

Representation

'TAKE THE PROFIT OUT OF WAR'

By Wm. H. JOHNSTON, President International Association of Machinists

As a single group in the United States it may be said to have arisen in the midst of the International Association of Machinists. You all remember the famous Resolution No. 213 upon the organized metal workers and related crafts of all nations to effect an agreement for concerted action against the forces which are to be used for war.

KANSAS LABOR LEADERS TO CONTEST ACT

When it comes to his opinions upon the proposed act, the supreme court will hear oral arguments in case brought by Alexander Howat and other organized labor leaders in Kansas held on contempt proceedings by the courts of that state.

ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM IS PRESENTED

FEDERAL CABINET GIVE COURTEOUS HEARING

Organized labor presented its legislative program to the Government, through the medium of a delegation of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The delegation was received by Premier King and members of the Cabinet in the Prime Minister's office, and about two hours was consumed in going through the fairly exhaustive program prepared.

Items of Interest from Overseas

POPULAR 'SIEGE' - The Poplar Guards were imprisoned in the Council Chamber from 11:30 p.m. on Monday to 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday morning. This was done by some 100 of the unemployed.

WINNIPEG LABOR SITUATION IMPROVING

NOVA SCOTIA EXECUTIVE MEETING

The labor situation in Winnipeg, according to Mayor Edward Parnell, in a statement. Numerous men receiving relief have found employment in the last few weeks and the mayor expressed the belief that unemployment in Winnipeg has passed the peak and is now on the downward slope.

WORKERS WIN

Trade union recognition was won by the lock-out most slaughterers in England (London). Thanks to the sympathetic strike of pickers and humpers at the Smithfield meat market and the transport workers associated with the market, the Ministry of Labor got busy.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE SITUATION

REUTER'S CAPE TOWN CORRESPONDENT

Reuter's Cape Town correspondent cables that the deadlock in the Rand mines' strike was debated in the house of assembly of the Union of South Africa. General Hertzog, the Nationalist leader, moved a resolution for the appointment of a select committee with a view to effecting a permanent settlement of the strike by arbitration.

OFFICIAL RESIGNATIONS

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent cables that Immigration Superintendent Gullett, a recent appointee of the Commonwealth Government, has resigned in "order to protest against the hopeless manner in which the federal government is handling immigration."

ONTARIO LABOR MEMBER IN FIGHTING SPEECH

THE SENIOR LABOR MEMBER FOR RIVERDALE

The Ontario Labor member for Riverdale, Sergt.-Major McNamara, held the floor for an hour at the House of Commons. He called upon the Government to permit the sale of a "palatable beer" if it also made a vigorous appeal to the Labor group, and charged that party with abandoning the platform laid down by the last provincial election.

FEDERAL LABOR MINISTER AT TORONTO

Hon. James Murrdoch, Federal Labor Minister, faced a turbulent audience of unemployed in the Labor Temple when he appeared at their invitation to explain what the Federal government had done and was doing to do to relieve unemployment in Ontario.

NEW BRUNSWICK LABOR MAY LINK WITH FARMERS

The possibility of a union for political purposes between organized labor and the United Farmers of New Brunswick has been organized by the action of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor, as part of the proposed readjustment of wages, as follows:—For the new shoe operatives of the second ballot on the proposed readjustment of wages, as follows:—For the new shoe operatives of the second ballot on the proposed readjustment of wages, as follows:—

Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press



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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

DO NOT PERMIT ANY ONE TO DISORGANIZE YOU!

Practically every one of the many thousands of bakery workers belonging to our organization know why they have obtained membership in the same, having come to the realization that labor organizations are the most efficient to attain the ends for which we all are striving.

For quite some time, however, the capitalistic interests in the entire country and every institution that they control, have been engaged in an intensive and aggressive endeavor to again wrest from the unions that which they have gained in the past.

The manner in which the public mind is being poisoned against the unions is in evidence everywhere. But it is that which is not in evidence in the open with which we desire to deal here.

At all times there exist differences of opinion among men and women organized in groups. And this is a sign of healthy growth. It is the very difference of opinion working for good in the long run that these undercover scoundrels are trying to turn into a channel that will help them in their work of weakening the unions from within.

Repeatedly we have had occasion in the past to warn against the work of these scoundrels. It is not because that it is something new that we deal with it here today. It is because that there was never a time when it was so important as it is today that the membership of our organization should present an unbroken front to the enemy that is trying to drive us back, and, if possible, stamp out our organization entirely.

We feel that we would not be true to the trust that our members have in their official publication if we did not issue this warning. We do not believe that our members should ever desist from criticising anything within the union that they believe needs it. But at this time every member should refuse to waste his energy on manufactured insinuations spread broadcast against the organization for no other purpose than to undermine and paralyze its activities.

The year which has just begun will be a fateful year for our labor organizations. All the political, financial and industrial power possessed by the employers is to be used in an attempt to crush the organized labor movement of the country. Our organization—according to all indications—will not be spared in this attempt and in the latter our employers will succeed just in proportion as there is disagreement and lack of unity among our membership.

In the present emergency, when the entire country is filled with unrest our labor organizations are the bulwarks of protection and construction and only those who are enemies of labor or misguided theorists will indulge in unwarranted attacks against our movement, which can result in nothing else but the division of our forces and in an unnecessary expenditure of energy and effort in needless factional fighting, paralyzing thereby the very instrument through which the workers hope to obtain economic freedom, social justice and liberty.

The employer of labor who opposes organization among his employees and who refuses to deal with them collectively through their accredited representatives and the destructionists within the ranks of labor, who seek to demoralize the latter's movement by undermining its activity and unity, are in the same class, enemies of working men and women, accomplishing the same destructive purposes, differing only in the methods they pursue.

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MINERS ARE VICTIMIZED. Indianapolis.—The reason why Alabama coal owners fought last year for the anti-union ship is shown by the following rates paid by the Tennessee coal, iron and railroad company before the strike and now: Picked mine coal, \$1.50 per ton; now, 72 cents. Bookman, \$5.16; now \$3.68. Book helper, \$4.02; now \$2.84. Truckman, \$5.16; now \$3.68. Machine mined coal, \$2 cents; now, 52 cents. A committee representing Miners' union No. 337, Wylam, Ala., writes to the United Mine Workers' Journal: "All other classes of labor has suffered the same reductions in and around the mines, notwithstanding the fact that the coal owners promised Governor Kirby that they would abide by the scale of wages that then existed until April 1, 1922. Kirby used the militia and state police to defeat us, and then when our officials put the question in his hands for him to settle, he ruled that none of our demands were just."

NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

From the September number of THE ROUND TABLE

I. Foreign Trade and Unemployment. The coal stoppage has had many evil effects. Among others it has served to hide the seriousness of the economic position of the British Isles, by making people attribute the state of our trade and unemployment to the shortage of coal. The coal stoppage undoubtedly made things much worse, and with the resumption of work things will get better. Other temporary causes, such as overstocking at high prices, are also disappearing and will be a further help. But our troubles are, in reality, much more deep-seated than this, and the more closely we look into the situation the more serious is the difficulty in the way of a return to full national prosperity.

Great Britain differs from every other country in the world as it depends, absolutely, for its existence on foreign trade. In no other way can it support a population of more than 40 millions on so small an area. It produces, for instance, about 60 per cent of its food supplies, and about 25 per cent of the raw material needed for its industries. These it has to obtain from abroad and it can only do so by sending exports worth which to pay for them. The position can be seen at a glance in the figures for 1913. In that year our total imports amounted to £768,000,000, of which £285,000,000 represent food stuffs, £209,000,000 raw materials, and £201,000,000 manufactured articles. Our exports on the other hand were £252,000,000 of which £113,000,000 was manufactured articles. The balance was made up by shipping freights and interest on capital invested abroad in the past.

Ever since the Tudor days it has been the case that England has derived its prosperity from foreign trade. There was always considerable trade between England and the Continent. But in Elizabeth's time a new field was opened: it was the era of exploration in which, for those times, great fortunes were made by somewhat dubious exploits on the Spanish Main. Later came the growing trade with the newly founded colonies in America. To that in the eighteenth century was added the immensely profitable trade with India and the East. And during the whole of the nineteenth century, after the industrial revolution, it was British manufacturers and traders who equipped the world with railways and machinery and sold the consumers abroad the cheap cotton and woollen goods made in the new industrial towns of the north. Not for nothing were the British known to Europe as a nation of shopkeepers.

It has only been possible by reason of this foreign trade for Britain to maintain the population she has done in these islands. Left to her own internal trade alone they would have starved or emigrated, as indeed immense numbers of them did. It is perfectly true that despite this foreign trade large masses of the people, both in rural England and in the industrial towns, were underpaid, and in consequence inadequately housed, fed and clothed. In some measure this was due to landlords and manufacturers taking too large a proportion of the proceeds of agriculture and industry for themselves and sold the consumers abroad the cheap goods. But it was partly also due to the fact that the demand for British products abroad was seldom sufficient to keep the whole population steadily employed at adequate wages for more than very short periods of time. The position would have been infinitely worse had it not been for our foreign trade.

In this was the state of affairs before the war, it is doubly true today. Partly owing to the increase in prices British imports for 1920 were £1,936,000,000 as opposed to £768,000,000 in 1913, and of these £767,000,000 was for food and £711,000,000 for raw materials—a truly enormous amount. Our exports the same year were only £1,335,000,000 leaving a deficit to be made up of "invisible exports" such as shipping freights of no less than £401,000,000. Moreover, we have now to export in order to obtain the same value of imports. Before the war, as we have seen, a considerable proportion of our imports were payments on account of interest on capital invested abroad previously and needed by exporters to pay for them. A great part of these investments were sold during the war to pay for foreign imports. If we want the same standard of living now we shall get it only by importing more.

Moreover, during the war the population as a whole greatly improved its standards of living. Orders were unlimited, there was a shortage of labour, Governments used their credit to buy without limit and almost regardless of price or cost the whole world was economically speaking, having a good time, wasting its substance in a war. If these wages and hours are to be maintained, it will only be by finding far goods at higher prices or at less cost of production to ourselves than we did before the war. But while the necessity for foreign trade is more insistent the difficulties in the way of securing it are infinitely more serious. European markets have largely disappeared. Every Government has stopped ordering and retrenching as hard as it can. The population of Europe is half reduced. Its resources are wasted. Enormous areas have been devastated. Great masses of people have died or been killed. The whole machinery of both agriculture and industry has been thrown out of gear. Russia, as a market, has been almost destroyed. The people therefore cannot buy, for they have nothing to buy, for they have nothing to buy with. They barely produce enough food for their own consumption, and certainly little over and above to exchange for other people's manufactures.

Then exchanges are bad. At the beginning of August the value of the £ in the United States was about 14s., which made it difficult for us to buy from the United States. Later came the growing trade with the newly founded colonies in America. To that in the eighteenth century was added the immensely profitable trade with India and the East. And during the whole of the nineteenth century, after the industrial revolution, it was British manufacturers and traders who equipped the world with railways and machinery and sold the consumers abroad the cheap cotton and woollen goods made in the new industrial towns of the north. Not for nothing were the British known to Europe as a nation of shopkeepers.

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year unemployment will be diminished. If my temporary help is very greatly diminished owing to the reaction from the unnatural depression of the past six months. But that in itself will not secure to us what we really need—full employment for the whole of our population at 1913 or 1920 wages and standards. And if it doesn't, then some relief it may be \$60,000, it may be \$1,000,000 of our people will be unemployed with disastrous results to themselves and the finances of the country, which in turn will have the effect of depressing all other wages. For emigration is no longer a solution. It may ease the situation in small measure. But the so-called countries of the world are closing their doors to immigration and in any case the numbers that can leave these islands and find absorption abroad in one year is comparatively small. The problem must be tackled at its real foundation or it will not be solved.

II.—The Conditions of Prosperity. These may seem gloomy forebodings. So they are. There is a gloom over the world now that there was in 1914 or any of the succeeding years of the war. It is better to face what is coming than to be unprepared to deal with it. And if we all face the economic problem, we can deal with it. But only at the price of sacrifice. The real barometer of British prosperity is the statistics of unemployment and the rates paid in the standard industries. It is no use having prosperous traders or high union wages, if only half our people are employed, or full employment if wages are at or below subsistence point. We need a nation fully employed at good wages and fair hours. We are that we are trying to make it that, however good the home trade may be, we cannot be prosperous and fully employed without an enormous foreign trade as well.

No where is foreign trade to be imported, but there tomorrow, as the optimists believe, in quantity sufficient to maintain our people. We cannot produce a whole variety of the articles which we now regard as necessary to civilized life, from fruit and the growth of mined in the British Isles. The home trade, of course, is important. It is of the two much more important than the foreign trade. The goal we are trying to make it that, however good the home trade may be, we cannot be prosperous and fully employed without an enormous foreign trade as well.

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to press dispatches from the Orient. It is stated that with the exception of a few minor agitators Japan did not know of such a thing as the labor movement of a western country before the war.

The labor movement in 1921," it is stated, "gained in speed and magnitude and questions of great consequence have cropped out that followed one another in quick succession, and 1922 carries with it in many places a feeling of uneasiness that there will be serious developments before the expiration of the year, especially for the great landlords."

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OUR NEW SERIAL

The Captives of the Kaid

By B. MARCHANT

Episodes of Previous Chapters.

Thirteen-year-old Lalla was the daughter of Squire Trevor of... The Kaid was frightened.

managed to find voice to ask, "What is it you have come to tell me... Hashem faced his accuser with eyes that almost started out of his head."

CHAPTER XXII

How the Kaid was Frightened.

At the residence of the Kaid of Islor, although quite three times the size of any other house in the village... CHAPTER XXIII

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Quick Service Right Prices Best Quality Co-Operative Printing Bureau 389 Cooper Street Ottawa

other he took stock of the place and his resources. He was reflecting on the situation, and how excessively awkward his own position would be if a dozen or so of the people in the village were to rush to the succor and relief of their chief.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The Congress executive issued the following circular to the Government... 1.—Three Annual Meetings of the International Labor Organization.

2.—Electoral and Franchise Act Amendments. (a) To provide for proportional representation in group constituencies...

THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

will hold a PUBLIC HEARING in the Board Room, Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto, on Wednesday, March 8th, at 8 p.m.

fect to the reforms incorporated in the report of the Special Advisory Committee on Prison Reform (1921)...

CANT-STRIKE ADVOCATES OPPOSE CLASS LEGISLATION

St. Paul, Minn.—Business men and statesmen—would-be's and make-believe's—applauded two state governors at the annual banquet of the St. Paul Lincoln club when they denounced "class legislation" and favored "can't-strike" laws.

DOMINION TO BE AN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY

Canada is coming to the front as an industrial country and its time will make a bid for the title of the world, said John S. McKinnon, past president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

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CANT-STRIKE LAWS ARE LESSON TO LABOR New York.—If labor is slow and ineffective, why this country-wide cry for "can't-strike" laws, asks Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Printed Comics That Act Ap. Adams, the famous cartoonist, produces his Acting-Pictures in a new way—different than that in which other comics are made. THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS has the exclusive right to distribute to its readers the Acting-Picture Machine. This machine is used to animate the funny pictures—makes them seem alive.



Industrial Review From Many Sources

TEN MORE SEATS

BY REDISTRIBUTION

The next house of commons, following redistribution, will consist of 245 members, according to census figures which will be available shortly. This will be an increase of ten members over the present representation. The figures are, however, still subject to revision and this applies particularly to the case of British Columbia. Representation in the next house, following a redistribution bill, will compare with the present house as follows:

Province	Next House	Present House
Quebec	65	65
Ontario	45	45
Manitoba	17	17
Saskatchewan	16	16
Alberta	16	16
British Columbia	14	14
Yukon	1	1
Total	245	235

These figures give the Maritime Provinces a decrease in representation of one member and the Prairie Provinces an increase of eleven members. The only province on the prairies of which there is much doubt is Saskatchewan. The population of Saskatchewan, as determined by the census of last summer, has not been totaled as yet, but the total is expected shortly and, it is understood, will give Saskatchewan a representation of 21 members instead of the present 16.

Ontario will lose one member. British Columbia, under present census figures, gains one member, but there is a possibility that first census will give the province another member. The unit of representation in the coming redistribution will be 30,000 and the representation of a province will be reached by dividing this number into its population. It is stipulated, however, that where the fraction over is more than one-half of the unit, the province will be entitled to another member. In the case of British Columbia, the fraction over is just under one-half of the unit, and there is a probability that revision of the census figures now under way will result in the province being entitled to another member.

The Yukon may lose its representation entirely following redistribution. Its population in the last census was only 4,162 as compared

OVERSEAS

REDUCTIONS FOR MINERS

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TRADE BOARDS

Mr. Layton—Do you contemplate eventually a comparatively few large Boards?—Yes.

Mallon, continuing, said the Trade Boards Advisory Committee suggested that with regard to the chairman, representative bodies of employers and workers should be asked to prepare a panel of persons possessing the necessary standing and expertise to be submitted to the Minister of Labor, and that the Minister should appoint from this panel after consultation with both sides of the Board.

ARMY ESTIMATES

Following on the announcement made by Sir Laming Worthington Evans in a speech at Chertsey that the Government was prepared to recommend a reduction in the army estimates of £1,500,000, instead of £2,000,000 as proposed in the 1922-23 budget, a statement was made by the Secretary of the Admiralty that the naval estimates for 1922-23 will be under £1,000,000, as against £1,500,000 for the current year.

BAKERY BUSINESS

It is announced that the Exeter Guardians are baking the bread for their own institutions. The clerk to the Exeter Guardians reported that six sacks of flour per week, costing £12 18s. 6d., produced 2,150 loaves of bread, thus reducing the cost of the 4 lb. loaf to 5s. 3d., compared with the retail price of 8s. in the city. There was a balance of £7 10s. 6d. on the overhead charges. Unfortunately the report we have seen does not give the overhead charges in any case this is a step in the right direction. If local public bodies can get to work producing what they need for their own establishments, they will be in a better position to deal with the needs of their people generally when greater powers for the public good are eventually granted to them.

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ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

on election day would result in many voters making excursion trips."

Mr. Motherwell objected that the tendency was to increase the number of holidays. "We must have time left for work," he said. Mr. Moore answered that there were only sixteen legal holidays in all the provinces except Quebec. "We have not yet reached the danger point," he added.

"I would be in favor of a holiday on the day following," interjected the Prime Minister. Amid laughter.

Mr. Draper pointed out that Dominion elections were only held once every four or five years and that a holiday under these circumstances would not entail much economic loss.

Mr. Robb cited that in Valleyfield, Que., the election day holiday had been in force for ten years, but that eventually the people petitioned to have the privilege cancelled.

That the holiday would impress citizens with a sense of their duty to vote was stated by Mr. Moore, who strongly expressed the opinion that such an opportunity should be provided.

In pressing the clause in the program to abolish forfeiture of election deposits the trades president declared that the forfeiture provision was a relic of the days when only rich men stood for the Commons. Mr. Moore did not want to see every "Tom Dick and Harry" running for office but thought that if a group of 50 or 100 citizens signed a man's nomination papers that this would be sufficient guarantee of his integrity.

"Forfeiture was quite a source of income last year," Mr. Motherwell remarked. "I can sympathize with you. I have lost deposits myself," he added.

Another point taken up by Mr. Moore was a request for the repeal of the famous "Hanna Order" preventing employees of the Canadian National Railways running for office unless they were willing to give up their positions. Canadian National Railway men were not civil servants. Mr. Moore contended that the Canadian National was a separate corporate entity and if the principle was carried to its logical conclusion any corporation could prevent its employees standing in an election. This was a curtailment of the rights of the people.

Mr. Moore pressed for the partial or total exclusion of Asiatics. He believed that one Asiatic to each 1,000 of the population of Canada would be a fair average.

Mr. King explained Japanese were only allowed in under certain strict regulations and asked if Mr. Moore would be satisfied if similar regulations were applied to the Chinese. The Prime Minister felt that students should be exempted. The exchange of ideas was valuable. Mr. Moore was in favor of admitting Asiatics who wished to attend schools or universities.

The delegation having asked for an amendment to the Criminal Code legalizing peaceful picketing. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, asked Mr. Moore to define the expression. Mr. Moore explained that by peaceful picketing was often defined as the right accorded to strikers to approach workers and explain why they were on strike. It had nothing to do with threats, violence or coercion. Decisions given lately in the courts had emphasized the necessity for the amendment suggested, he said.

The placing of a workers' representative on the board of management of nationally-owned railroads was urged, and also the creation of an independent tariff commission. In regard to this last request, Premier King remarked that, inasmuch as the tariff was a form of taxation, Parliament would never consent to permitting it to be under the control of a commission. He agreed that a commission might serve a useful purpose if acting to an advisory capacity.

The abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body suggested by the delegation, caused some humorous comment. Mr. Moore, with a glance at Hon. Hewitt Bostock, remarked that as there was only one Senator present, this subject could be discussed freely. "We won't make it retroactive," said Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

Dr. Beland questioned the feasibility of putting the suggestion into force. He did not know how the Senate could be changed from an appointive to an elective body, unless the Government waited until all the present senators died. He hastened to say that he did not want all the senators to succumb so that the complexion of the Upper Chamber could be changed.

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