

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES LABOR EXCHANGES

Mrs. Taka Tanaka, who attended the First Conference of the International Congress of Working Women at Washington in October-November, 1919, representing the working women of Japan, has addressed the following letter to the secretary of the I. C. W. W. In her letter Mrs. Tanaka tells of the advance of Labor in Japan. The letter follows:

"The business depression, or panic, came to Japan about last spring. Week after week the conditions of the business world became worse and many great companies went bankrupt. As the price of the commodities fell with wonderful speed, many factories could not keep up their work. Some had to close their doors and others to reduce the amount of production. Consequently, thousands and thousands of working people were thrown out of factories. The effect of unemployment in Japan is harder for men than for women, because the former have to support their families while the latter are able to do some work at home. In order to settle the question of unemployment, the government has started on a large scale work of public works and service and labor exchanges with central offices at Tokyo and many branches in all other cities. Also sub-branches have since increased.

"The next Congress of this coming winter is expected to result in much improvement of labor conditions. The so-called Washington Convention, which we subscribed, was welcomed by the Japanese people. It was satisfactory to the government, and it also satisfied the employers, who came to understand the inevitability of the

charge. The workers alone wanted more and they, with some students of the Japanese delegation to the Washington meeting, because we entered the circle 'special countries'. As a whole, however, the convention was received without questions, and the new labor regulations are drawn to meet these changes. It is believed that the law will pass at the next Congress without opposition.

"The Government is also trying to pass the bill for labor insurance at the next Congress. It is studying moreover about the application of trade unionism to Japanese conditions. At the last Congress, two bills were presented concerning the creation of trade unions in Japan, one from the Dept. of Commerce and Agriculture, and the other from the Department of Home Affairs. These two bills have gone to the committee of the Industrial Committee which is composed of the Prime

Minister and the members of the Congress.

"Returning to the question of trade unions among women, I am not positive if you can get adequate information from the Yushikai, because such a movement among women is very insignificant. There are, however, beginnings of small societies of women according to occupations such as work exchanges and an association among the typists called 'Love of Labor', etc.

"Not directly connected with labor, there are many associations among the women of new thought, and ideas. We have many societies of women who devote themselves to the task of social work; we have many clubs for women to study social conditions, or to improve themselves spiritually; we have many attempts among housewives and educators to change our old way of living conditions as to suit the new life. Shinjufu Ryosokai (the New Women's Alliance) where I am one of the members, is trying to push on the woman suffrage. I am glad that your country attained the woman suffrage. I hope that the great capacity of women in America will contribute to the security of the national friendship among our countries as among all countries."

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS FOR 1921.

So far 14 international conventions have decided when and where the annual conventions will be held. Of the number, four will be held in Canada. It is expected, however, that more will be coming to Canada. The convention list is as follows: March, Cleveland, International Molders' Union; April 23-29, New York, National Print Cutters' Association; May 2, Hamilton, Ont., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; May 3-14, St. Paul, Minn., American Federation of Musicians; May 3, Toledo,

Switchmen's Union; July 5, Sandusky, Ohio, Flint Glass Workers' Union; July 11, Montreal, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association; July, National Brotherhood of Operative Printers; August 5, Jacksonville, Tailors' Union of America; August 8-13, Quebec, International Typographical Union; August 9, Cleveland, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' Union; September 5, Minneapolis, National Federation of Post Office Clerks; September 5, St. Louis, National Association of Letter Carriers; September 12, New Orleans, National Federation of Federal Employees; September 12, Cincinnati, Ohio, Metal Polishers' Union; October 2, Toronto, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

A reader asks: "Will there be any profiteers in the future world?" We hope so. We wish they were all there?—Rural Life.

"The Tobacco of Quality"



Everybody Smokes OLD CHUM

It has that mellow richness that appeals to every smoker.



Two Scotchmen were staying at a third rate hotel and discovered that the washstand in their bedroom was minus soap. After ringing the bell an attendant appeared and asked their wishes. "Son up sape, lad, a wee bit sape, quick!" exclaimed one of the Caledonians. The attendant gazed open-mouthed at the two men, muttering, "They ain't French, nor German, nor yet Spanish, what can they want?" The Scotchman became angry. "Mon, what is there in politics and the practice of the common law that said one of them, "can ye no understand plain Scotch?" The attendant promptly withdrew and returned with a bottle and two glasses.

What is there in politics and the practice of the common law that keeps men young? asks the Times.

NO EIGHT-HOUR LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO THIS SESSION

It is indeed surprising, to say the least, that the Ontario Government should hesitate in introducing an eight-hour workday law. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has for years and years fought for the enactment of an eight-hour day law. The Treaty of Versailles recognized the eight-hour day as the ideal to be sought in all countries. At the International Labor Conference at Washington, called in connection with the Treaty of Versailles, the question of the eight-hour workday was one that occupied the greater portion of the time. The Canadian Government delegates voted for the measure. The Ontario Government, in common with the various Provincial Governments, had its advisors at this conference. Already in over fifty per cent. of the industries of the Province of Ontario the eight-hour workday has been established by mutual agreement between Capital and Labor. The Independent Labor Party has had as one of its chief planks this democratic measure and as representatives of that party form a part of the Ontario Government it was expected by the organized labor movement that Ontario would pave the way for the rest of Canada in the enacting of an eight-hour workday law. However the following news item tells the story:

Hon. Walter Rollo will bring in no eight-hour day legislation this session. Before the orders of the day were called in the Legislature on Tuesday, M. M. McBride from his new place to the "left" of the Speaker asked Mr. Rollo in view of the fact that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had asked for eight-hour legislation this session, and the further fact that the eight-hour principle had been accepted in the articles of the Peace Treaty, he would bring down a bill dealing with the question.

"Personally I have no intention of bringing down such a bill," replied Mr. Rollo.

However, Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Labor member for Sault Ste. Marie, has introduced a resolution in the Legislature in which it is proposed to call a conference which should help in the solution of a question for which Labor will never cease to struggle. Mr. Cunningham's proposal is one that the Canadian Labor Press brought forward immediately after the Canadian Government sent on to the various Provincial Governments the draft conventions of the Washington Conference. Mr. Cunningham seeks a conference of the Canadian Government with the Provincial Governments with a view of having the eight-hour workday and other democratic measures, concerning the welfare of the workers, enacted simultaneously throughout Canada. To this proposal there should be given the whole-hearted support of all the various groups in the Ontario Legislature. We believe, also, that the Canadian Government and the various Provincial Governments will co-operate in the move.

Canadian workers have been tolerant for a long, long time on this important question. They now demand that action be taken by the Governments of this country to bring into full force and effect the eight-hour workday legislation and other democratic measures recognized in the Treaty of Versailles.

Constipation, health's worst enemy, can be easily conquered with

"RIGA"

Purgative Water, which acts mildly, yet surely, without causing colic, cramps or weakness.

On Sale Everywhere. 25c Per Bottle. Try It Today. MONTREAL.

Come for a Glorious Boat Trip

COMMENCE your boat-trip-holiday at Lewiston, where one of our luxuriously-appointed Steamers will connect with your train. Thence across Lake Ontario to Toronto—through the Thousand Islands and the Rapids, to the Cities of Montreal and Quebec. Such is the route of the trip from

"Niagara to the Sea"

terminating in the canyon-like scenery of the Saguenay. We approach Cape Eternity, a towering mass of rock that looks down upon us in isolated grandeur, making our craft look like a microscopic organism in some spectral picture.

Our steamer traverses a little bay, and we gaze spellbound at Cape Trinity—the lowest of its three elevations graced by a huge statue of the Virgin—which for 20 years has gazed with seeming compassion on the waters below—impervious to the elements, a thank-offering of a devout Catholic.

These mightiest of all the promontories that tower above the dark waters of the majestic Saguenay, form a fitting climax to a trip that has no equal for awe-inspiring grandeur and panoramic charm.

Send 2c postage for Illustrated booklet, map and guide to JOHN F. PIERCE, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Canada Steamship Lines, 200 St. J. St., Montreal, Canada.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED

Insist on GOOYEAR WELTS When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR

The Canadian Labor Press is now in a position to announce one of the finest offers ever made by a Canadian publication to its subscribers.

This paper has made arrangements with The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada whereby every person who sends in a year's subscription to the Canadian Labor Press within the next thirty days shall be given One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) Accident Insurance, good for one year.

Under the terms of this agreement with The General Accident Assurance Company only those who send their year's subscription—One Dollar—to the Canadian Labor Press within the next thirty days shall be entitled to this insurance. But present subscribers who renew their subscriptions during this period shall have equal privileges with those presented to new subscribers.

Through this splendid offer every person who subscribes is insured so that in the event of his accidental death or permanent total disability within thirty days of an accident, his legal representatives shall be paid the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

It is stipulated under the terms of the agreement that the subscriber must be carrying the coupon, shown in this advertisement, in his pocket at the time of the accident.

No such generous offer has ever been made by a Canadian publication to its subscribers.

Cut out the coupons below at once—send one with your year's subscription to the Canadian Labor Press—place the other in your pocket-book as guarantee of your being paid the insurance under the terms of the agreement.

MAIL THIS COUPON

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, JOURNAL BLDG., OTTAWA, ONT.

I herewith enclose One Dollar (\$1.00) being one year's subscription to the Canadian Labor Press.

It is understood that in addition to the Canadian Labor Press for one year, I am to receive One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) under the terms of the agreement made between you and The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada.

NAME _____
STREET ADDRESS _____
TOWN OR CITY _____
PROVINCE OR STATE _____

SAVE THIS COUPON

In the event of accidental death or permanent total disability within thirty days from an accident to

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____
PROVINCE _____

My (or Her) legal representative shall be paid One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) insurance in accordance with the agreement between The Canadian Labor Press and The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada, published in the edition of the Canadian Labor Press of January 23.

SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY General Contractors LIMITED

Harbor Commissioners' Building TORONTO

The Best of Tools For Mechanics, Machinists, Carpenters, Masons, Etc. It will pay you to purchase at our Tool Dept. RICE, LEWIS & SON, Limited, 19 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

\$4,000,000 Accident Insurance FREE TO LABOR PRESS SUBSCRIBERS Wonderful Special Subscription Offer



The Insurance Agreement

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA hereby agrees with THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS to pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the legal personal representative of each of their registered subscribers, who have sent in a year's subscription-fee to the Canadian Labor Press between January 20, 1921, and February 20, 1921, if such registered subscriber shall suffer bodily injury occasioned by external, violent and accidental means, and resulting directly and independently of all other causes in death: Or, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the registered subscriber in the event of such an accident as described above which does not result in death but results in permanent total disability, by the entire loss of both hands, or both feet, or both eyes. Subject to the following conditions which are of the essence of the contract—

- (a)—That death or permanent total disability result within thirty days after the accident.
- (b)—That each registered subscriber's usual signature, duly witnessed, shall have been written in ink before the accident in the space provided on the coupon in the current issue of the Canadian Labor Press; such coupon to be in the possession of the subscriber at the time of the accident.
- (c)—That notice of the accident be furnished in writing to the Company at its Head Office in Toronto, Ontario, within fourteen days after its occurrence.
- (d)—That medical certificates and other information be furnished by the claimant upon request for same by the Company.
- (e)—That this insurance applies only to persons between the ages of sixteen and seventy years; is limited to one Coupon-insurance ticket for any one registered subscriber, and holds good for twelve months only from the date of subscription or renewal thereof.
- (f)—This insurance shall not cover death resulting wholly or partially, directly or indirectly from suicide, or from disease, or from intoxication or while intoxicated; or from, disease, or from aeronautics, or from war, riot or invasion.
- (g)—No condition or provision of this Policy shall be waived or altered except by endorsement signed by the General Manager of the Company, nor shall notice be given by any other person be held to effect a waiver or change in this contract or in any part of it.
- (h)—The term of this Policy is for twelve months from 12 o'clock noon, Standard Time, at the address of the insured on the 25th day of January, 1921, unless sooner cancelled; and for each further period as may be stated in the Renewal Receipts.

In Witness Whereof THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA has caused these presents to be signed by its President and General Manager, in the City of Toronto, Dominion of Canada, on the Thirty-first day of December, 1920.

This Policy shall not be valid unless countersigned by the duly authorized representatives of the Company at Toronto, Ontario.

Counter-signed O. REID, THOR H. HALL, Authorized for the purpose General Manager.

Examined N. H.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE MAILED Before March to Share in This Offer Only New Subscriptions and Renewals Count