

## 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 announced on Friday, July 6, 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 in following cities:—

Three offices in its jurisdiction, all that were involved.

July 13, 1921—Glen Falls (N. Y.) Union No. 99 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 5. 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 15, 1921—For 19 days 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 job.

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—Ribbing-Virginia (Miss.) 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. 703 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.

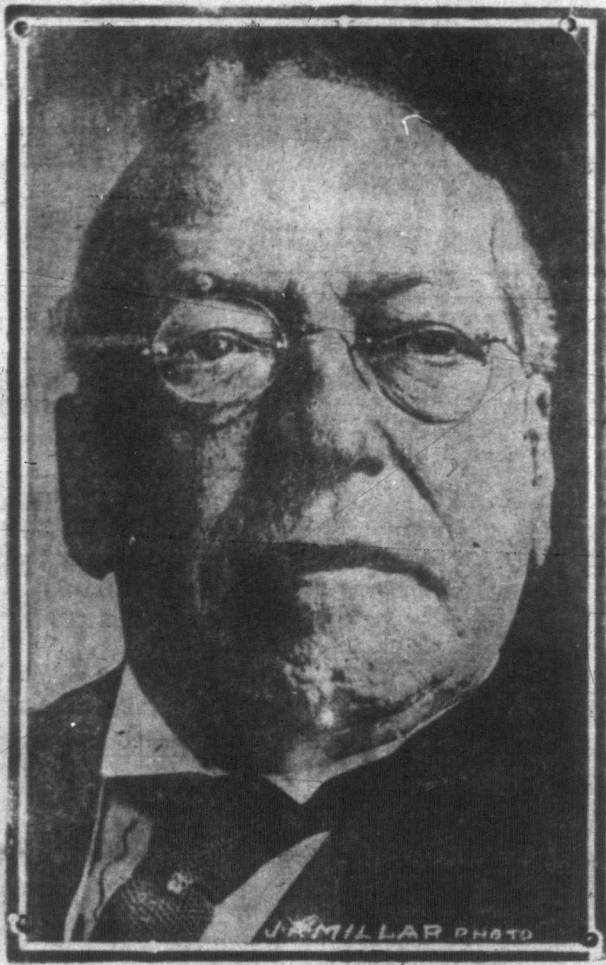
Yonkers Union No. 468 signed up both job and newspaper offices on forty-four-hour basis. Back pay to May 1 in job offices.

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. . . . . 3 offices  
77, Erie, Pa. . . . . 3 offices  
321, Conneville, 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

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.

Secretary-treasurer Draper of the Trades Congress will represent the Ottawa Union at this convention.

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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.

### 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."

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.

### 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 Aikman 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.

### 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 could 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 amend the Immigration Act by prohibiting further immigration of aliens for city occupations and to ensure that aliens admitted were bona fide settlers on the land. The resolution further asked that attention be called to the urgent necessity of providing for medical and other examination of intending immigrants at the port of embarkation instead of at a Canadian port as at present.

### 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

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."



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

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.

### 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 \$10,000,000 to be allotted to states that accept the provisions of the act and appropriates 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	Affected	Lost	Population
Italy	1,751,250	21,620,200	34,718,900
France	1,186,675	19,358,400	39,861,500
Germany	1,896,325	18,261,600	63,851,975
Spain	724,700	11,520,100	22,129,500
U. States	958,700	11,287,400	91,972,200
Australia	853,300	7,682,000	4,155,800
Great Britain	782,200	7,327,000	48,287,100
Sweden	188,675	4,779,175	5,212,450
Switzerland	72,280	2,753,100	3,327,000
Belgium	176,940	2,696,340	7,585,567
S. Africa	41,000	899,800	9,973,204
Holland	43,000	795,200	6,778,629
Canada	53,895	523,325	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 lazy 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.

No doubt in answer thereto, the miners' strike will be brought up. In that strike over a million men were idle for three months. These miners have been rallied at in the press for going on strike. The press has said that those who did work were caused by the miners' strike. The total days caused by the miners' strike totalled around 90,000,000—a little more than half the idle days caused by capital to the members of organized labor. However, the unorganized workers suffered the same amount of unemployment as the organized. The total of unemployed days in Britain due to capital would be in the neighbourhood of 300,000,000 working days, or three times as many as were caused by the miners' strike. The press and by politicians yet not one word of blame is laid upon the capitalists for shutting down industry.

Enough has been shown above to prove that capital is not fulfilling its part of our industrial bargain to give employment. Who is the answer? Will capitalists be able to come back, or are the radicals right who say that new methods of industrial control must be developed in order to preserve industry and the happiness and employment of the working class—Labor World.

### 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, fremen.

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

willing to do any sort of work were denied that right. Nobody was going to pay during this idle period. How then was the worker to live? Why should those who did work be compelled by the employer to sell their labor for less than they could live on? Why was it a fact that in certain sections of the country there was a demand for certain products while in other parts of the country, the mills manufacturing these self-same products were closed down?

These problems were very well within the scope of the trade unions. The members had the right to ask for conditions for themselves that they might be enabled to live decently. If, therefore, urged the casting aside of religious and racial differences, and unite that common good might result.

Mr. Moore suggested that the solution to the Compensation was not as Mr. J. B. Booth suggested in having his employees paid by the Ontario Government according to the Ontario scale, but by legislating in the province of Quebec till the same standard was obtained there as was in Ontario. Here, too, it was to be remembered the act was obtained through 10 years of fight by the trade unions.

Controller Cameron urged greater organization, while Mr. Frank LaFontaine spoke along the lines drawn by Mr. Moore and suggested the casting aside of differences of language. Labor questions, he asserted, should be discussed from the point of view of the individual who labored, not from his religious or social standpoint. He declared for a beneficial legislation in Quebec in regard to the Compensation Act.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

## PROPOSALS HAD EFFECT

According to a report the Labor-Farmer coalition government of Ontario is to withhold their previous intention of going into the cement plant buildings construction, at least for the present the matter is to be held in abeyance. The announcement of the embarking into this enterprise by the government caused quite a furor more particularly with the directly interested present source of supply. There is a pregnant reason for the change of plan of the road building government and it is seen in the statement that "with the price of cement tending downward the Drury government has decided not to go ahead with the construction of the proposed provincial cement plant." It is no stretch of the imagination to connect the lowering of prices with the threat of the government to go into business. Thus we see the "boom come down" without the firing of a shot of the real ammunition. Yet the blank cartridge had such a reality to those who had placed the target a movement of strategy was wisely made. Other directions than cement making would seem to call for action and if it can be accomplished in similar fashion the large field of endeavor is worthy of investigation. There must, however, be no game of bluff, for if the hand is called this government of enterprise cannot afford to do otherwise than show that their progress is built on ability of performance and not threats.

## TO PRESENT THE TRUTH

Organized workers of Australia are leading themselves to a crusade whereby the false propaganda of its opposition may be met at least on equal terms and the means of the press may be utilized as an antidote to the unfair press itself.

The Australian Worker claims it has reached a stage in its existence which renders it imperative that it should be able to cope with the falsity by which it is assailed in many directions and efficiently refute the slanders of unscrupulous enemies.

Opposition has organized falsehood to a point of amazing effectiveness. It has created a situation that insinuates itself into the homes of the working class and by ironic perversion of ingenuity actually in many instances fills them with hostility to their own interests and with an angry distrust of those who are fighting against tremendous odds that they, the workers, may enjoy the fruits of victory.

The rulers of men have always understood the value of falsehood. They have paid it great attention in every period of history, have encouraged organizations for its dissemination, subsidized them lavishly and granted them great privileges.

Where labor's gospel is spoken, the people hear it gladly. Where labor's truths are uttered, they are acclaimed by the multitude. All that is needed is the machinery of publicity. Provide it and finance it in adequate measure and its triumph is assured.

## OPPORTUNITY OF ACQUAINTANCE

Closer acquaintance with conventions of the organized movement from those who are considered outsiders always results in an appreciation of same. Whether it be manners or methods of carrying on the business or a closer study of the individual going to make up the convention assembly. It is decidedly to the interest of the worker to extend an invitation to attend a "workers' parliament" and see it in action, to those who are in the opposite camp of industry, with a surety that old time prejudice will be swept aside.

Labor is short on tooting of its own horn in this as well as other respects. What may be applicable to the Trades and Labor Congress is equally truthful of the American Federation of Labor Conventions. At the recent Convention of the latter body held at Denver, the Denver Express placed its estimate on the gathering stating:—

"Denver folk who fail to visit the A. F. of L. convention, now being held in their auditorium, are missing an opportunity.

"If you have been infected with the current misconceptions of union men, which are peddled by the cheap magazines, go down and see for yourselves.

"The parliamentary conduct of the convention is away ahead of the American house of representatives, in the opinion of the writer.

"The general run of the delegates are of the hard, practical type—they've been through the mill.

"People who fondly imagine that the glib, young commercial secretaries and the big-paunched type who do the talking for the 'open' shop movement around chambers of commerce or from the arm chairs of exclusive clubs, are up against something easy, ought to pay a visit to the auditorium and have a once-over of the men in session there.

"Denver business men who were foolish enough to listen to four-flushers like Herbert George or Fred Bonfills (local citizens

alliance), or the rest of the labor haters, are beginning to suspect that they backed the wrong horse. A visit to the auditorium will confirm this impression."

## SHOWING ITS INTEREST

Co-operative advice is given by the Canadian Co-operator to the American Federation of Labor who, having provided funds to protect American working men from loss through the fraudulent exploitation of co-operative principles or practice, that great organization might, with advantage turn its attention to the Co-operative principles or practice, that great organization might, with advantage turn its attention to the Co-operative Society of America. While apparently such a scheme is legally permissible in the United States, any pretence to investors which might be made to the effect that it is based on the principles of the Rochdale Pioneers should provide the basis of a successful prosecution. The most effective remedy for such abuses would, however, be to secure the enactment of a Federal Co-operative Law, or in the alternative, as many State Laws as possible, defining, as in Ontario, what a co-operative society really is, and providing punishment for any person or corporation not complying with the statutory definitions when using the term "co-operative." There is a great deal of ignorance on this continent as to co-operative principles, and it is a grave scandal that people desirous of economizing in the cost of living, and of contributing to the building of a new and happier Social Order, should be victimized to the extent of millions of dollars by the schemes of financial adventurers, which has been the case for many years past.

## FEDERAL LABOR DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Employment reports for the week ended July 2 were received by Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada from 4,993 firms employing 577,138 workers. For the previous week these identical firms had reported total payrolls of 575,867, the difference representing a very slight increase in the aggregate volume of employment. Comparing the figures for the week under review with the base week of January 17, 1920, the index number of employment was 87.4 for the previous week it was 87.1, and for the corresponding week (July 5) of 1920, it was 107.8.

Twelve industrial groups reported increases over the previous week aggregating approximately 5,000 employees, of which the bulk was absorbed by the reopening of railway shops after a temporary shutdown. Eighteen industrial groups recorded aggregate reductions approximately 4,000. The favourable balance was caused almost wholly by increases in the iron and steel group due to the railway shop reopenings indicated,



## Will Morning Never Come

DOES this illustration picture your experience?

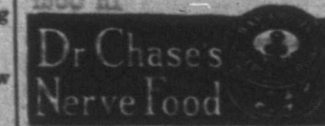
What is more distressing than being unable to sleep?

Sleeplessness is one of the first and most certain symptoms of exhausted nerves.

This is the warning that you need the assistance of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore vigor to the nerve cells and thereby avoid the development of serious nervous troubles.

By improving the quality of the blood and building up the nervous system this food cure brings new energy and strength to the whole body.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

## Co-Operative Printing Bureau

PRINTERS  
389 Cooper St., Ottawa

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

declined in the Ontario-Quebec district. The logging industry continued to show seasonal decrease, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. The losses in building construction were shown principally by Ontario and Manitoba. The only other contractions of note took place in water transportation, on the Pacific coast and to a lesser extent at Maritime ports. Losses on a small scale were exhibited by textiles, in the Ontario-Quebec district, principally in garments and personal furnishings; by wholesale trade largely in Quebec; by non-metallic mining, chiefly salt and asbestos in the Ontario-Quebec district.

Compared with the corresponding week of last year the majority of industries showed lessened employment, exceptions being local and water transportation and hotel services. The greatest favourable comparisons in this respect were shown by iron and steel products, textiles and railway transportation. Compared with the previous week the Maritime district and British Columbia also showed unfavourable balances. In the Maritime district this was caused chiefly by further contractions in fish canning and packing and slackness in water transportation. No noteworthy expansions occurred; the index of employment in this district was 88.0 as compared with 109.7 for the same week of 1920. In the Ontario-Quebec district the chief item was the re-employment of activity in railways. A supplementary increase on small scale occurred in water transportation at upper St. Lawrence ports. Losses of some importance occurred in the pulp and paper industry of both provinces and also in building construction in Quebec. Ontario featured further declines in logging. There was lessened employment in the textile industries of both provinces but more especially Quebec, and also in salt and asbestos mining. Wholesale trade in Quebec declined slightly. The index number for this district stood at 85.3 as against 107.4 for the same week last year. The Prairie Provinces owed their favourable balance chiefly to an increase in railway construction in Manitoba. The only other noticeable expansion occurred in railway transportation. No declines of importance were reported. The index number of

employment was 94.7 as compared with 109.7 for the corresponding week of 1920. The downward movement in British Columbia was due largely to declines in lumber mills partly of a temporary nature. Supplementing these were losses in water transportation, logging and railway construction. There were no noteworthy expansions in industry in this province. The index number of employment was 92.6 as compared with 106.2 at this time last year.



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### MONTRÉAL REPORT ON CONDITIONS

Employment conditions in Montréal, considerably better this summer than last year, according to Mr. Ainey, superintendent of the Montreal Employment Bureau. Mr. Ainey is favorably known to the public, has made a deep and extensive study of conditions as they exist among all trades and working people, states that there is generally in very bad shape as the worker is concerned, yet believes that pessimism is not in evidence, as they might be in a considerable number of trades. There certainly a greater number of employed of all classes coming to the provincial Employment Bureau than for many years past.

Applicants comprise both men and women of the skilled and unskilled classes. The lumber camps, in former years took a large number of men as business, team and unskilled labor, had not yet commenced operations, leaving a large surplus who had relied on summer work.

The payment was not, he continued, confined to any one particular trade. In this respect there were many differences. For example, clothing workers, boot and shoe makers, and hat makers, had a more fortunate position than most workers, though there was a deal of hardship in these trades. Many employers had not commenced operations during the summer, but things were looking better in the spring, but on their side the staffs had striven to increase production and general metal workers up to the end of the year.

were a very hard pressed section, he thought. This condition was caused by the stagnation in the building trade, which also naturally threw into unemployment a very large additional number of artisans and unskilled. The hoped for brightening up in this line had not taken place, though undoubtedly the few building propositions now on hand had helped to a certain extent.

"I would like to say there was hope for improvement in the fall," said Mr. Ainey, "but I am afraid that I have no grounds for doing so. Of course, the harvest in the West will attract a certain number, but very many men will not have the necessary money to go, while others, married, may be able to go themselves, but will not wish to leave their families behind. The lumber camps open up operations about the end of August, and a very great deal indeed depends on these camps doing so. The harbor, which absorbed a number last spring, will throw practically as many on the out-of-work list when it closes this year."

Mr. Ainey would not give any definite figures on the amount of unemployment in the city. His office was not in a position to speak with definiteness on the number out of work, he said, as many never came near it at all. They registered at their unions as wanting jobs and when employers had need for a man they applied there. The unions themselves were not as willing to give any figures of the number of unemployed which they had on their rolls, while many men with a little money, or young men in families, never registered anywhere, but just waited in hopes of their old job waking up again. All these were factors which agitated against any even approximate number of unemployed being arrived at, and for his part, Mr. Ainey said, he would not attempt to give any.

Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labor, agreed with Mr. Ainey in his opinion that the labor situation was bad. That it would probably grow

### TORONTO CONSIDERS RELIEF MEASURES

Mayor Church, of Toronto, has forwarded a memorandum to the Board of Control outlining a programme for unemployment relief during the coming winter. "The city departments and outside boards have been requested to prepare a statement showing what relief works can be undertaken, and as to conditions of labor and rate of wages," he says. He has been in communication with the Federal Government regarding the securing of four additional shipbuilding orders, also in connection with going on with the post office, drill hall, customs house, harbor improvement, and bridges to the island. He communicated with the immigration and labor departments as to further regulating immigration and preventing Toronto being a dumping ground for labor, and also suggests advertisements in the papers warning people not to come here for employment or relief.

He makes a number of further recommendations for soldiers. If work cannot be got for them, they should be given some deferred pay by the Government. He suggests that the city, during the fall and winter embark on the building of 1,000 cheap houses for rent and selling purposes. Relief should be given from only one agency, instead of several, an effort should be made to have a start made on the Hydro Radials.

"I would recommend a meeting of the Board of Control and other public bodies be held on Tuesday, August 9th, at 2:30 p.m. to form a citizens' organization," he concluded.

### DEPUTATION TO HYDRO COMMISSION

John Flett, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, led the deputation before the Hydro Commission which included delegates from all the trades represented in the big canal work. The men were on hand for their interview, and were kept waiting for almost an hour. This made them impatient, and some of them were actually talking of walking away without seeing the commission, when they were summoned into the board room. Mr. Flett made a suggestion that the press be admitted, but Sir Adam Beck blandly replied, "Oh, we've got along very well without them before. Let them wait and we'll see them afterwards."

"We made it plain," said Mr. Flett, after the conference, "that while we regretted the laying off of 3,000 men as adding to the great army of idle men at this time, we were not protesting against that. It is the commission's business whether it lays off 1 or 1,000. But we did object to the men laid off being described as slackers and run-runners. That means that means that every man who is laid off is being reflected on in an ugly way, whether he deserves it or not."

"And we objected strongly to the suggestion of a wage cut of 30 per cent, for that is what a reduction down to 35 cents an hour would mean. We pointed out that prices of perishable goods such as butter and eggs were going up again, while rents, fuel, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., are still high. They quoted wages paid to labor in Niagara Falls, N.Y., as being lower than on our job but we were able to show that the cost of living is much lower than on this side of the line. Matches, for instance, are six cents a box over there and 15 cents here. And we told them that labor did not want to be treated as a commodity to be bought on a level with hogs."

"The men also demanded of the commission whether it proposed to make the wage cut operative on the foremen as well as the mechanics and laborers. And they further remonstrated the commission that only last spring the members of the legislature voted themselves a salary increase on the basis of the increased cost of living. The hydro, contended Mr. Flett, "is to pay high prices for its material. There had been little reduction there. The dominion government had taxed it for its machinery. Are the burdens of all to be placed on labor?" he asked. "We do not want to be made the goat."

Sir Adam suggested that living costs had greatly dropped, and in fact the great drop in the price of potatoes in a year. He suggested the basis of the McAdoo award which called for a 12 per cent. wage cut.

"This is not a railway job, it is a construction job," replied Mr. Flett.

### LONDON REPORTS ON THE SITUATION

The record number of 700 veterans are receiving treatment through the D. S. C. R. in this district, Col. E. G. Shannon, executive head of the London district, announced to the Free Press Saturday. Westminster Hospital, with 415 patients, is nearly filled now, while Byron Sanatorium is caring for between 170 and 180. The remainder of the 700 are scattered in smaller hospitals at Guelph, Kitchener and other centres, and 35 are being attended at their homes.

Unemployment is the greatest problem before the department at the present time, according to the colonel, who states that it is becoming increasingly difficult to place returned men once they are discharged from hospital. At the present time of the year, when conditions ought to be quite favourable, it has been found impossible to find work for a number of men, many of whom are quite fit. The outlook for the coming winter months is therefore not very bright.

"Service men who are disabled are the first for whom employment is sought, as the others can often find work without assistance," said the colonel. "There was a time when it was possible to get employment for the partially disabled as well as the physically fit. But not for many months now have we been able to meet the demand for work and this forms the problem that is working us now."

Word has been received from Ottawa that the chaplain services at Westminster and Byron will be dispensed with on August 31 and that the ministerial care of the men in these two institutions will be taken care of by the ministers of the city. The latter took objection to this arrangement when it was first proposed, some weeks ago, and petitioned the heads of the various denominations to appeal against what was termed an unjust order. Since the petition was forwarded with a view to anticipating such action being taken it is deemed unlikely that the order will be rescinded at this date. The Ministerial Alliance will probably be obliged to take over the chaplain services at an early date.

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### ST. JOHN SCOWMEN IN DISPUTE

The dispute between the Scowmen's Union of St. John and the local shippers still remains at a deadlock. One of the shippers said that they had offered the union fifty cents an hour, with a minimum pay of two hours and a nine-hour day. He said that this offer had been refused. The difference was on the question of whether the wages should be paid by the day or by the hour. Under the day scheme an hour's work would entitle the men to a quarter of a day's pay. He said that the shippers were willing to agree to those conditions. The union offer, he said, was for an agreement calling for \$4.50 for a nine-hour day, but as this would include the quarter of a day's pay scheme it had been rejected by the shippers. He said that all the men necessary would be secured outside of the local union if the offer of the shippers was not accepted shortly.

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## HAWAIIAN LABOR MEN OPPOSE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE LABOR

Washington. Coolie importation for peonage on Hawaiian sugar plantations was given a severe blow here today when Hawaiian labor representatives, accompanied by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and fully-a dozen other labor representatives appeared before the House Committee on Immigration.

President Wright described plantation conditions and told how plantation workers had gone into government works because of better pay. He made it clear that with the establishment of suitable wage conditions the labor supply necessary to the handling of the sugar crop would be available. He added that if there then should be any shortage the Philippine Island would furnish the required number of workers.

The Honolulu Central Labor Union, it was testified, submitted to the sugar planters a proposal, or programme, for the relief and remedying of the labor situation in the Islands. This programme contained a diagnosis of the situation and a remedy therefor as follows: "DIAGNOSIS—We find that the plight in which the sugar industry finds itself to-day is due primarily to the lack of a proper understanding and co-operation between employer and employees. This results in the discouragement and antagonism of the workers which lowers their efficiency approximately 50 per cent. of the normal, and causes dissatisfaction and the consequent drifting away from the plantations of the laborers whose services are required to take off the crop. Extremely low wages and the impossibility of earning a living except at the lowest possible standard of subsistence prevents these living outside the plantations from taking plantation jobs, though there are probably enough unemployed and temporarily employed who would be willing to fill the jobs if the conditions were such that there was any inducement offered.

"REMEDY—Follow the approved industrial methods and endeavor to increase the efficiency of your employees by effecting a right understanding with them. Recognize the principle of collective bargaining and signify your willingness to meet with representatives of your employees in a conference which we will arrange and to which we, as representatives of the Central Labor Council will be present as the third party acting as mediators. We will guarantee that if this is done in the right spirit of cooperation on your part it will be met in the same spirit by our employees and an agreement reached whereby you will gain the friendship of your men and increase their efficiency to normal. As one of the chief matters to be considered at such a conference we suggest the establishment of a new wage scale based upon the cost of living, details as to flexibility and determining factors to be worked out later.

"If this increased efficiency does not then relieve your shortage, and the return of workers drawn back to plantation life by incentives offered, still falls short of your requirements, we believe that plenty of new labor can be recruited in the Philippines, with the co-operation of the Filipino labor commission.

Chairman Albert Johnson, conducting the hearing, made what labor representatives declared to be a studied effort to tamper with President Wright and to discredit his testimony, but to no avail. At the conclusion of the day's testimony Chairman Johnson was obliged to compliment the labor men upon the fairness of his testimony.

Under the terms of the coolie importation bill, the subject of the hearing, it would be possible to import approximately 50,000 Chinese coolies to Hawaii upon proclamation that an emergency exists requiring such labor. The coolies would be brought to the islands in bond and would remain in a state of peonage in the islands.

It is announced that the American Federation of Labor and affiliated bodies will continue a vigorous fight on the bill, officially known as H. J. Resolution 171, and that a number of labor representatives will testify before the committee, objecting at every step to peonage legislation, letting down the bars to coolie importation.

## ORGANIZE THE FARM WORKER?

Will the effort to standardize the wages of farm labor in Saskatchewan have the ultimate result of forcing this class of labor to organize, asks the Regina despatch of the Montreal Star. The suggestion is not beyond the bounds of possibility and it follows the announcement that henceforth farm help in Saskatchewan will be paid \$60 a month until the harvesting season and at the rate of \$4.00 per day during that period. The scheme to standardize harvesters' wages is one that has long been sought by the farmers themselves, but with the harvesting season about two weeks away difficulties in making the plan operative were seen. In former years harvesters have gone to work for the farmer prepared to offer the highest wages. Naturally the needs of some of the farmers have been more urgent than those of others with the result that the hiring of harvesters has become something of the nature of an auction sale. What will happen this year? The farmer will offer the harvesters the new wage but will this farmer's neighbor finding his grain ripening rapidly and unable to secure a sufficient supply of help, be prepared to stand by and see his chances of a good crop disappear? The answer will be given in about a month from now.

With the advent of 20,000 harvesters the Provincial Government is even now going into the unemployment question; for as has been the case in other years many of these men will remain in the Province after the work in the fields has ended. The Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor is now making a survey of the situation for in many quarters there is a fear that the coming winter may bring distress to the urban centres of the Province. With a good crop and good prices would have the effect of reducing unemployment, neither are yet assured.

One of the most serious matters with which the employment officials have to contend with is the problem of the man who refuses to accept the going farm wage and, according to the Provincial Government, "efforts will be made through the employment service to keep a record of this class of individual in order that he may be properly dealt with when he applies for help next winter."

## Firefighters' International Chief Visits Ottawa

International President Fred Baer, of the Firefighters is visiting Ottawa this week and is attending the Provincial Conference of Firefighters, gathered from all sections of Ontario, meeting at the Windsor Hotel in the Capital City for three days. The majority of the representatives are affiliated with the International and this gathering is expected to result in a general affiliation, through an agreement of "mutual advancement."

## HARVEST LABOR MOVEMENT

The movement of the great army of farm labor for the harvest fields will soon be upon us, and we read with satisfaction of improved methods of mobilization of this force which the provincial labor bureaus have set in operation for the season and which it is to be hoped will give the full advantages planned.

Statistics which Professor D. D. Lesolier has compiled in the northwestern states and which he will purchase for Saskatchewan this year are interesting as showing the composition of the army of harvesters in the grainfields on both sides of the line. A census of 13,757 harvest laborers taken in the United States prairies shows that no fewer than 4,762 were drawn from the ranks of general labor and 2,192 were classed as mechanics and with some 1,400 drawn from stores, offices and colleges. Regular farm laborers numbered only 2,260. It is the concern of the bureaus of labor to place all this help as effectively and expeditiously as possible, for it is pointed out that serious loss of time and money happens to the laborers by faulty arrangements and faulty intelligence.

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