



Industrial Review From Many Sources



WE ARE PROUD OF OUR PAPERS—THAT'S WHY WE WATER MARK THEM.

LOOK FOR THIS WATERMARK



IN ALL YOUR STATIONERY.

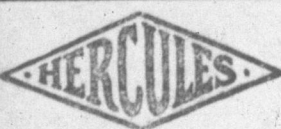
It Means Satisfaction To You. Ask Your Printer, He Knows. HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LTD., MONTREAL.

GROUP ASSURANCE

Has been a powerful factor in the improvement of relations between Employer and Employee. It is issued by the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

WHEN IN NEED OF RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' AND MARINE SUPPLIES Communicate with F. H. HOPKINS & CO., LIMITED, Head Office—MONTREAL. Branch—TORONTO.

CONSULT F. H. HOPKINS & CO., Limited Head Office: Montreal. Branch: Toronto. RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' AND MARINE SUPPLIES.



Always insist upon securing Negliges and Work Shirts, House Dress Gingham Street Dresses, High-Grade Silk Blouses, Girls' Dressing Gowns, Wash Suits, etc. manufactured by The Hercules Garment Company, Ltd. Factories—Montreal and Louisville, P. Q.

CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS, Limited

Mines at THETFORD MINES and ROBERTSONVILLE, Que. EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Dominion Express Building: 145 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL—CANADA.

McCUTCHEON WAIST CO., Ltd. MANUFACTURERS

223 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL Telephone Main 1540

WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO., Ltd.

Lumber, all kinds—Beaver Board—Doors and Windows—Descriptive Catalogues on Request. ATWATER & NOTRE DAME STREETS, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN FUR AUCTION SALES CO., Limited.

CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00. Commissioners—Importers—Exporters. 132 LAGAUCHETIERE ST. WEST MONTREAL

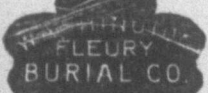
WARDEN KING, Limited

Founded 1852. Incorporated 1907. Manufacturers of "Daisy" and Viking Boilers. Viking Radiators, Screwed and Flanged Fittings. Soil Pipe and Fittings, and General Jobbing Castings. MONTREAL. Branch: 136 Simcoe Street, Toronto.



"The Clothes with a National Reputation for Style and Quality." THE LOWNDES COMPANY, Ltd. Toronto.

Phone Gerrard 2704 Motor Ambulance



UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS 685 Queen St. E. TORONTO

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office MONTREAL Sales Offices MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

MILTON HERSEY COMPANY, LIMITED

Industrial Chemists, Engineers and Inspectors. MONTREAL WINNIPEG "The Largest and Best Equipped Commercial Laboratories in Canada."

Tailored to Measure Clothes That Fit Perfectly and Give Satisfaction Stores from Coast to Coast

Advertisement for English and Scotch Woolen Co. featuring a large '\$2' and 'More Quality' and 'Less Money' text.

ROBERTSON NOT LIKELY TO DROP PORTFOLIO YET

Globe Says Minister Will Stick By Gov't Until Parliament Dissolved.

TORONTO.—Senator Gideon D. Robertson is not expected to resign as Minister of Labor before the present Parliament is dissolved, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Globe. For the past three years, it is understood, the Order of Railway Telegraphers has been anxious to have him as its President, and if at any time he had left the Government he could have had this position.

Last summer, before Premier Meighen called around him the old Borden Cabinet as the only possible way to carry on Senator Robertson had practically decided to accept overtures made him by the telegraphers. However, the new Premier needed his help, and he is expected, he will be back again in the ranks of organized labor, but those who know him best do not think it will be this summer or fall.

Senator Robertson's experiences since the end of 1918 as Minister of Labor have enabled him to see Canadian industry in all its many phases. He has remained potentially a trade unionist through it all, with a decided leaning toward conciliation, discussion and negotiation as the best means of settling disputes. He has been a firm believer in the industrial council plan, the Whitley plan, but has held it to be essential that both employers and employees should be organized.

His plans have developed greatly during his term of office, but they are receiving some check from the open-shop campaign, which the period of severe recession in prices and low production in industry, because of a lessened demand, greatly favors. Consequently the militant employer has more influence in Ottawa than formerly.

Senator Robertson's course has, however, been acceptable to organized labor, and if he can still control the labor policy of the Government he will be expected to stay on. If not, it is a pleasant thing for him to know that his old order is keeping a warm spot for him, and that it will be for most of the ministers defeated at the next general election.

He can also retain his seat in the Senate, although it may be expected that he will find it a more controversial place when he has to represent a labor problem and a representative of a powerful section of organized labor, instead of as a member of the Government of the day.

Special to The Labor Press. DENVER, Colo.—At the close of the first week of the convention of the American Federation of Labor itself well advanced in its work. Resolutions were being disposed of at a rapid rate when adjournment was taken at the week-end.

Just before the close of the final session a resolution was introduced by unanimous consent and acted on at once, protesting against wage reductions in the packing industry. A resolution was adopted urging passage by the United States Senate of the LaFollette resolution, providing for an investigation of the lock-out of seamen. The resolution adopted here was introduced by the seamen's delegation and charged a combination of European and American shipowners, aided by the United States Shipping Board, which has "been busy thwarting the American people in their legitimate desire and purpose to share in overseas commerce and in building for America a sea power corresponding to the American seaboard."

Labor and Soviet Russia

By V. Isacoff, in "Justice," London, Eng.

With its usual consistency, the Soviet Government introduced forced labor some time ago. At first it was of a punitive character and was chiefly imposed on members of the bourgeoisie. But gradually, as the Soviet economic system began to paralyze the industry of the country, the Bolsheviks were obliged to impose compulsory labor on the peasants also. In the course of 1920 a scheme was drawn up, and partially put into practice, for the regular organization of compulsory labor in almost all branches of industry. Not a single inhabitant of Soviet Russia, with the exception of the commissars, is guaranteed the possibility of being seized and deported to the other side of the extensive Soviet Republic to do some work totally alien to usual occupations in his own country.

Decrees Cannot Make Productivity. But even this wide application of forced labor has not helped the Soviet Government to solve its economic difficulties. The acute labor shortage is increasing and production is declining. It may be possible to mobilize the number of workers, but it is impossible to create the conditions of the productivity of labor by decrees alone. The workers must be fed and clothed, and the Bolsheviks have not been able to do so. The Soviet papers describe how a whole army, mobilized for lumbering, had to be sent to the front because the workers had no boots, and it was impossible to work barefoot in the winter snow. There is a shortage of labor everywhere and in all branches of industry; in the works in towns, in the Siberian and Ural mines, in the lumbering camps everywhere work is at a standstill owing to the want of workmen. Even in the Caspian the fishing has stopped because there is a shortage of 70,000 fishermen. The "Ekonomiceskaja Zhih" quotes figures illustrating the state of the labor market. There is no need for explanation as the figures speak for themselves.

The issue for March 18 of the above-mentioned paper contains a calculation of the number of workmen required by 25 provinces. This does not include either Moscow or Petrograd, or the Donetz coal fields, the Baku oil fields and many others. In these undertakings the actual number of workmen and employees reached 746,580, whereas 1,476,980 were required. In some undertakings the actual number of workmen was as low as 20 per cent of the number required.

The Shortage in Moscow and Petrograd. In the "Ekonomiceskaja Zhih," March 25, we find some information on the movement of labor in Moscow. Apparently the system of rationing good the shortage by means of rationing labor has failed to satisfy the demand and workmen are being sought for in the open market.

The movement of labor supply and demand in Moscow for the last three years is shown by the following table:

Year	Supply	Demand
1918	145,253	194,731
July-December	70,713	90,907
1920	113,256	186,511
July-December	59,128	170,232

In the different industries the number of situations vacant per 100 applicants was as follows:

Industry	1918	1919	1920
Metal workers	59.1	218.6	170.2
Wood workers	71.3	152.9	244.1
Textile workers	53	114.0	210

Manufacture of:

Industry	1918	1919	1920
Printing, etc.	83	94	110
Building trade	126	142	274

In Petrograd the labor shortage is still greater. The "Ekonomiceskaja Zhih," February 24, states that in 1920 there were 103,400 workers, men and women, applying for work, whereas there were up to 247,600 situations vacant per 100 men, and only 133 per 100 women.

As regards branches of industry, the record was better by the metal workers, as there were 1,844 situations vacant per 100 applicants; then come the woodworkers, 714 situations per 100 applicants; tailors, etc., 512 situations per 100 applicants.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Head Office: 31 Bay St., Toronto.

A DAIRY whose wide and increasing patronage is founded on service to the public. Pure Rich Milk Fresh From Fine Farms Pasteurized in the Best Equipped Dairy in Canada. THE FARMER'S DAIRY. Walmer Rd. and Bridgman St. TORONTO. Phone Hillcrest 4400.

TALK OF GENERAL STRIKE TO HELP MINERS' CAUSE

Membership Votes to Continue Struggle Against Reduction in Wage Standards.

LONDON, Eng.—The miners' executive, confronted with the result of the ballot calling for a continuation of the struggle against the reduction of wages, has decided to ask the various executive committees of all the unions affected by wages disputes to meet the executive of the Miners' Federation at an early date, with the object of taking national action with the miners to secure their mutual demands. When Frank Hodges was asked if "national action" meant strike action, he said: "That is the implication, of course. It certainly means a general strike if the other unions will agree to it."

This action of the miners' executive, following the reply from Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Hodges' note announcing the result of the ballot, stating that the Government offer of £13,900,000 expired June 19, effectually closes the door on further negotiations, and the deadlock is more complete than ever. That other unions will respond to the miners' appeal is doubtful; the engineers are not likely to give it serious consideration while they are taking their own ballot; the transport workers are still negotiating wage cuts, and the railwaymen are working on a sliding scale agreement. Something may emanate from the Labor Party's annual conference at Brighton next week, but on the other hand many miners are likely to break away from the federation and return to work.

BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOR ISSUES WARNING TO EMIGRANTS. MANCHESTER, Eng.—The appointments Department of the Ministry of Labor states that it cannot be too widely known that, generally speaking, labor conditions are little, if any, better in the colonies today than in this country, and that openings overseas for either men or women of professional qualifications or skilled craftsmen are exceedingly rare. Napoleon knew the value of symbols. He said of decorations: "You call these baubles; it is with baubles men are led." Trotsky is copying Napoleon.

"The Penalty Suffered" for using imitations invariably results in disappointment on infusion. "SALADA" Quality is Simply "Incomparable." Sealed Packets Only - Black or Natural Green.

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co. 37 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Ltd. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

E. G. M. Cape & Company Engineers and Contractors, Head Office, 920 NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL.

Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR. STEAM COAL. GAS COAL. THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO. 319 Board of Trade Bldg., MONTREAL. 83 Dalhousie St., QUEBEC. 340 Leader-News Bldg., CLEVELAND, Ohio.

DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co. Manufacturers of LADIES' DRESSES ONLY. New Wilder's Building MONTREAL. 323 Bloor Street

The World's Most Famous Glove Makers -DENT'S- It's good taste and good sense to buy Dent's. The Atlas Construction Co. Limited. Engineers and Contractors, 37 BELMONT STREET MONTREAL. C. MICHAEL MORSEEN, President. A. SIDNEY DAWES, Vice-President. Uptown 6970

By V. Isacoff, in "Justice," London, Eng. With its usual consistency, the Soviet Government introduced forced labor some time ago. At first it was of a punitive character and was chiefly imposed on members of the bourgeoisie. But gradually, as the Soviet economic system began to paralyze the industry of the country, the Bolsheviks were obliged to impose compulsory labor on the peasants also. In the course of 1920 a scheme was drawn up, and partially put into practice, for the regular organization of compulsory labor in almost all branches of industry. Not a single inhabitant of Soviet Russia, with the exception of the commissars, is guaranteed the possibility of being seized and deported to the other side of the extensive Soviet Republic to do some work totally alien to usual occupations in his own country.

Decrees Cannot Make Productivity. But even this wide application of forced labor has not helped the Soviet Government to solve its economic difficulties. The acute labor shortage is increasing and production is declining. It may be possible to mobilize the number of workers, but it is impossible to create the conditions of the productivity of labor by decrees alone. The workers must be fed and clothed, and the Bolsheviks have not been able to do so. The Soviet papers describe how a whole army, mobilized for lumbering, had to be sent to the front because the workers had no boots, and it was impossible to work barefoot in the winter snow. There is a shortage of labor everywhere and in all branches of industry; in the works in towns, in the Siberian and Ural mines, in the lumbering camps everywhere work is at a standstill owing to the want of workmen. Even in the Caspian the fishing has stopped because there is a shortage of 70,000 fishermen. The "Ekonomiceskaja Zhih" quotes figures illustrating the state of the labor market. There is no need for explanation as the figures speak for themselves.

The issue for March 18 of the above-mentioned paper contains a calculation of the number of workmen required by 25 provinces. This does not include either Moscow or Petrograd, or the Donetz coal fields, the Baku oil fields and many others. In these undertakings the actual number of workmen and employees reached 746,580, whereas 1,476,980 were required. In some undertakings the actual number of workmen was as low as 20 per cent of the number required.

The Shortage in Moscow and Petrograd. In the "Ekonomiceskaja Zhih," March 25, we find some information on the movement of labor in Moscow. Apparently the system of rationing good the shortage by means of rationing labor has failed to satisfy the demand and workmen are being sought for in the open market.

The movement of labor supply and demand in Moscow for the last three years is shown by the following table:

Year	Supply	Demand
1918	145,253	194,731
July-December	70,713	90,907
1920	113,256	186,511
July-December	59,128	170,232

In the different industries the number of situations vacant per 100 applicants was as follows:

Industry	1918	1919	1920
Metal workers	59.1	218.6	170.2
Wood workers	71.3	152.9	244.1
Textile workers	53	114.0	210

Manufacture of:

Industry	1918	1919	1920
Printing, etc.	83	94	110
Building trade	126	142	274

In Petrograd the labor shortage is still greater. The "Ekonomiceskaja Zhih," February 24, states that in 1920 there were 103,400 workers, men and women, applying for work, whereas there were up to 247,600 situations vacant per 100 men, and only 133 per 100 women.

As regards branches of industry, the record was better by the metal workers, as there were 1,844 situations vacant per 100 applicants; then come the woodworkers, 714 situations per 100 applicants; tailors, etc., 512 situations per 100 applicants.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Head Office: 31 Bay St., Toronto.

A DAIRY whose wide and increasing patronage is founded on service to the public. Pure Rich Milk Fresh From Fine Farms Pasteurized in the Best Equipped Dairy in Canada. THE FARMER'S DAIRY. Walmer Rd. and Bridgman St. TORONTO. Phone Hillcrest 4400.

Don't Live For Today Only. There is a tomorrow—prepare for it. Put something out of your wages into the Bank. Protect yourself and your family. Open a Savings Account at your Branch. THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. Capital and Reserve \$35,000,000. Total Assets \$587,000,000.

TEL. MAIN 175-5783. D. DONNELLY, Limited. Cartage Contractors. Office—63 MURRAY STREET, MONTREAL.

Nelson B. Cobbledick. Undertaker—Private Motor Ambulance, 1506-08 Danforth Avenue. TORONTO. 2068 Queen Street E. Phones—Beach 73—676.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., Limited. MANUFACTURING—All Sizes of White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Cottons, Long Cloths, Cambrics, Ducks, Bags, Twills, Drills, Quills, Bureau Covers, Towels and Towelling, Karas, Blankets, Rugs, Twines and numerous other lines used by manufacturers in rubber and other trades.

CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Limited. Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS. Head Office: No. 2 Selgmeirs St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 1102, Private Exchange. Mills at Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont., and Montreal, P. Q.

FRASER, BRACE & COMPANY, Limited. Contracting Engineers. 83 Craig Street West Montreal.

THE CANADIAN BAG COMPANY, LIMITED. Jute and Cotton Bags, Hosiery, Burlaps, Buckrams, Faddings, Twines, etc. Head Office: 427 St. Patrick Street, Montreal. Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Flooring That Wears. There are few floors that are subject to greater vibration than those in our Sheet Metal Factory, yet they show no effects of the strain. This is because they are covered with Rock Mastic Flooring. Rock Mastic is elastic and resilient, so does not crack easily and is dust and damp-proof. Rock Mastic will withstand heavy traffic and the constant vibration from heavy machinery. Prices and particulars gladly given upon request.

Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited. (Established 1852) 37 St. Antoine Street. MONTREAL. Phone Main 997.

The Smith Marble & Construction Co., Limited. Marbles, Slates, Terrazzo, Tiles, Mosaics. MONTREAL, QUE.

GEORGE HALL COAL CO. OF CANADA - Limited. 211 McGill Street - Montreal, Que.

The Henry McMullen Company, Limited. Manufacturers of McMULLEN BLOUSES. 282 St. Catherine West. MONTREAL.

SADLER & HAWORTH. Tanners and Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting. MONTREAL TORONTO. 111 William Street. 25 Wellington Street, East.

TEL. MAIN 1352-2886. Cunningham & Wells, Limited. Cartage Contractors. Office, 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

STEAM COAL. CENTURY COAL COMPANY, LIMITED. 310 Dominion Express Bldg. MONTREAL.