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A National, Sane Labor Paper

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MONTHLY TRADE REVIEW

With the winter almost at an end, business in the Dominion continues to show little change worthy of note. In British Columbia, the coast section is said to be comparatively active, the interior dull, and the lumber industry throughout the Province doing a good business. The Prairie Provinces have bought more goods this season than last in all lines; they are now getting to a time of year when new crop prospects will be the controlling factor in trade. Ontario finds manufacturing and wholesale business very uneven. Western provinces better than in 1923, but the Eastern section of Canada hard to sell goods to. The same applies to Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, more favorable conditions in the lumber, fishing and coal and steel industries have not yet exerted an influence sufficient to stimulate general business, which continues to be quiet.

In the East, collections in many cases are not being well met. From Quebec west, they can be considered fair, current bills being comparatively well paid in the Prairie Provinces. To sum up, buying throughout the country has been for immediate requirements only, and credits have been extended with some care, so that, although general sales are not large and business cannot be called prosperous, the situation has not the weak features of recent years.

Maritime Provinces

Trade in general has been somewhat slow, due to the setback received earlier by the miners' strike in Cape Breton, and unfavorable lumbering weather. Both these conditions have improved, and the outlook for the spring months is encouraging. The coal miners have been back at work for some time, but have indicated that they are dissatisfied with the wage agreement which settled the strike, and it is hard to predict what the outcome will be. In the meantime, production is going on steadily and buying power is being given to the workers.

Due to the mild weather, logging operations were held up for some time, but later heavy falls of snow enabled operators to increase their activity, and the net result has been an exceptionally heavy cut in New Brunswick. The English market for lumber is dull and it is expected that most of the cut will be absorbed by the American market, where a good demand is in evidence. The outlook is promising. The market for farm products has been rather inactive during the past month, but potatoes are finding a ready market in Cuba at fair prices.

Recent advances in fish prices have not compensated for the low prices obtained last season, and unless there are indications of an exceptionally strong market in the future, it is probable that the fishing fleet will be reduced in number still further. Collections in the Maritime Provinces continue to be only fairly well met.

Quebec

Agricultural conditions are practically unchanged. The demand for hay has fallen off somewhat, but oats have been a little stronger. Business in the interior of the province is being hampered by the breaking up of the country roads.

Conditions in the manufacturing industry are uneven. Many plants are quiet. Orders have not yet come in freely enough to warrant a feeling of safety. This is believed to be a temporary condition and increased activity is looked for towards the opening of navigation.

Wholesale business is quiet. Retail buying is of the hand-to-mouth variety which characterizes the rest of the country, but in common with other sections of the Dominion, some optimism is noted regarding the spring trade.

Collections are reported to be fair, but some districts are making a poor showing.

Ontario

Heavy falls of snow benefitted the areas sown to fall wheat, but storms to some extent interfered with lumbering, and this season's cut is likely to be smaller than was expected. Feed is plentiful on the farms, and many farmers, instead of fattening cattle for sale, are turning their attention to milch cows, apparently seeing more profit in this end of the business.

Manufacturing industries as a whole are probably in a better position than they were a year ago, but very few are running at full capacity, and spring orders are slow in coming in. Dullness in the boot and shoe, woolen and agricultural implement industries is offset by increased activity in the automobile industry, and improvement in cotton lines, flour, paper and steel.

Wholesale business has been quiet for the past month, buying being for immediate needs only. With many shelves cleared by midwinter "sales," retail buying in many lines of goods may be expected to improve in the Spring.

Collections are still unsatisfactory, and, all through the Province, it is reported that renewals are the order in most cases.

Prairie Provinces

In the West, there is evidence of brighter business prospects. Bank clearings in every case show an increase over last year and wholesale and retail business is better than it was in 1923. The past winter has seen heavy snowfalls. The surface ground has been in a favorable condition to absorb much-needed moisture, and with an early spring in prospect, farmers should soon be on the land.

The past season's wheat crop has placed farmers in an improved position, but the continued low price will have the effect of keeping before them the advisability of diversifying their products as opportunity offers. Greater interest is being shown in dairy stock, and this should result in a gradual increase of such fodder crops as clover, alfalfa and corn. The increase in duty from 30 cents to 42 cents a bushel on wheat going to the United States is viewed with animosity, since it is believed that the old rate was effective in keeping out all wheat except the quantity absolutely necessary to the United States milling industry.

Western flour mills are operating at full capacity, chiefly for export, and their grain requirements will substantially exceed those of last year. Collections in the city districts are improving, current bills being quite well met, but the amount of old outstandings being reduced is disappointing. Business failures show a marked decline over 1923.

British Columbia

General business on the Pacific Coast may be said to have been fair in February, and to have improved during March. Collections are slow in the interior of the province, but are good near the coast. Bank clearings are increasing and retailers are optimistic regarding the spring trade.

The demand for lumber has been below expectations, and Japanese and Australian demand has fallen off somewhat during February and March. The Californian market also having been less active since the middle of February. Water borne trade with eastern ports provided the best business during February, with a promise of continuance through March. The United Kingdom continues to absorb a substantial amount of clear and long timbers. Recently, ocean freight rates to the Atlantic Coast via the Panama Canal, after being appreciably lower than rail rates, advanced, and

the course of shipments has a tendency to change. This increase has been an adverse factor in the lumber trade. While general reports on the lumber industry do not seem particularly optimistic, all the mills are busy and many of them are working two shifts.

Small catches of halibut, due to bad weather, have not given the fishermen much profit, in spite of steady prices. The herring catch has been satisfactory and the salmon market, with the exception of Sooke, has improved, although a substantial part of the 1923 pack remains unsold.

What the Workers Want

From the Workers' Point of View

(From The Daily Herald)

What the workers want, not in Britain only, but in all the countries of the world, may be summed up in two words—the same two words which the French use to express their demands. They want Reparations and Security.

The suffering and loss inflicted upon the inhabitants of the districts devastated by war did not approach in intensity those which the workers of this country have borne with marvelous patience during the past three years. If it is right that the former should be compensated, the latter can prove a far stronger claim.

Mr. Fred Bramley did well to remind the audience which listened to his address at the Cavendish Club last night of the Capital Levy imposed on the workers in 1921. They were induced, by promises that "better trade would follow reduced costs" to consent to wage cuts amounting to one thousand million pounds a year. Thus in three years they have contributed out of their own pockets as much as the well-to-do will be asked to give out of their abundance by the other Capital Levy.

To a very great extent, far greater than is generally understood, this vast reduction in the purchasing power of the masses of the nation has contributed to swell the number of our unemployed. Mr. Baldwin, who, because he reeled out some observations, familiar to every type in economics, is hailed by his kept Press as the first scientific student of the problem, did not mention this cause of unemployment in his

analysis. Has he failed to notice what happened in the United States? Even without this pointer, it must be apparent to every sincere investigator that to reduce the purchases of a People by one thousand millions a year must necessarily have a depressing influence on industry and trade.

These are the damages for which the workers want Reparations. Further, they want Security. It is the fear of being turned adrift which has converted so many of them to Socialism. They see that the Capitalist System has broken down. It cannot provide for the needs of the nation. As a method of organizing production and employing all available labor it is ineffective and obsolete.

Those who are comfortably situated have only lately begun to understand this. The workers could not fail to discover it, since they were the first to bear the consequences of the breakdown. For a time they did not realize what had happened. Now, every day, more and more of them are realizing it, and are resolving that we must make our way towards a different system, one which will give them the security they are determined to have.

This is the result of education. In spite of the obstacles put in its way, it has enlightened many minds. That is why we must counteract by leisure and by opportunities for culture and recreation what Mr. Bramley calls "the terrible monotony of modern history."

Here again is an evil of which the consequences are as yet only dimly suspected, even among the workers themselves. In a reconstructed society it will be guarded against as carefully as today we guard against accidents and infectious diseases.

AGITATORS WOULD SCRAP CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Canada is the world's greatest railroad owner. In the Canadian National, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways. Canada has invested hundreds of millions of dollars.

If that investment is to pay, traffic must go on East and West.

If Canada's protective tariff is reduced, traffic will flow North and South instead of East and West.

And then Canada's magnificent railway system might just as well be scrapped.

TAXES FROM CANADA'S CITIZENS PAID FOR CANADA'S RAILWAYS. PROTECT YOUR RAILWAYS BY PROTECTING YOUR TARIFF.

Will Protest the Sliding Scale

Building Trades Union to See Executive—Demand Fair Wages

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Montreal Local, announces a wage rate for the season of eighty cents an hour. This is an advance of five cents over last season's rate. The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal Local, also announces a wage rate of eighty cents. These prices have been submitted to the Builders' Exchange.

Protests against the low rates which are being paid to laborers in the east end of the city by certain contractors, were forthcoming from International union locals yesterday. "To my knowledge," J. O. Gagnon, business agent for the carpenters declared, "three or four contractors in the east end of the city are taking advantage of the labor situation to employ men at twenty cents an hour. This rate was offered to men to work on the repair of a school. They were asked to commence on Monday and the wage offered was twenty cents. Every building utility should have a fair wage clause in the contract, Mr. Gagnon said.

man working in the east end should work for ten cents an hour less than a man working in the west end."

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Tom Moore Sends Word to Meet

100 Delegates Here at Ont. Section, Canadian Labor Party

Hamilton, Ont.—Delegates from all over Ontario assembled at the Labor Temple this morning for the opening of the fifth annual convention of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party. When Miss Mary MacNab, member of the Executive Council for Hamilton and district, opened the convention, there were about 100 delegates seated.

Among those present were Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Centre Winnipeg; Mr. W. C. Good, M.P. for Brant County; Ald. Frank MacKay, London, Ont.; Mr. Jack MacDonald, Toronto, president of the Workers' Party; Mr. J. L. Counsell, K.C., city, representing the Fabian Society.

The following ladies were among the delegates: Mrs. L. McGarragh, Toronto, executive member; Mrs. John MacDonald, Toronto, Women's Labor League; Mrs. W. Burnard, London; Mrs. Rose Hodgson, Dundas; Mrs. L. M. Davenport, president of the East Hamilton Labor party; Mrs. Woods, East Hamilton; Miss Mary MacNab, Mrs. Alex Gilmore, London; Mrs. George Eddy, London; Mrs. E. Scharf, Toronto, and Mrs. A. Grandahl, Toronto.

Name Committees

The various committees were as follows: Resolutions—Rev. A. E. Smith, Toronto, convener; Ald. Frank MacKay, London; Arthur Mould, London; Ald. Sam Lawrence, city; Mrs. L. M. Davenport, city; Mrs. Florence Custance, Toronto; Mr. Joseph Corlett, London.

Credentials—Mr. John Young, Toronto; Mr. Walter Swift, Toronto, and Ald. John Colbert, London. Audit—Mr. R. Riley, city; Mr. Bert Purrey, city, and Mr. R. H. Cox, Toronto.

Tom Moore Can't Come

Tom Moore, resident of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, communicated his regrets at being unable to attend the convention. In his letter Mr. Moore mentioned that he was in Fredericton, N.B., attending a convention of the New Brunswick State Federation of Labor, which necessitated his presence at a conference with the Provincial Government. President Moore stated that he hoped that a thorough understanding and closer cooperation between the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Labor party would result from the Hamilton convention.

Miss Mary MacNab, in an appropriate address, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. After saying that she hoped the spirit of the late Allan Stedholme would descend upon the convention, the speaker asked that the delegates would observe good fellowship and brotherhood.

Greeted by Ald. Atchison

Ald. Charles I. Atchison, in behalf of the City Council, expressed the hope that the delegates' deliberations would be fruitful and profitable to the Ontario Labor movement.

President Humphrey S. Mitchell extended fraternal greetings from the Trades and Labor Council. Ald. Sam Lawrence and Mr. J. Roberts, president of the Labor Temple Association, also bade the delegates welcome, and wished the convention every success. "Be on the job and give the Labor movement the best you have in you, and fight for the united front against capitalism," declared Ald. Lawrence.

Tells of Body's History

Prior to declaring the convention duly opened, President Harry Kirwin gave an interesting sketch of the Ontario section of the C. L. P. since its inception in 1918 in Toronto. "Inside the folds of the C. L. P.," said Mr. Kirwin, "we have built a record of our biggest fights will be to educate the masses of thought and opinion." Ontario being the banner industrial Province, emphasized the speaker, should take the lead in building up the political labor movement in Canada, which movement at present was a vehicle suitable to take care of all making tremendous strides. "One of the trades unionists to interest themselves in political action in order that we may be able to build up a successful Labor party," said President Kirwin.

Urges Closest Bond

Addressing the convention, Mr. W. C. Good, M.P., for Brant County, said there was a section of the farm-

Canada a Prosperous Country

Canada—the wonder nation of the world—healthy, happy and prosperous, has just passed from the best year in its history to a new one which holds more in store for this great country even than its predecessor. Those who have an insight on the economic conditions of Canada; one year ago predicted that 1923 would shatter all past records for prosperity both in the agricultural and industrial world. This prophecy became a reality, even beyond the fondest hopes of those "prophets." Now these men predict an even greater prosperity for the farmer for the business man, for the manufacturer, for everybody, in 1924 than ever before. The prediction will become a truism, there is no doubt.

In Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island agriculture, manufacturing, forestry, mining, construction, fishing and trapping, the primary industries of Canada, have never known a greater growth. Pessimists, of whom there are many in Canada, will challenge this statement but they cannot challenge government figures, government reports. Figures do not lie.

During the year, just passed, Canada exported alone: "Lumber, \$82,000,000; Paper, \$79,600,000; Wheat Flour, \$60,000,000; Wood pulp, \$44,000,000; Animals and Meats, \$39,500,000; Fish, \$27,500,000." These figures were gathered from various government reports, and leading periodicals. They are authentic. Totalling the figures for just the primary exports of Canada, it is found that \$332,600,000 were paid into this country for those products which were shipped to other countries. In other words that amount, the largest in history, is in the hands of Canada's farmers, her miners, her fishermen and all others who were in some way responsible for producing the exported goods.

Much of this amount has gone back into businesses so that 1924 will be more prosperous than 1923. The money that was made during 1923 in Canada will aid in making 1924 more prosperous and the 1924 earnings will go on to make 1925 a banner year. Canada's great prosperity can only be followed by even greater prosperity in each succeeding year.

A farmer may argue his wheat crop has been poor—and possibly it has. It may have been a mighty poor year for certain individuals but listen to this: "Canada's wheat export alone for the 12 months, ending September 30, 1923, amounted to 225,746,861 bushels, valued at \$259,445,816, while for the same period in 1922 they were 160,637,898 bushels, valued at \$194,577,125." More than a 60 million bushel increase.

The foregoing figures show that while the individual farmer, here and there, may have had a poor wheat crop, the total wheat crop of Canada was the largest in history.

"Evidence given before the United States tariff commission shows American railway rates would carry a bushel of wheat 35 miles for one cent, while under the Canadian rate one bushel of wheat can be carried 66 miles for one cent. Thus Canadian producers save 44 per cent. over the American producer."

"Business in all mining camps in the north is booming." "Coal, which may be abandoned, is again full to capacity."

In both exports and imports the 1923 figures are considerably greater than those of 1922. The year's total trade is approximately \$28,000,000 ahead of 1922.

Pessimists, of which there are many in the Dominion, scoff when told of Canada's prosperity. Despite the pessimistic outlook of those who are not acquainted with the facts Canada will forge ahead by leaps and bounds, every indication shows. The pessimistic age through which we have passed will be replaced by the period of optimism this year. There can be no quibbling over facts and figures. They prove, beyond all doubt, that Canada is prosperous and that Canada's prosperity and growth is just in its infancy.

"Canadian commercial insolvencies (business failures) were less numerous during the year just passed, and smaller losses were involved than in the preceding year." Another indication of prosperity.

About 250,000 horsepower was added to Canada's development during 1923. Other projects planned or under construction will add 750,000 more.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics report shows that employment was more extensive in 1923 throughout the nation than in the two previous years.

A slight let-up during the first days of January was followed by an increase in jobs at the latter part of that month. Men will be steadily in demand in all industries until late in the year, if present conditions are any criterion.

What more convincing evidence could be produced that Canada and Canadians are prosperous? If anyone complains to you of the alleged great industrial depression that is sweeping Canada or the thousands of failures don't let them continue. Acquaint yourself with the facts. They prove prosperity.

Make it your business to "sell Canada" to Canadians. Farmers, business men and others have not had a "tough" year of it as the pessimistic propagandists would have you believe. The new year is already beginning its journey. You prosper with prosperous Canada.

ers desirous of divorcing the political movement from the industrial movement. "I am taking distinct issue with that group," said Mr. Good. "I have had an uphill fight to keep that view to the front among the farmers' organizations. I have been encouraged by what I have heard here (the convention) that there should be the closest bond between the industrial and political movements."

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Speaks

"The political movement must be attached and based on the industrial movement," said Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., for Centre Winnipeg, who followed Mr. Good. The speaker thought that what must be avoided in Canada with the political labor movement was the identification of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. "We must safeguard the movement by recognizing the exact situation as it prevails," he added. Applause followed when Mr. Woodsworth said the fullest affiliation with all industrial organizations was required.

In passing the speaker mentioned that the Progressive Party at Ottawa was by no means a unit. "Some of the Progressive members are fundamentally close to the Labor movement," he said. "Although Labor has only two representatives at Ottawa, by virtue of the support we get, we are stronger than is imagined."

LABOR PARTY REPORT

Dundas, Ont.—At the semi-monthly meeting, Friday, March 14th, of the local Labor Party, the members chosen as delegates to the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party Convention, which takes place in Hamilton, March 22nd and 23rd, were: Mrs. Rose Hodgson, president; Mr. Leslie Coldrey, secretary-treasurer; and Mr. Geo. Hodgson. Other members of the Party will likely represent their respective trade union organizations on this occasion, and Dundas will no doubt have a good showing of delegates at the convention. Mrs. Hodgson is a member of the Ontario Executive and will attend a special meeting of that body on Friday afternoon in Hamilton to prepare for the convention. After the Saturday afternoon session the Hamilton Labor members will entertain the delegates at a banquet, and on Sunday a mass meeting will be held at the Labor Temple, where prominent labor speakers will be heard.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

1. The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Congress.
3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1923

The Department of Labor has just issued statistics covering fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1923 and the report shows in a very clear way the number of fatalities that occur in the various industries.

The records of the Department show 1,396 fatalities as the result of industrial accidents in 1923 as compared with 1,128 in 1922. There were 16 deaths among Canadian workmen engaged in industry at points outside of Canada. The highest record, 508 fatalities, was in the Province of Ontario; British Columbia came next with 316; Quebec had 184; Nova Scotia 111; Alberta 81; Saskatchewan 72; New Brunswick 57; Manitoba 56; Prince Edward Island 9; and for the Yukon district and Northwest territory only one was reported. In the quarters ending August and December the record was higher than for the first and second quarter of the year, the highest record being shown in the last quarter with 371 deaths reported which was but one more than in the previous quarter.

There were 367 deaths, or 26.2 per cent. of the total fatalities reported for 1923, in the transportation and public utilities group. In 1922, 319 deaths or 28.6 per cent. of the total industrial fatalities were reported in this group. Of the 367 deaths, 165 or 11.7 per cent. occurred in the steam railway service and 100 or 7.2 per cent. in water transportation. There were 97 deaths in the steam railway service through being struck by, run over, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 28 were due to derailments and collisions, and 24 to falls from cars and engines. On a basis of 155,887 employees in the steam railway service in 1922 as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the figures show a fatality record of slightly over one per thousand employees while in 1922 the record of 143 deaths was slightly below that ratio. (Maintenance-of-way men and car inspectors are included in the steam railway figures for 1923, but railway carpenters and car repairers in railway shops and on trains are included in the iron, steel and products section of the "Manufacturing" group, there being 14 of these workmen reported.) In the manufacturing group there were 196 deaths, this being 14 per cent. of the total reported as compared with 164 in the previous year, machinery and its parts accounting for 54 deaths and electricity for 15. In mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying there were 187 deaths, or 33.5 per cent. of the total fatalities reported, of which 113 were in the coal mining industry, falls of rock, stone, etc., and cave-ins accounting for 48. There were 35 deaths in this group due to explosions, 33 fatalities being recorded as due to an explosion at a mine in Cumberland, B. C., on February 8; 19 deaths were caused by mine and quarry cars. In the logging industry 193 fatalities or 14.8 per cent. of the total fatalities were reported, falling trees, branches, etc., being responsible for 78 and drownings for 39 in this group. In agriculture the fatalities reported numbered 129, or 9.2 per cent. of the total fatalities reported, 46 being due to horses kicking, bolting, etc., and 9 to being gored by bulls. The record of all the industries shows 90 deaths due to machinery and its parts, 55 to hoisting apparatus, 206 to dangerous substances among which are included steam escapes, boiler explosions and compressed air, 16; explosive substances 84; electricity 42; and gas, fumes, etc., 25. There were 218 deaths due to falling objects, 180 due to falls of persons, 147 to drowning, 66 were caused by animals, and 54 occurred while handling objects.

Compensation Act Revision Promised

Premier Agrees That Modifications Will be Made in Proposed Amendments

The Workmen's Compensation Act amendment bill, now before the Ontario legislature, will be revised before it is further proceeded with with a view to eliminating the objections which organized labor has taken to the measure in its present form.

Such was the understanding, reached at a conference between Premier Ferguson and a large and representative labor delegation at Queen's Park yesterday afternoon. Premier Ferguson gave no intimation of what modification might be made in the bill, but requested the delegation to submit their representations in writing, that they might receive the attention of the cabinet.

This suggestion was followed at a meeting last night of the trades and labor council, when 17 specific objections were drawn up for submission to the cabinet.

Tends Towards Contest
Organized labor objects to the amendment bill on the ground that it tends to introduce a system of contest into the Compensation Board. Fred Bancroft, spokesman for the delegation, told the prime minister, He referred particularly to the clause providing for appointment of a board of review, and for legal representatives. The spirit of the original act had been that all compensation should be automatic and without contest, he stated.

There is no thought of encouraging the litigious side; quite the contrary," Premier Ferguson gave assurance. He explained that legal representatives were not required in large urban centres, but that workmen in sparsely settled districts might benefit by their appointment. As regards the creation of a board of review, he pointed out that at the present time, in cases of appeal, Chairman Price of the Compensation Board was required to review his own decisions. It was desired to eliminate this, and also, thereby, to lighten the duties of the chairman, which had become extremely onerous of late years. "I want to get away from the air of compensation board grievances in the legislature," Mr. Ferguson stated.

Changes Suggested
Mr. Bancroft suggested that the act be left unchanged at the present time, but that one official of the compensation board be delegated to take charge of all complaints and appeals.

Another delegate took exception to the fact that the employers' representative to be appointed, would have power to appeal from any award of the board, at any time. Those on the delegation included Fred Bancroft, who acted as spokesman; L. L. Pelletier, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; J. Noble, electrical workers; James A. Sullivan, Trades and Labor Congress; A. R. Mosher, railroad employees; T. J. Coughlin, railway trainmen; Jas. Simpson, Toronto district labor council; Peter Heenan, M.P., locomotive engineers; Harry Kirwin, international machinists; Francis T. Deigan, typographical union; W. J. McPherson, railway employees; W. G. Powlesland, blacksmiths; J. L. Gillanders, carpenters; John W. Bruce, plumbers and steamfitters; S. R. Richardson, plumbers and steamfitters; John A. Flett, American Federation of Labor; Wm. Varley, Toronto building trades council; T. L. H. McGuire, railroad trainmen.

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Raise Some Salaries

At last night's meeting the constitution of the council was changed to permit an increase in the salary of some of the officers. The salaries of the two secretaries are advanced from \$30 to \$40 a quarter. The tyler and bookkeeper's salaries are increased from \$5 to \$7 a month.

A letter from the secretary of the Overseas office announced that the Trades and Labor Council's protest against continued immigration had been received and would be forwarded to Premier Ramsay MacDonald. Delegate Loane said that the protest had appeared in most of the English papers.

Delegate Manse had been reappointed as Labor's delegate to the Federation for Community Service.

At a meeting of the Labor Political Representation Association there was a good deal of discussion on the possibility of broadening the proceedings in the Dominion House of Commons.

P. Pearson was elected to replace A. Fluke on the legislature committee.

Delegates Cook and Cox have been appointed to meet the provincial secretary to discuss the advisability of building the boys' home at Bowmanville.

The report of the Labor Day committee was adopted.

Conventions Here Series of Labor

Railwaymen From All Parts of Canada Meeting Next Week

Montreal, Que.—Railwaymen from all parts of Canada will assemble in Montreal next week for the most notable series of railway conventions held in this city for some years. Commencing Sunday four conventions will be held in succession.

On Sunday afternoon an "amalgamation" conference will be held to promote the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway unions into one industrial union with one general Executive Board representative of all.

On Monday morning, delegates representing 35,000 rail shopmen comprising Division Four, Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Montreal for the first time in the history of the Division. This convention will last for one week. Immediately following its termination, the Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation and the Canadian National System Federation will hold conventions simultaneously.

The conference on Amalgamation will be held at 228 St. Catharines street west, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. It will be attended by representatives of the shop crafts and by representatives of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Plans will be discussed for the promotion of the amalgamation project.

Division Four convention, which ranks as the most important railway union event to be held in the city this year, will bring to Montreal some 200 delegates representing some 35,000 rail shopmen on Canadian lines. It will be held in the Royal Bank Chambers, corner of St. James and Notre Dame street west. Already credentials have been received at the offices of Division Four, Corporation Building, from 129 delegates. Wages and working conditions are among the chief matters which will be discussed.

Prominent international union leaders will be present at the convention and at the Division-Four Executive meeting which will precede it. That executive meeting will be held on Saturday in the offices of the Division in Corporation Building and members of the executive present will include:

B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Association of Machinists; E. J. Evans, board member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; W. R. Rogers, W. Lester, George E. Wright and C. E. Shaw, and W. A. McGuire, machinists; Geo. F. Chadburn, Joseph K. Hall, K. C. McCutcheon, boiler makers; F. Harrison, F. Dinardo, and J. Barnet, blacksmiths; Frank McKenna, Joseph Corbett, L. McKinnon, F. J. Cullum, and Z. Tardif, railway carmen; P. A. Jardin, A. L. Taylor, F. Mackintosh, electrical workers; S. J. Irwin, J. H. Roberts and T. G. Sykes, pipe fitters and sheet metal workers, with R. J. Tallon, president, and Charles Dickie, secretary of Division Four; Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will also be present.

The convention will be welcomed to the city on Monday by the Mayor of Montreal, by J. T. Foster, president of Montreal Trades and Labor Council; Frederick Harrison, chairman of the Local Council of the C. N. R. System Federation, Central Region and J. E. McGovern, chairman of the Local Council, C. P. R. System Federation, Canadian Pacific Railway Federated Trades.

The Executive of District No. 2, International Association of Machinists, sat throughout Thursday and Friday in preparation for Division lists, sat throughout Thursday and Friday convention, and for routine matters connected with the district. The Boiler Makers and Helpers and Iron Ship Builders of America, District 30, also formulated at their convention which opened in the city on Thursday, resolutions for submission to Division Four convention.

Building Trades New Wage Scale

It is Likely That All Will Ask Increases

Hamilton.—Practically all of the building trades have held meetings to decide on what wages will be asked for at the expiration of the agreement at present existing. Without exception, every union in this industry will ask for increases and no great difficulty is anticipated in the negotiations. No definite statement has been made as to what the various unions will ask for, the officials being very reticent with this information.

Men Leaving Hamilton

Officers of the building trades claim that one of the determining factors in the forthcoming meeting with the contractors will be the fact that many workers in their trades have left this city. They admit that many have come to Hamilton who follow the building trades, but it is claimed that the influx does not cope with the number leaving.

Demand Will be Fair

It is said that some of the building trades are not compensated to the same extent as their fellow-workers in neighboring towns and cities, and it will be the purpose of the unions to arrive at a more equitable settlement on the scale of

wages to be negotiated next May. The men's demands are not likely to be made public for a few weeks yet. One of the pleasing features that is noted, when discussions are heard on these matters, is the lack of strike talk. The business agents of the unions involved claim that what they will ask for is fair and based on wages in existence in cities close to Hamilton.

Apprentices' Needs

Another phase of the negotiations is the likelihood that provisions will be made for apprentices, so that they may be taken into all building trades and receive the proper training that will equip them to become skilled mechanics in the trade of has been much neglected for the last few years and has been given much discussion, recently, by the contractors and the unions alike.

No Appointment Yet

Mr. J. Brown, M. P., And a High Scottish Office

It is officially stated that no appointment has yet been made to the office of High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in connection with which the name of Mr. James Brown, M. P., has been mentioned.

Certain legal points, it is understood, have arisen as to the question of the appointment of a Commoner to the office, which has hitherto been filled by a Peer.

The difficulties are now being investigated, and there is reason to believe it will be found that there is no obstacle in the way of the appointment of Mr. Brown.

Street Car Men Are Not Satisfied

Employees Not All Pleased With Working Conditions, Although Officers Discuss Question

Toronto.—Officers of the Toronto Street Railwaymen's Union declined to discuss what their request or policy would be when their representatives meet the Transportation Commission at an early date to discuss the terms of a new agreement. The agreement expires on March 31.

A trip on the cars, however, revealed the fact that among the motormen and conductors there is a general talk of coming to a showdown about general working conditions.

One man who was seen at one of the barns, said: "Have we a grievance? I should say we have, enough to fill a basket that mother carried in the old days, and while I am not talking too loud just now, when the proper time comes I won't be the only one to talk."

"What do you think of the schedules under which the cars are run?"

"What do I think of them? Why, man, we have no schedules."

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OUR HOME PAGE



HOME COOKING

HOT-FOOT

Take two pounds of neck of beef, put it into a saucepan, cover with water, and allow to come to the boil; take off the scum as it rises. Allow to simmer for one hour, then add two onions and one carrot (peeled), and cut up small a blade of mace; add salt and pepper to taste. Allow to simmer for another forty-five minutes, then thicken the sauce with flour, and serve hot.

Breakfast Barometer

Inquirer:—Yes, the old folks say that bubbles foretell the weather. When sugar is put in tea or coffee, if the tiny bubbles rising stay in a cluster in the centre of the cup, the weather will be fine and quiet. If they fasten themselves to the sides of the cup, rain and storms are likely. If the bubbles spread themselves over the surface of the coffee the weather will be unchangeable.

Peach Stains

Mother: Wet the peach stains with clear cold water, rub on cream of Tartar and place in the sunshine to dry. Then send to the laundry as usual.

It is a good plan to pour clear boiling water through any linen that has been stained with apple or other fruit, before putting it into soapsuds. Hold the spots over a basin or soup plate and pour the water in a small stream from the kettle. This almost invariably removes the stain. If it has dried in you may require to pour the boiling water through far longer.

Meat Sauces

The general rule for meat sauces is to use one-half ounce of flour and one-half ounce of margarine to each half-pint of meat stock. Remember to melt the margarine over water, and then work in the flour, cooking both well before adding the stock. And be sure the stock is warm, and not cold or boiling, for a good, smooth sauce.

For a white sauce you can use a milk-and-water mixture, adding a "nut" of butter to the sauce again after it is made and about to be served.

A thin sauce can be thickened by quick boiling. This is better than adding more flour to thicken it, as the additional flour may not get properly cooked.

Our Needlework Corner

Strong Trimming

Mothers usually have more or less trouble in finding a strong trimming for children's wash dresses and underwear. Rick-rack braid answers the purpose in many ways, either put on plain or combined with crocheted. A simple way to use it is to turn the edge of the goods once and sew rick-rack braid on the under side, so that only half shows above the turned edge, or you can have all the points of the braid on one side placed above the hem on the right side of the goods with the other points on the braid showing below the edge of the goods. Stitch the points down at the top and also stitch at the edge of the goods.

To make the rick-rack and crocheted heading use No. 20 or 30 mercerized crocheted cotton. Make a chain of seven or eight and fasten with single crochets in each point twice, about one-eighth inch deep. Do this on both sides of the rick-rack braid.

To make very fine trimming for baby clothes, the narrowest rick-rack braid should be used. For the crocheted work use No. 30 cotton thread and crocheted double; that is, throw your thread over the hook once, fasten to the point and draw through. Row now have three stitches on the book. Draw the thread through two, throw thread over hook and fasten in next point; draw thread through two stitches; there are now three stitches on hook; draw thread through all three, chain five and continue as before to end rick-rack. For insertion, crochets on both sides the same as described for one side.—Washington Star.

NEWSY BRIEFS

Sometimes a man misleads people by being honest with them.

A rolling sugar barrel gathers many profits.

There are times when a rounder finds it difficult to square himself.

The average man believes in future punishment—for his neighbor.

Hunger is sure to come to those who sit down and wait.

In these days of meat scarcity the wolf is afraid to come to the door.

It's better to hustle for a dollar than it is to indulge in a pipe dream of a million.

Consumers would be glad to shed a few profiteers.

The average woman is shy—when it comes to telling her age.

Unless a man is generous he is seldom just.

May Be a Coal Strike in Alberta

Coal Miners Dissatisfied With Conditions

Calgary.—Negotiations between officials of District 18 of the U. M. W. of America and the Western Canada Operators' Association, which have been going on since February 25, were definitely broken off, the sub-committees formed at the suggestion of the miners being unable to come to an agreement for a new contract.

The miners' delegates left Calgary to report to their respective locals and to prepare for a strike on April 1.

Wm. Sherman, president of the District 18, when interviewed after adjournment, would make no statement other than that the miners had failed to make a contract on the basis of that made at the International convention and would strike on April 1.

P. M. Young, commissioner of the operators' association, stated that the operators had put forth all the arguments that they possibly could to try and convince the miners it would be to their advantage to meet them in an agreement, but that the miners had made up their minds that they would have a three-year agreement at the present rate of wages or nothing.

Operators and miners both stated that when the meeting started the miners at once stated they had presented their demands and that they were final. One of the operators asked if that meant they would not even consider a one year or a two year agreement, replied that it was three years the miners wanted and nothing else would suffice.

Labor Asks Privilege Given to Protestants

Quebec Workers Base Their Claim on Recent Amendment to Municipal Act

Quebec.—After a lengthy discussion at its regular meeting, the Central Council of Trade and Labor of the National Union has decided to ask from the Legislature at its next session that provision be made for the election of a Labor representative in the City Council of Quebec, under the same terms as those offered recently to the Protestant minority.

This would mean that in the event of no Labor candidates being returned in the municipal elections, a by-election would be held a month later to assure representation.

The claim made by the members of the union was that the move made by the Legislature was one leading to proportional representation, which had always been favored by the national unions, and it was suggested that if the Government did not want to accept that principle in general at least the same advantage might be given to Labor men to elect a candidate of their own choice at large.

Longshoremen Cut Working Ranks

Too Many Men for All to Make Living—Fifty-Eight Men Struck Off List

Victoria, B.C.—Clerks, carpenters, plumbers and men recruited from many other professions and trades fought to retain their status as longshoremen at a meeting of the newly formed Transport Workers' Association held recently. Fifty-eight men lost in the weeding-out process after

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heated arguments on their ability to do the heavy manual labor longshoremen are called upon to perform. When the strike was declared about six months ago by the old longshoremen's union, there was a rush of men anxious to secure the high wages the waterfront workers were reputed to receive for a day's work, but the rush was so great that when men were only called in relays a steady week's wage was not offered. Soon after the strike was declared the men replacing the strikers received attractive pay cheques. The good news spread rapidly until there were over 300 men on the list ready to turn out for work. The number has been gradually reduced, but the meeting called recently was aimed to make further slashes until the men doing longshoremen's duties could rely upon it for a livelihood. After the reorganization there are only about seventy actual members of the new union, although there is a list of others on hand who may be called upon in case of an emergency.

Consider This

THE result of the best thought of many geniuses covering a period of about 150 years—and the expenditure of millions of dollars in experiments and equipment—is what you buy for a most modest sum when you turn the switch that floods your home or business place with light or gives you power for a hundred uses, for which we of the present age should be duly thankful. And the citizens of Ottawa have a further cause for gratification in their own electric service, which keeps electric rates at their present low level.

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Every time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the counter—ask for Made-in-Canada goods!
Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way.
Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow.
The Made-in-Canada idea is good for everybody. It is a stimulant for Canadian raw materials, Canadian labor and Canadian capital. All sections of the Canadian working world reap the benefit; it keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the industrial workers buy the produce of the workers on the land. It is good for all classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the unemployment problem.
Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, swelter, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make low ideals. Union labor has been for years and is battling for high ideals. High ideals come only where the workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.
For high ideals—for general Made-in-Canada prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada goods for me every time!"

"Only a Temporary"
Adjusting Experience for the Colonial Secretary
Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, told an amusing story yesterday when he presided over a luncheon given by the Empire Parliamentary Association in honor of the Prime Minister of Queensland, Mr. E. M. Theodore.
He was returning through the maze of corridors from the Board of Trade to the Colonial Office, and got absolutely lost.
"Ultimately I met someone who looked quite respectable," said Mr. Thomas. "I said to him, 'Can you show me to the Colonial Office?' 'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'Come with me.' Mr. Thomas followed his guide, and they became quite confidential.
"My guide said to me, 'I confided Mr. Thomas: "What are you temporary?" I said "Yes." (Laughter.) "He said: 'I have been here four months. How long have you been here?' 'Oh, I replied, 'I have only been here six weeks.'
"The guide turned on me with the caustic observation: 'Oh, then you will go before me.'" (Laughter.) "Believe me," said Mr. Thomas, "not having been paid for my Court dress, I was becoming a bit disturbed." (Laughter.)

Labor News From Coast to Coast

"OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN"

Fenner Brockway Is Gaining

Labor Active in Westminster Contest, Latest Anti-Socialist "Turns"

(From The Daily Herald)
Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.)
Mr. O. Nicholson (Con.)
Mr. Winston Churchill (Ind.)
Mr. Scott Duckers (Lib.)
Polling—March 19.

Previous result (November 1922):
Con., 13,620; Lab., 2,444; Ind., 1,950—
Con. maj. 11,176.

By Our Social Representative
Mr. Churchill's frenzied desire to be always before the public's gaze is still well in evidence.

One of his "turns" before the public yesterday was the delivering of a speech at a popular restaurant in Soho—the Rendezvous.

Has he by doing this violated electoral law?

If he has, he will have to seek relief in the Courts under the Corrupt Practices Act for this lapse.

Mr. Winston Churchill's supporters yesterday also staged political melodrama at Drury-lane and vaudeville (with Mr. Lupino Lane as "star turn") at Covent Garden.

They are looking to showmanship and theatrical Press agency tactics to do what normal, well-reasoned political campaigning can never do—for Mr. Churchill's record and Mr. Churchill's inconsistencies could never get him back to the Commons.

Unmistakably Headway
There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Brockway's poll is going to provide a big surprise. In the last day or two he has made unmistakable headway, and he is gaining fresh support almost hourly.

I met Miss Annie Somers last evening. She is in charge of the women's organization, and she was able to show me a double handful of written pledges from women to vote and work for Mr. Brockway.

These had been collected in a very short time at the Caxton Hall, where a couple of election meetings had been held.

One of these meetings had been on behalf of Mr. Churchill. An elector tells me he counted 21 people present. The other meeting, attended by more than a hundred women, was on behalf of Mr. Brockway.

Unwavering Record
Mrs. J. E. Clynes, who presided here, revealed Mr. Churchill's record of defeats—he was beaten as a Conservative in 1906 at Oldham. He was defeated as a Liberal in 1902 at Manchester. As a National Liberal he fell in 1922 at Dundee, and as an ordinary Liberal he was rejected at Leicester last year. This time, said Mrs. Clynes, the women must see to it that he was defeated as an Independent at Westminster.

The gathering was addressed by the candidate and Mrs. Brockway, Miss Somers, and Mrs. Charles Trevelyan, wife of the Minister of Education.

Mrs. Trevelyan said the Government's first six weeks in office had proved it to be a Government of action with determination to go forward.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, replying to questions, said with regard to emigration, that he would work for such improved conditions that the whole-sale emigration of our young people would become unnecessary.

"Wild Men" Bogy
Piquancy was added to the fight last night by the appearance on Mr. Brockway's platform at a crowded meeting in the St. John's Institute, of Mr. Petrick Lawrence, M.P., who defeated Mr. Churchill at Leicester.

Needless to say, Mr. Lawrence gave the "Anti-Socialist" candidate a good trouncing.

"Mr. Churchill," he said, "was always prophesying that the cunning of the Labor Party would spell disaster to the country."

"Now that Labor is in office, Mr. Churchill is in a hole to justify his prophecy. So he is saying, 'Ah! This is only the front bench! Behind it are the wild men.' (Laughter.)"

51 an Hour Is Aim of the Carpenters

Negotiating Committee Instructed to Secure This as Wage Scale

Toronto.—One dollar an hour is the rate of wages which members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners will ask their negotiating committee to secure for them from the Builders' Exchange for the coming season. It was announced recently following a meeting in the Labor Temple, presided over by David Dickson. The negotiations will be opened shortly.

The meeting was well attended. Other matters submitted to the meeting included the proposal that the

Baldwin Challenges Labor Government

To Disclose Its Policy With Respect to Remedy for Unemployment

London.—The debate in the House of Commons recently provided interesting incidents. Conservative members challenged the Government on the vote for the civil service estimates to disclose its policy with respect to a remedy for unemployment.

Stanley Baldwin, the late Premier, declared that the unemployment question had killed his Government and would kill any Government that failed to deal effectively with it.

The Labor Minister, Thomas Shaw, in reply, made a spirited opening declaration that unemployment was a national responsibility which the nation must shoulder to the fullest degree, even if it meant heavy payments on the part of those possessing means to pay.

Arguing that the Government had been in office only six weeks and could not be expected to produce a definite scheme as yet, the Minister advised his challengers to "wait and see." He then proceeded to outline a number of tentative proposals that bore such a strong resemblance to the proposals previously made by Mr. Baldwin's defunct administration that the Opposition burst into ironical cheers and laughter, which provoked Mr. Shaw to exclaim:

"Does anybody expect that after six weeks we can produce schemes like rabbits out of a hutch?" This also evoked ironical cheers.

Other interesting incidents were the maiden speeches delivered by the sons of Lloyd George and Hall Caine respectively. Mr. Lloyd George was sitting two seats away and watched his son's performance with intent solicitude.

Hall Caine, Jr., in opening his speech, said he would like to congratulate his "fellow-maiden speaker on his very excellent speech, which showed signs that the younger Lloyd George would follow his very distinguished father."

The former Premier was evidently proud of his son's effort and shortly afterwards beckoned to him and the two left the chamber together.

The Government and Rents Bill

Many Questions to Mr. Wheatley—Municipal Banks

(From The Daily Herald)
A series of important questions were asked in Parliament yesterday, concerning the progress of the new Rents Restriction Bill, the establishment of municipal banks, and the progress of the Government's unemployment plans.

Mr. Wheatley (Minister of Health) told Mr. E. T. Palmer (Lab., Greenwich) that the Government was generally in favor of the Rents Restriction Bill, and added that future action would depend on the progress made and the form in which it emerged from Committee.

Sir Kingsley Wood (C., Woolwich W.), asked why the Minister did not come down to the Committee to assist the Bill if the Government was in favor of it.

Mr. Wheatley: Because there are many things which the Government favors which are not Government business.

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame (C., Hendon). "Are we to understand that a responsible Government can come down to the House and support a Bill, and then leave it unattended in Committee?"

Mr. Wheatley: "On a private member's Bill a member of the Government may exercise his privilege as a member of the House in supporting a Bill when it is before the House. I did so, and I intimated that the Government is generally in favor of the principle of the Bill, and hoped it would have a second reading."

Municipal Banks
The Prime Minister informed Mr. E. Harmsworth (C., Isle of Thanet) that the question of legislation to enable municipal banks to be carried on was under consideration.

Unemployment Insurance
Mr. Shaw told Mr. Trevelyan Thomson that it was his desire to introduce a comprehensive measure of unemployment insurance. Failing the possibility of such legislation, steps would be taken to introduce a stop-gap.

Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson (C., Croydon, S.) said that, in order that there might be no question of a snap division, the House would be asked at the first Parliamentary opportunity to condemn the Minister of Labor's action in granting unconvicted unemployment benefit to enemy and other aliens.

society should purchase a building for its use, and it was decided to leave this with a committee of two members from each local branch, would present a report to several general meetings of the various branches of the society.

All members of the society were asked to refuse the invitation of the International Brotherhood to attend a general meeting on Monday night in the Labor Temple, at which officials of the brotherhood would present their offer to members of the Amalgamated Society to become members of the brotherhood. It was claimed none of the officials of the brotherhood placed their offer before the Managing Committee of the society.

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Taxi Drivers Air Their Grievances

Complaint is That Taxicab Company Refuses to Allow Drivers to Join Protective Association

Montreal, Que.—Grievances of the Montreal Chauffeur's Protective Association against a certain Montreal taxicab company which, it is charged, refuses to allow its drivers to join the association will be aired in the Dominion House of Commons during the present session, according to information received from an authoritative source today. One of the local members will deliver a speech from the floor of the House, it is understood, and will ask the Department of Labor to go into the matter.

During the last session of the Quebec legislature a delegation of chauffeurs laid a memorandum before Premier Taschereau, who listened to them and promised to go into the case. Mayor Martin and the aldermen have also been approached, and it is believed the council will take some action.

The memorandum presented to the Provincial government covers the organization of the association and tells of the antagonism of the company in question. The organization was first formed in 1922, when the taxi company posted notices forbid-

ding its drivers to join, on pain of dismissal, the statement recites. A number of them actually were dismissed for affiliating with the association.

I.W.W. Leaders Call Off Strike
Two Months of Idleness Has Resulted in Heavy Loss of Wages

Cranbrook, B.C.—After two months of idleness on the part of Industrial Workers of the World, the strike in this and the Golden Lumby camps, the strike which has been brought about by the activities of the above outlaw organizations, was called off, and the strike will be carried on the job. This attitude will result in few of the I.W.W. men being employed in any of the camps. Contrary to street rumors, the strike was called off by the men themselves and was not in any prompted by members of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. At the time the I.W.W. leaders called "Quits," nearly every camp in the district was working a full quota of men.

The lumbermen must use some measure to prevent a recurrence of the I.W.W. trouble in the district, and no doubt will. The strike of last May and this Spring has caused a tremendous falling off in business of every town in the district, with the possible exception of Kimberley.

A request from "Workman" asking for the Courier's explanation of its opposition to the I.W.W. organization is herewith presented:

No man who believes in a Supreme Being could read the I.W.W. Song Book and have any respect for that body. Converting sacred hymns into Wobbly tunes of a sacrilegious nature is not in the best interest of society or working class interests. For our part we cannot conceive of anybody being credited with remarking "Thank God, the I.W.W.'s have come to town." A more appropriate phrase would be "Thank God, the I.W.W.'s are leaving town." An organization founded on the principle of hatred, with no regard to constitutional government, will receive no support from this sheet.

Read the preamble to the I.W.W. constitution:
"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the worker into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto: "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword: "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Company's Views

A representative of the Department of Labor investigated, and he was told by the company that "we are not opposed to the principle of labor unions and we do not oppose any organization which in our judgment tends to the real benefit of our employees."

"As will be noted," continues the circular, "the company assumes the right to exercise its judgment as to what it considers the proper organization for its employees to join. This is an arbitrary and unwarranted interference with the rights of its employees, and something which any group of self-respecting men will not tolerate.

The organization, disheartened by the company's opposition, went out of existence, to be revived last fall, when the same opposition developed. The present body is in no sense a labor union, but a protective association for the occupational, social and moral welfare of its members. The company posted notices forbidding its workers to join the association, and the chauffeurs again wrote to the department of labor. The Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, replied to the effect that: "It is inconceivable that employers in this present day and age, and with post-war experience and conditions confronting them, could hope to deny to their employees the same rights to organize or maintain associations for mutual benefit, that employers in all branches of industry, and commerce regard as their right."

The petition recites the objects for which the association was formed, saying that they are in every way commendable, since they impress upon the chauffeurs and taxidrivers the necessity of becoming competent in their calling and at all times being courteous to the general public.

In asking for an amendment to the Quebec Motor Vehicle law to cover the situation, the memorandum quotes from the contract of the city of Montreal with the Montreal Tramways company which says: "The company shall not directly or through any other person do anything to prevent its employees from organizing a labor union, authorized by law. Each class or category of employees may form a separate union."

The men claim that taxicabs are common carriers, and therefore the government is justified in affording protection to the drivers.

Rail Officials Meet Trackmen's Union
Negotiations Continuing May Avert Strike on Canadian Roads

Montreal.—The Railway Association of Canada has agreed to the request of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way men for further conference on the subject of wages and working conditions for maintenance-of-Way men of Canada lines, a communication to this effect is being dispatched to the union's headquarters at Detroit with a suggested date of meeting.

Wages and working conditions for

maintenance-of-way men on Canadian railways have been the subject of prolonged negotiations and have occasioned the sitting of a board of arbitration and the taking of a strike vote by the men. The men's demand was for an increase of 5 cents an hour for all grades.

A board of arbitration rendered a report in favor of 2 cents an hour increase for all men earning less than 40 cents an hour. This award the railways could not see their way clear to accept. The taking of a strike vote by the men on the original proposition of a 5-cent an hour increase resulted in a majority vote in favor of stoppage of work, if necessary, to secure the desired increase. The matter then passed into the hands of the Grand Lodge of the union for the determination of the next step. The Grand Lodge decided upon a request for further conference, to which the railways have now agreed.

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