

ALE and PORTER The National Breweries, Ltd.

25 20

Women in Industry

Labor Statistics For Saskatchewan.

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

evently issued by the Saskalchewan Bureau of Labor covers started

The whole question of women in lustry is a problem which is now xercising economists in every coun simple and justice-loving beople it presents no difficulties. solution is easy. An enormous ber of women are dependent for r living upon their own earnings, every occupation be thrown open

Bricklayers Carpenters Blectricians Plumbers qual pay for equal work. The n in industry will thus find her level; there will ag men, and all be no under-will be well. ortunately nobody but the een themselves and a minority den believe in and are ready to this ideal into practice. And opposition is most adamant in guarters where so much is heard. It equality and the rights of de-macy!

Building laborers
Building laborers
Common l

the ers that more than any by was so insistent upon pay rule being enforced to war. Indeed they en-o an informal alliance with nal Federation of Women and undertook to assist and commendation an act has been pass-ed making equal pay compulsory in all state employments. In Norwäy men and women in the civil service and teaching profession receive the

And beaching of the position of wo-men in industry is much better than ever before. Their status is higher: and the adoption of the basis of equal pay by the trade unions. equal pay by the trade unions, though not entirely disinterested, is still a gain.

> WITH THE CANADIAN CORPS DURING THE LAST 100 DAYS.

Canadian artillery work in the war was the subject of the brilliant ad-dress of Brig-Gen, Andrew G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., before the Toronto Canadian Club recently. As he commanded the heavy artillery and made a unique reputation in-that capacity he was more than qualified to speak on the subject. He was a professor at McGill before the war.

Gen. McNaughton paid a high triute to the infantry, and called the rtillery "only an auxiliary army." But his facts, rather than his asser

But his facts, rather than his asser-tions, showed how helpless the in-faniry was without the big guns be-hind. Here are only a few of his facts: In the autumn of 1914 the British army in France and Belgium had 484 guns. At the armistice the total was 6,437. The maximum range in 1914 was 3 1-2 miles. In 1918 it was 18 miles. All through the German guns outranged ours by 30 per cent. In March, 1915. The Canadian artillery had only hree rounds of ammunition per gun per week. In the last hundred days we had 7 1-2 guns per 1,000 troops as igaing the Americans' 6 1-2 per

recently issued by the Suskichewan Bureau of Taylor covers a survey of subjects, such as coal mine inspection, factory inspection, farm labor, public employment offices, strikes and trades disputes, labor legislation, etc. A table shows a total of 13 fatal and 711 non-fatal industrial acci-dents in 1918-19, as compared with 18 fatal and 671 non-fatal industrial acci-preceding year. Of the total accidents in the year 1918-19 the largest number, 504, or 64.3 per cent, were connected with steam and electric railroads.¹ The report also gives a table showing the rate of wages paid for the past four years in building trades, based on returns from three of the cities in the province, and which "would in most cases apply to the country districts as well." o-operate country districts as well." Wages in Building Trades in Saskatchewan, Canada, 1915 to 1918. Trade. 1917 191

#15 % 1917 Cents. 75 50 50 65 65 65 45 30-35 27 1/2 30-35 30 40 35

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS DO MUCH TO PROMOTE HARMONY IN IN-DUSTRY.

Joint industrial councûs, with the lutary effect they had had in romoting a better feeling in the blations of capital and Labor. were scussed by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, ting Depuity Minister of Labor, at

settled without any intervention. "In It was believed that through these bu councils the goodwill of the work-enter and that employers will be able to use them to advantage in annicably preventing fallings-off in tradition.

MONEY INFLATION BLAMED.

Money inflation is mainly respon-sible for the high cost of living, ac-cording to Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of the New York university. "Our leading financiers are recog-nizing shat fact," he said. "The federal reserve banks are taking measures to correct it by increasing

reading reserve values are taking measures to correct it by increasing the rate of rediscount and checking credits for speculation. We must go through a period of contraction until we get our currency and credit back on a normal basis. "Netther of the politicians' expla-tion production and stillage. its

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. At the Glasgow convention of the British Trade Union Congress held n September last, it was unanimou y decided that the Parliamentar mmittee of the congress should operate with the British Labor Party in the matter of national prop-aganda in favor of the League of

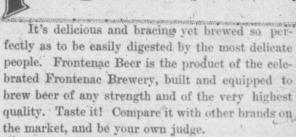
BRITISH LABOR AND THE

aganda in favor of the League of Nations. Since that time work has pro-gressed satisfactorily and an active campaign has been insugurated. A manifesto signed by some thirty-five British Labor leaders has been issu-ed and circustated broadcast through-out the nation. The National Federation of Dis-charged and Demobilized Soldlers and, Sallors, with over 1,090,000 members, has also endorsed the campaign and is a party to the manifesto which is as follows: 1. The late world-war has cost the combatant nations 7,060,000 in men killed, and 18,000,000 in men wounded or maimed, about 540,000,-000,000 in money, has left Great Britain saddled with a vast debt of over 17,000,000,000, ond has plunged Europe into industrial chaos. All this waste of life and wealth envil Europe into industrial chaos. All this waste of life and wealth could have been avoided if there had only been a League of Nations

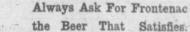
Joint industrial councls, with the shutary effect they had had in here been a voided if there had only been a League of Nationa and only been a League of Nationa they been a voided if there had only been a League of Nationa they councils, which the had only been a League of Nationa they council a machine of Labor, with a meeting of Know Brotherhood, Ot at a meeting of Know Brotherhood, Ot at a meeting of Know Brotherhood, Ot at an entering at a standard of the statest and finites were show Brotherhood Brotherhout Brothe ments what the "Internationale" is seaking to do in the industrial world. The more powerfully Labor sup-ports and is represented in the League of Nations, the more can each help the other. We need both the League of Nations and the Labor "Internationale." They are not rivals, but friends, working in co-ordinated endeavor towards the same goal— owace.

eace. 8. The League of Nations is th In its success lies the of humanity. It can d be a real merely a League ary that every individual shall ta in instructed and active interest, ie can say, "This is my Leag hrough which I bring my influer o bear on international politics to bear on internation to prevent war. can only succeed if all sections public opinion are firmly united hind it in the determination

hind it in the determination it shall succeed. 9. The object of the League Nations Union is thus to instr instructions of the second

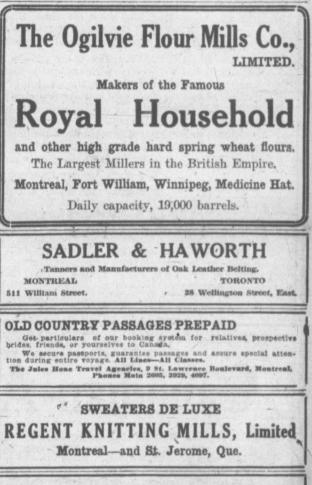


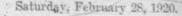
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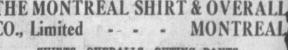


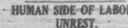


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