

# Industrial Review From Many Sources

## OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page One)

to make this promise good. He described migration as "the main path by which the Imperial Government should advance towards the consolidation of the British Empire."

Confident Hope.

He was confident of carrying an act which would "lay the foundations of a great and continuous scheme of state-aided emigration from these islands," an act elastic in its nature, so as to permit of full co-operation with the governments of the Dominions.

The secretary of state dealt especially on the need of continuity in these efforts to build new homes for Britons over the seas.

"Continuity, persistence and perseverance over generations," he emphasized as the necessary condition of any successful achievement. But money alone is not enough. The deputies were N.S. slightly gratified to learn that "even in these hard times he (Mr. Churchill) could not but believe that the substantial provision would be met during the coming year for the furtherance of Empire settlement."

"Money, one may perhaps add, could not be more economically and beneficially spent."

## LABORS' SUCCESSES

Labour has won more seats since the General Election of December, 1918, than all the other parties put together.

Since 1918 there have been 64 contests by elections. The result of labour's onslaught on the Government is shown in the following figures:

Won	Lost	No change
12	6	6

The 12 seats which Labour has won are:

Dartford.  
Bothwell.  
Widnes.  
Spoken Valley.  
South Norfolk.  
Kirkcaldy.  
Preston.  
Haywood.  
Southwark.  
Clayton.  
Camberwell.

The position of the Government, and of other parties, is as follows:

Coalition	Lab.	Cons.	Lib.	Ind. and Anti Waste
18	33	4	1	2

Labour has received more than a half of the votes cast against the Government in all these contests. The figures are:

Labour	Total Anti-Coalition
456,970	778,772

## MACHINISTS' LOCKOUT

The threatened lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union by the Engineering and National Employers' Federation went into effect in accordance with notice given some time ago by the Employers' Federation. The latter declares that the lock-out is from Monday and until the members of the union recognize the employers' right to control their own workshops and to have a solitary voice as to what constitutes necessary overtime. Other unions are taking a ballot as to whether they shall accept the employers' terms on the question of workshop management.

The lock-out does not apply to the shipyards, which have a separate employers' federation.

The Engineering Union has issued a statement completely denying the allegations that the men challenged the employers' managerial rights, and maintaining that the dispute simply is one of interpretation of the clause in the overtime night shift agreement of 1920. Under this clause they contend they are entitled especially in view of the large number of unemployed men, to a voice in the amount of overtime on production work and the conditions under which such overtime is worked. They assert that this claim was recognized by the employers in the 1920 agreement.

Reports from the chief engineering centers show that both sides realize the gravity of the situation. Glasgow has witnessed some revolutionary activity in connection with the trouble, but the rebel element, though noisy, is not sufficiently large to cause alarm. It is reported from Edinburgh and Stockton that even the threat of a lock-out caused work to be diverted to the continent.

Hartlepool men voted in favor of accepting the employers' terms, but they are locked out with the rest. Five thousand Sheffield engineers are locked out, and nearly 9,000 other Sheffield workers are automatically involved.

T. W. Casey, an engineer, and labor member of the House of Commons for Atherfield, Sheffield, on Saturday pleaded for moderation. He said the men might blame the extremists, but the indifference of moderate trade unionists over the present dispute was so great that out of 400,000 members only a small proportion voted on the question of accepting or rejecting the manager's terms.

## BALFOUR POPULAR

The warm reception which greeted Mr. Balfour on his return from Washington last Thursday was the kind of thing that has not happened in the house of Commons for a long while. It was not merely a Party welcome, but a personal one, which made a man to carry through a policy which he firmly believes to be the right one. His distribution is proverbial, and over almost everything he has cast a spell of "philosophic doubt." But he stands out in peculiar contrast to the personality of the Premier. Mr. Balfour is above all an honest politician, however visiting at times his cynicism and his

## PRINTING PRESSMEN'S ELECTIONS

Completion of the official canvass of the vote of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America east February 15th, 1922, for election of officers of the International Union was closed today and Mr. Thomas E. Danwoody, Chairman of the Election Board, issued the following official statement:

George L. Berry has been elected President by an electoral vote of 2051 over D. J. Farrell, who received 1175 electoral votes. By the same general ratio of majorities the incumbent Vice-Presidents—John M. Bishop, William H. McHugh and S. H. Marks—have been elected.

General R. Bruce of Montreal, Can., has been elected Vice-President representing the Dominion of Canada.

Joseph C. Orr, by a vote of 3015 electoral votes defeated A. B. Kreitzberg of New York who received 1142 electoral votes.

Norbert B. Berger of Buffalo, N.Y., has been elected Home Trustee over R. Donohoe of San Francisco, Cal.

John A. Hamilton of Albany, N.Y., Curtis White of Indianapolis, Ind., and Arthur E. Farham of Los Angeles, Cal. have been elected without opposition for school Trustees.

An increase in per capita was approved by the last convention of the International Union, and likewise an increase in death benefit rates was carried.

The proposition of convention representation was defeated.

The five per cent. assessment is to be continued, as result of the vote to May 1, 1922.

A larger number of local organizers in the United States and Canada participated in this election than was ever recorded in the history of the International Union.

President Berry commenting upon the election issued the following statement:

"The vote of the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America on February 15, 1922, and announced today, carried with it greater significance than the more routine election of the present administration. The action is a reaffirmation that a policy of construction will be pursued and that the American principle of trades-unionism will continue to apply."

## SWANSEA HOUSING

Swansea Corporation accepted a contract from a London firm to erect 118 houses on its Tova Hill site, thus effecting a saving of £16,000 on their own estimate. It is understood that the Ministry of Health will not sanction the contract, on the ground that, because the widest extension of the Whitley idea in existence, as an alternative string it has begun the first and most hopeful experiment in democratic control under building guidelines; and the National Federation of Employees issues today a report which for sweet reasonableness can hardly be surpassed. There will be no more trouble in the building trade if broadmindedness and methods of conciliation stop it. At least this is the general impression one gets from the report. And yet one wonders, are all the hard words used about bricklayers and trades union restrictions an output or an attempt to suggest that such a wrong-headed idea got about? Perhaps a hint may be found in the report itself, which temporarily regrets that "at present the brick trade organization is not strong enough to federate. That, one fancy, may account for a good deal. The suspicion that labor leaders cannot rely upon the rank and file to deliver the goods is at the bottom of much middle-class distrust."

## PLACING BLAME

The Manchester Guardian has solved the mystery, found the goal and is happy in the statement that the bricklayer, like the plumber, has become an accepted butt for contemptuous folk of the well-to-do classes. He stands for the type of workman who measures out his labor with the grudging care of a shopman weighing out chocolates over the counter. And the building unions have been singled out during the housing shortage for bitter accusations of selfishness and deliberate delay in the widest extension of the Whitley idea in existence, as an alternative string it has begun the first and most hopeful experiment in democratic control under building guidelines; and the National Federation of Employees issues today a report which for sweet reasonableness can hardly be surpassed. There will be no more trouble in the building trade if broadmindedness and methods of conciliation stop it. At least this is the general impression one gets from the report. And yet one wonders, are all the hard words used about bricklayers and trades union restrictions an output or an attempt to suggest that such a wrong-headed idea got about? Perhaps a hint may be found in the report itself, which temporarily regrets that "at present the brick trade organization is not strong enough to federate. That, one fancy, may account for a good deal. The suspicion that labor leaders cannot rely upon the rank and file to deliver the goods is at the bottom of much middle-class distrust."

## IMMIGRANTS TO CARRY OUT OBLIGATION

At a meeting of the Hamilton L. L. P. central branch, several speakers declared that immigrants other than farm help were reaching Canada. Hon. Walter Rollo said that Hon. Manning Dehorsey was on the watch to prevent this and was prepared to send back immigrants who came to work on farms but who left to live in the city.

## THE TRADE UNIONS.

Continued from page 1.

to much, but considering the previous condition of affairs, then can be regarded as slight progress. The workers of Hungary are not yet strong enough to effect better results. It is a fact that during the past few weeks the trade unions have enjoyed somewhat greater liberty of action; and it is also a fact that up to the time of writing, 110 of our comrades have been released from prison.

The workers, on the other hand, have not pledged themselves to anything whatever. They declare that upon the extension of public liberty will depend the sympathy of foreign countries with Hungary. Hungarian trade unions regard the promises now made as the first step towards freedom. They feel, however, that it will be a severe struggle before the trade unions succeed in gaining the unrestricted right to organize.

## QUEREC LEGISLATURE HAS SUFFRAGE BILL

The debate on the Woman Suffrage Bill, which was presented in the Quebec assembly, began in the house, when the measure was called for second reading.

Henry Miles, member for St. Lawrence, Montreal, the promoter of the bill, spoke at some length in support of the measure, and the debate was adjourned by Mr. Elise Theriault, member for L'Islet.

Mr. Miles in the course of his remarks reviewed the question of man suffrage from every angle. He said there were, of course, two sides to every issue, and he had every respect for those who differed from his own on the question. He affirmed his belief that the cause of woman suffrage would triumph in the province and he asked the house to give the matter careful study. He praised the qualities of the women of the province, and urged that the government to grant their desire to participate in the work for the progress of the province. They would help to maintain the ideals of public life and would give the world an example of liberal thought and justice. He asked for consideration of the movement which demanded logical action.

## FEDERAL UNION OF CAPITAL BRANCHES OUT

The Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa will hereafter be known as Local Union No. 66 the Associated Federal Employees of Canada, which has been granted a national charter by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The A.F.E. of C. will charter affiliated bodies of federal civil servants throughout the whole Dominion. Literature is being prepared and the movement is already well under way. Applications have been received from several organizations with a view to affiliation and it is hoped in the near future to have a national organization comprising every federal civil servant from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The executive of the local union has been elected to reduce their initiation fee to one dollar, with an upward revision of dues.

THIS ROAD NOT BROKE.

New York—A preliminary report by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad shows that the 1921 net income, before dividends were paid, was \$19,158,402, compared with \$14,659,444 in 1920.

## DEPUTATION ON IMMIGRATION TO FEDERAL PREMIER

A deputation representing the official boards of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian communities in Canada presented this morning upon the subject of immigration. The recommendations of the deputation were as follows:

1. The formulation, preferably by a special commission, of a well considered, constructive immigration policy, on a scientific and patriotic basis.
2. The appointment of a permanent board of immigration of representative men with a measure of freedom.
3. To coordinate the activities of Federal, provincial and municipal and voluntary agencies.
4. To have limited powers of decision as to the amount of permissible immigration.
5. To have general concern for the reception, distribution, instruction and care of all newcomers.
6. That the government do not relinquish control of and responsibility for immigration and colonization. We would strongly disapprove a policy that would in any degree delegate this responsibility to other agencies.
7. That the government do not encourage segregation of large numbers of any one foreign speaking nationality be avoided.
8. That the government give special consideration to the education and training of immigrants now in Canada, still foreign in language and viewpoint.
9. That the government encourage and assist a movement of populations away from our congested city centers, that would tend to the betterment of living conditions for all.
10. The delegation laid down certain general principles which they believed should guide the movement. They urged that the source of immigration should be determined from the standpoint of the highest permanent interests of both the immigrant and the nation; that under existing conditions preference should be given to farm workers and domestic servants; that no more immigrants should be admitted than can find steady employment without endangering normal standards of life and wages. They urged that the selection of immigrants, including medical inspection, should be made in the country from which they come and before the passage had been booked and that the government should make adequate arrangements for the transportation of the immigrants to their destination. Finally, the government was asked to provide for a high standard of naturalization and adequate training for the incoming immigrants.

## WILL MEET IN CLEVELAND

New York.—By a referendum of the International Laborers' Garment Workers' union, Cleveland has been selected as the next convention city. The convention will convene on Monday, May 1.

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## NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

From the September Number of THE ROUND TABLE

(Continued from Last Week.)

But there is one other condition of prosperity which in normal times is taken for granted, but which is conspicuously absent to-day—and that is international and internal peace and economic stability. War or civil war instantly cuts across the channels of trade. Rumors of wars and social unrest impede and frighten enterprise. Prosperity in the fullest sense of the word is only possible when business men can take long views and make long-dated contracts, confident that no outside force will intervene to prevent them from fulfilling them and that obligations will be met when they are due. International peace and internal order are vital to the prosperity of the world and especially of Great Britain which depends so much on world trade.

Among other reasons why the United States has been so wonderfully prosperous in the past may certainly be placed its immunity for 50 years from every form of foreign and internal strife.

III. The Key to the Problem of To-Day.

Why is there universal trade depression to-day? People often ask why there are unemployment and bad business conditions at a moment when it is obvious that the whole of mankind is hungry for reconstruction and development. The world is full of people willing to work. It is full of wonderful resources. Europe, Asia, Africa and parts of America are languishing for want of railways, roads, telegraphs, clothing, furniture, books, every sort of useful article. On the other hand, the chief western countries, Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany are possessed of a vast and highly efficient technical equipment, admirably adapted to supply these needs. Yet here and everywhere this equipment is working short time or not at all and millions of workers are standing idle and unemployed.

Hence, while every attempt to keep up the standard of life and to insist on a fair distribution of the proceeds of industry between employer and employed is sound in aim, it will fail unless it recognizes that the essential condition of success is a process of improving the product and cheapening its cost. The nation which can always produce the best article at the price of its inferior competitors, and which saves for enterprise as well, will never want prosperity, wages or employment.

Hence, as is always the case in business affairs, the best contribution one can make to the solution of the problem is to reform oneself. Are we therefore living up to the standard necessary to the recovery of prosperity? It would seem that we are not. In this country at any rate the gospel of work has lost its force. It has been a positive disadvantage in this respect that we won the war, for instead of realizing, as the German have done, that nothing but work can win out the ravages of the war (whether lost or won) we have sat back and waited for the land for heroes to grow because we successfully deflected the attempt of the German militarist to make the world far worse than it is. To-day nobody wants to work hard, or seems to realize that happiness is only to be found in work interspersed with adequate recreation. The standard of work of the rich is not high. There are far too many drones. And it is still the policy of the trade unions to restrict output, in fact if not in theory. The output of work in Great Britain is low—very much lower than in the U.S.A. or Germany. If we are to recover prosperity we must all work, and not wait first to see whether our neighbour works too. If every man waits for his neighbour to begin the only thing we shall do together is to starve.

(To be Continued.)

RENT GOUGERS PAY LESS.

Charleston, W. Va.—Rent gougers in this city have joined with contractors in an effort to cut wages of building craftsmen 25 per cent. The rent gougers do not realize that their position will make it impossible for workers to meet present rent rates.

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