

## Urges Public to Buy Goods Made in Canada

### PRINTERS' 44-HOUR CAMPAIGN CONTINUES VICTORIOUS PATH

Officials of the Typographical Union are not using imaginary propaganda methods and actual results are presented in the Bulletin No. 10, June issue, showing results in ground gained recently, as follows:—

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1921—Secretary Lynn says: "Got one good shop to-day. First break in employers' ranks since early in strike."

July 6, 1921—Have received the following information: Lawrence (Kan.) Union succeeded on Friday, July 2, 1921, the Gazette flew at its masthead for the first time the union label. They came clean."

July 19, 1921—Prince Rupert (B.C., Canada) Union No. 413 has sent in strike report No. 2 showing settlement of forty-four-hour week.

July 13, 1921—Glen Falls (N. Y.) Union No. 96 reports the signing of the Union Bag and Paper Company under date of July 4. This again closes the strike in Glen Falls.

July 20, 1921—Secretary Arthur E. Higgins, of Gloversville (N. Y.) Union No. 268, says:—

"The proprietors of the job offices connected with the two newspapers in this city have conceded the forty-four-hour week and to-morrow the printers, who have been on strike since May 1, will return to work."

July 11, 1921—Milwaukee (Wis.) Union No. 23 reports a settlement with the Wisconsin Printing Company under date of July 3. Office employees ten men.

July 15, 1921—Vancouver (B. C.) Union No. 226 settled with four offices on July 4 and 5. Secretary says this means a reduction of four hours per week on the old scale for one hour's less pay, and that now we have a start we are looking for others to follow.

July 13, 1921—Camden (N. J.) Union No. 132 makes settlement with the Wylie Printing Company on June 28.

July 18, 1921—Ithaca (N.Y.) Union No. 569 reports settlement with Cayuga Press on July 5. All of the five members originally employed in office returned to work.

July 18, 1921—President Ryan, of Wisconsin Union No. 191, in a telegram dated July 13, says: "Columbia Press, twelve journeymen, goes back on forty-four-hour basis to-day."

Alliance, Ohio, July 18, 1921—For 19 weeks the printing concession gained and strike off.

Butte Union No. 126—All job offices signed up on forty-four-hour basis.

Missoula, Mont., July 14, 1921—All shops concede forty-four-hour week, but newspaper jobs. Increase in prices 75 cents per hour.

July 11, 1921—In the Wilkes-Barre jurisdiction we closed up two contracts yesterday with the larger job shops, with a further prospect of one other contract soon.

July 29, 1921—Hibbing-Virginia (Minn.) Union No. 727 reports the granting of the forty-four hour week by the Mesaba Miner, June 18, 1921.

July 11, 1921—Birmingham (Ala.) Union No. 194 reported signing of Birmingham Publishing Company on June 28.

July 26, 1921—Postoria Union No. 475 says that local out of strike rally. All offices have conceded forty-four hours, with time and one-half for overtime.

July 11, 1921—St. Johns (Newfoundland) Union No. 702 reports signing of the Advocate office on June 25.

July 11, 1921—Hamilton (Ont.) Union No. 129 reports signing of two of its best offices, one on July 2 and another since.

July 25, 1921—The Niagara Falls situation is practically cleared up on the forty-four-hour-week basis.

Yonkers Union No. 468 signed up both job and newspaper offices on forty-four-hour basis. Back pay to May 1 in job offices.

Auburn, N.Y., July 23, 1921—One office signed for forty-four-hour week to-day.

July 8, 1921—Additional contracts

### INTERNATIONAL TYPOS AT QUEBEC

John McPharland, president of the International Typographical Union, arrived in Quebec to preside at the annual convention, which opens on August 6th and will remain in session until the 13th. Besides Mr. McPharland, Mr. James J. Hoban, of Cleveland, second vice-president; Charles Smith, New York, third vice-president; Hugo



PRESIDENT SAM GOMPERS Of the A. F. of L. In attendance at big I.T.U. Convention at Quebec

779, LaGrand, Ore. .... 4 offices  
77, Erie, Pa. .... 3 offices  
321, Connelisville, Pa. .... 2 offices  
308, Watertown, N.Y. .... 11 offices  
193, Savannah, Ga. .... 5 offices  
472, Palestine, Texas .... 4 offices  
807, Oelwein, Iowa .... 2 offices  
137, Johnstown, Pa. .... 2 offices

### KINGSTON, ONT., URGES BUILDING

The civic finance committee has placed at the disposal of the building committee of the Kingston General Hospital the sum of \$150,000 recently voted by the ratepayers for the erection of a new contagious diseases building and ask that building operations be started at once in order to help out the unemployment situation there.

The village of Portsmouth is holding a cleaning campaign in the village and constructing some necessary drains in order to give men out of work in the village some work.

The village council decided to petition the provincial and federal governments for financial aid to provide the village with fire protection. The village has three government institutions, the penitentiary, Rockwood Hospital and Mowat Memorial Hospital.

Miller, New York, fourth vice-president; John W. Hayes, secretary-treasurer; and Charles Mayer, secretary to President McPharland, are in the city.

There are already a large number of delegates in the city and from now until the convention opens every train and boat arriving in Quebec will bring in further contingents.

By Saturday night it is expected that more than 3000 visitors and delegates will have registered, which will make the convention the greatest ever held in Quebec.

The local entertainment committee entertained all visitors to a motor trip to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

On Wednesday night the Quebec Printers' Club took charge of the entertainment of the visitors and conducted a tour for the delegates and visitors to Cap Rouge and district followed by a "stag" and smoker.

The court made it clear where he stood in this matter—and then issued an injunction against organized iron moulder.

The company insists that every employee agree not to join the union while so employed. It was discovered that union iron moulder secured employment on the claim that they did not belong to the union and will not join. The company claimed this was a plot to unionize their plant, and rushed to the vice chancellor for aid. The court granted the request, while camouflaging his order with cheap heroics on the need for "capital to be careful."

### Affects Fatherly Pose

Newark, N.J.—In injunction proceedings instituted by the Cyrus Carrier & Sons corporation, Vice-Chancellor Baekes gave stern warning to "capital" (meaning capitalists) that it must not tread on "labor's toes with intent to injure."

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### Renew Old Contracts

New York.—After three weeks of negotiations in this city the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has renewed last year's rates with the following press associations: United Press, United News, International News Service and Universal Service.

Premier John Oliver, other government ministers and J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, will attend.

Attempts were made to cut wages 20 per cent. with a general reduction of working conditions.

### Can't Sell Labor Paper

Tacoma, Wash.—Judge Akren has ruled that the Tacoma Labor Advocate cannot be sold near a struck bakery in this city, because the labor paper tells the story of this concern's opposition to organized bakery workers.

The court holds that this is picketing within the scope and endeavor of the labor movement. In the matter of immigration it registered its if in forcible terms with the passing of a request that the Federal Government

Canada is facing a serious unemployment situation, and the rank and file of the Canadian people can help in a great measure to alleviate it by buying only goods made in Canada wherever they are available. This point is stressed in a statement made by Hon. G. D. Robertson, minister of labor.

"Since January 1, 1920, federal, provincial and municipal governments have disbursed approximately \$3,500,000 in unemployment relief to needy people. Greater need and greater demands are in sight," said the minister of labor. "If every Canadian would buy only Canadian goods where available, volume produced would be greatly increased, which should tend to reduce both productive and selling prices, absorb labor and eliminate or reduce to a minimum both the cost and necessity of relief measures. Neither federal, provincial nor municipal authorities can hope to solve the problem except with the co-operation of the people."

Canadian industries records show, continued to show, substantial decreases in the number of men employed. As compared with mid-winter of 1920, the situation is such as to demand attention and action.

Normally there are slack periods to many seasonal occupations, the minimum number of people being employed during mid-winter. A true idea of the existing situation may be drawn from the fact that in January, 1920, 3,242 firms engaged in fourteen different lines of manufacture employed 395,290 workmen, while in July, 1921, these same firms had only 319,710 on their payrolls, a decrease of 75,580 or 19 per cent., at a season when normally their staffs are substantially increased over winter levels. Ninety lumbering firms reported 18,802 men employed in January, 1920, with but 6,656 in July, 1921, a decrease of 65 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that British Columbia logging operations are carried on during the summer months and normally about offset the decrease in employees in Eastern Canada. One hundred and sixty-eight mining concerns show a decrease of 3,019 men or 8 per cent. below mid-winter level. The manufacture, mining and lumber industries fairly reflect the true situation it is stated.

Probably little over half of the firms engaged in these industries have reported to the department of labor, it is stated, but those who have show a total decrease of over 90,000 employees now as compared with mid-winter a year ago. Iron and steel alone show a drop of 41,314, or 30 per cent.

On July 13 last the labor department communicated with all the provincial governments, emphasizing the importance and necessity of all concerned giving attention to this problem in advance of next winter. It was suggested that an investigation and survey by provinces be made co-operatively by the provincial government, municipal authorities, employers, labor, returned soldiers and other organizations, to intelligently determine the prospective requirements in each province and to devise suitable means of meeting the emergency. After this was done, it was pointed out, the federal government would be glad to meet provincial delegations and determine on a course of joint action. Two provinces have already held conferences while others have replied indicating their support of the plan.

"Every Canadian citizen," said Senator Robertson, "has an individual responsibility and can aid in minimizing unemployment in Canada by purchasing only Canadian-made goods. Approximately 70 per cent of the cost of manufactured goods represents the cost of labor in the various stages of production. \$100,000,000 worth of Canadian-made goods purchased means \$70,000,000 distributed to Canadian workingmen which would be spent for the maintenance of themselves, their homes and dependents, and which would also circulate through many hands and remain in Canada. The purchase of the same amount of imported goods which could have been produced at home contributes to the unemployment of scores of thousands of Canadian workmen, to want and suffering for their families, to industrial unrest and to the necessity of unemployment relief.

"Our factories running to 100 per cent. capacity means lower unit costs hence lower production costs and better wages with our labor employed and contented."

A memorandum recently received from Senator G. D. Robertson, minister of labor, pointed out the extreme seriousness of the present situation and the poor prospects for the winter. Combined action and intimate co-operation between employers and unemployed if the situation in the fall and winter of 1921-1922 is to be properly handled are advocated, while the formation of a Canada-wide organization of Dominion provinces and municipalities is also contemplated by the minister of labor.

### B.C. To Hold Unemployment Conference

Victoria.—To ward off serious unemployment throughout British Columbia next winter, Attorney General J. W. de Farris sent out a call to fifty leading employers of labor, financial men, mayors and Reeves, to meet the government in conference in Vancouver on August 19 to develop plans to meet the situation.

Unemployment conditions have been bad during the normally busy summer months, the attorney general said, and many men will face the winter not only without work, but without being fortified by summer earnings.

Premier John Oliver, other government ministers and J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, will attend.

### Miners' New Officials

Calgary, Alta.—The full slate of the new officials of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, were announced Monday by William Dalrymple, a member of the special committee that was appointed by the International Board to look after matters two years ago when an attempt to capture the organization was made by the O.B.U.

The president of the district is Ernest G. Williamson, of Drumheller, who has been elected by acclamation. William Ryan, of Mountain Park, is vice-president, and Robert Pescok, Letbridge, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Dalrymple expressed himself satisfied with the condition of affairs now in District 18, and stated that autonomy would be restored forthwith.

### BAR ALIEN CITY-DWELLING IMMIGRANTS

Fully representative of the Dominion, the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which closed its annual convention last week at Ottawa, dealt with a variety of timely subjects the majority of which would be claimed to be within the scope and endeavor of the labor movement. In the matter of immigration it registered its if in forcible terms with the passing of a request that the Federal Government

### CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

Baltimore.—Co-operation among European farmers is increasing, according to Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of the university of Maryland extension service, who has returned from a three-months' visit to England, France, Holland and Belgium.

He said agricultural conditions are bad, and while co-operation tends to brighten the prospects, "there are other conditions which make the situation of the American farmer 19 times better than that of his European brother."

"In co-operative work," he said, "it is evident that Denmark leads the world, particularly in the marketing of dairy and pork products and eggs. In Ireland and Holland the spirit of co-operation has resulted in important achievements, and its



A. DONALD DEAP International Vice-President Attending Provincial Firefighters Conference at Ottawa

practically all of the countries I visited the desire for co-operative effort was apparent. In fact it seems to me that co-operation everywhere is destined for a remarkable growth during the next few years. The salvation of the farmer will depend upon it."

Prof. Symons predicted that co-operation will work out "more favorably in many ways under American conditions than even the most successful enterprise of the kind in Europe."

### U.S. SENATE PASS MATERNITY BILL

Washington.—The senate approved the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill by a vote of 63 to 7. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be allotted to states that accept the provisions of the act and appropriate an amount equal to the sum set aside for that state by the federal government. The money will be used for instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public health nurses, consultation centres and other methods. The plan provides for voluntary action, and no state need accept the act and women may accept or reject the opportunities for education. It is shown that there is an annual loss in this country of 20,000 mothers and 250,000 babies under 1 year of age. It is claimed that a large percentage of these deaths are preventable.

Friends of the bill assembled a vast array of statistics to prove their case. Dr. S. Josephine Baker, of the New York City Board of Health, told the committee that "it is eight times as safe to be a soldier in the United States army as to be a baby in the United States."

Opponents of the bill said the plan "would permit a lot of government investigators to invade the sanctity of the home." This line of "argument" fell flat, as the bill is based on voluntary action.

### Try To Beat Them In Court

Failure to check the progress of the street railway men of St. John in the jitney service established, as seen in the attempt of the company to beat them in police court. The side of public sentiment was shown when the police court was cleared of spectators when they cheered remarks by counsel for twenty-five automobile and jitney drivers, against whom complaints were lodged by several constables engaged by the New Brunswick Power Company whose employees are on strike. More than half the drivers were fined for speeding.

The drivers are doing business in opposition to the power company.

For the first time since the strike, street cars were in operation at 8 p.m. They were run through the main streets, but not in the streets where disturbances occurred some time ago.

### Would Intimidate Court

San Francisco.—According to the local press, members of the builders' exchange were notified "to be present" at the court room when officers of the exchange were arraigned for violating the state anti-trust laws. The notice called for a demonstration in the court to impress the presiding judge that these patriotic, law-abiding, liberty-loving, 100-per-cent, anti-union Americans are opposed to business men being arrested for violating the anti-trust laws of this state.

Trade unionists are asking what would happen if some labor organization sent out such a notice.

### GOVERNMENTS MAKE RETURNS ON ENFORCED IDLENESS

The following is a statement of the number of workers affected and the number of days lost owing to strikes and lockouts during the first six months of 1920 in various countries:

Country	Persons affected	Days lost	Population
Italy	1,751,250	21,620,250	34,718,900
France	1,186,578	19,358,400	39,861,500
Germany	1,896,358	18,261,600	63,851,979
Spain	724,700	11,520,100	23,129,500
U. States	958,700	11,827,400	91,972,286
Australia	853,300	7,682,000	4,155,800
Great Britain	728,200	7,327,000	48,287,180
Sweden	188,670	4,778,170	5,212,450
Switzerland	72,800	2,753,100	3,327,000
Belgium	176,940	2,686,240	7,585,567
S. Africa	41,000	899,800	9,973,204
Holland	43,000	795,200	6,778,629
Canada	53,895	521,325	7,296,847

A strike is where the workers quit work because the conditions offered by the employers are not satisfactory to the employees. A lockout is where the employers close the factories because they do not wish to grant the conditions the men want.

The above statistics are given forth by the governments run in the interests of the employing class. They are published to make it appear that the workers are lax creatures who seize upon light excuses to go on strike and who do not want to work. Nothing is said of the days lost because the employers refuse to give employment to the working class.

Under our present system, there are supposed to be two classes in industry, the employing class and the working class. The employing class are supposed to furnish the capital and the opportunity to the workers to earn a living by labor. The working class are supposed to furnish their labor.

When the workers refuse to furnish their labor because conditions are not what they desire the press supported by the employers and the government offices, maintained by the political parties of the employers are turned into propaganda agencies and anti-labor matter is put out under the guise of news items. The days idle are multiplied by the number of workers, and the total number of days are given to the public. The public look at the millions of days and pump to the conclusion that the workers are wanting a tremendous amount of potential wealth by not working, and an undertone of hostility is created against the unions which went on strike.

But the other side of the partnership is not given. The employers are supposed to furnish opportunities of employment. The employers will often shut down a mill, throwing thousands of workers out of employment, and little is said. A small item may appear that such a factory has closed owing to the industrial depression. In other words, the employers, when they feel like it, may close a plant and no stigma attaches to them for refusing to fulfill their part of the fact agreement which industry is carried on, namely to furnish work to the working class.

Were the governments perfectly fair, and were the daily newspapers perfectly fair, they would gather statistics of the number of factories shut down, or on part time, would tabulate the number of workers to whom the employing class have refused an opportunity to work, multiply this number by the number of days idle, and give the result to the public in millions of days idle, owing to the employers refusing to give work. As this would create an undertone of hostility to the employing class which is

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### HULL TRADES' COUNCIL BIRTHDAY

Hull Trades Council celebrated their second birthday with a social evening at Parc Royal, the large attendance being a record for the organization. The speaker of the evening was Mr. Tom Moore, president of Trades and Labor Congress, Controller, Cameron and Mr. Frank LaFontaine, ex-president of the Ottawa Trades Council. Mr. E. Charrier was in the chair, while on the platform were Messrs. J. A. P. Haydon, president Ottawa Trades Council, William Lodge, secretary Ottawa Trades and Labor Council, O. Hobert, president Hull Trades and Labor Council, H. Levesque, representing the theatrical stage employees and Mr. A. A. Woodford, second international vice-president, fremont.

Speaking of the trade disputes, Mr. Tom Moore declared they were just as strong as the workers themselves. The trade unions were structures in which could be discussed the various questions before labor, where plans could be drawn up and from where the rank and file of labor might be directed. Its strength depended on the numbers it represented and he, therefore, urged a greater membership.

The right to strike was the difference between liberty and slavery. The slave was forced to do his work. In a similar manner, if the worker was to be told where to work and where not to work, and did not have the right to choose for himself, then he was no better than the slave.

In war time, Canada witnessed the spectacle of men being forced to work. Legislation for that purpose was enacted, and yet two years later men

### LABOR LEADER AND THE KING

In the British House of Commons, after denial of an interview by King George, J. E. Thomas, labor member, who was sponsor for the party in its position to the incident, stated:—

"The House generally will appreciate the action of the Prime Minister in dealing with the matter in the only place for it to be dealt with, here," he said. "Any public man must be ready to be subject to criticism and difference of opinion. The Government of today can be an exception to the rule. This House of Commons would not on any occasion be called on to take sides on the criticism of public men, or even the representatives of newspapers, but after all there is an issue raised in this matter that is of more importance than party politics or newspaper proprietors."

"The position that His Majesty occupies in this country today is a position second to none occupied by any King in any part of the world. I believe that he is due to one good and sound practice, and that is, first, that he recognizes no class and no creed, but he realizes that the interest of the whole of his people is his first and paramount consideration. Secondly, because he realizes that he is, and accepts his position as a constitutional monarch. If the party with which I am associated came into power to-morrow we all believe that His Majesty would accept our advice as he readily accepts the advice of the present government."

(Loud cheers). That is not only the duty of His Majesty, but it is a practice that he is always anxious and willing to follow. That I repeat, makes him the strongest monarch that he is today. Therefore, sir, I believe that it is the duty of all of us in this House to associate ourselves with the dignified protest that he makes; a protest that he is entitled to make, not only in the interests of himself, but in the interests of constitutional government in this country. May I take in my last sentence the opportunity of now stating that the position of His Majesty is not one of mere ceremony, but one of real importance. It is a position that he is entitled to make, not only in the interests of himself, but in the interests of constitutional government in this country. May I take in my last sentence the opportunity of now stating that the position of His Majesty is not one of mere ceremony, but one of real importance. 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