy. Women—citizens! How much longer will you wait?

The book ends with an eloquent appeal to all women to realize their own power, and to remember that the effort they make now will influence the life of the generations to come.

On page 74 a list of suggestions is given, specially to organized working women, but of use to any intelligent woman who can attend a political meeting and heckle the candidate.

The real difficulty is the cost, and in part three of the book this problem is fairly faced. The author suggests the possible co-operative house will bring tears of longing to tired mothers' eyes; such practical possibilities for relief with the cooking, the washing, the care of the children—such chances for a finer comradeship between husband and wife—parents and children—such interplay between town and country.

In thinking of the dearth of social sciences one is reminded of the fact that often there are the finest buildings shut up and empty all the week and only open and partly filled on Sunday. Why cannot all the same God and to follow the teaching of the one Christ—meet for worship in the same church—be liberally released at once a number of fine buildings for community service; the service of bringing health and joy and leisure to those who defend the world from the ravages of both the Christ said: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren."—Daily Herald.

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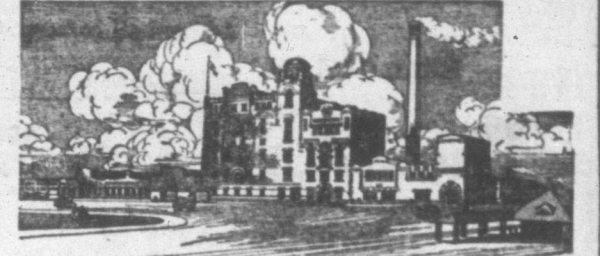
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