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THE SWORN PAID NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS IS OVER 38,000

## AMERICA MUST RESPECT TREATY OBLIGATIONS

### PAULIST FATHER FOR CLOSED SHOP

Says it is Necessary to Secure Living Wage.

Opposition to the open shop was expressed in the first of a series of lectures on the Catholic attitude toward industrial problems by the Rev. James P. Cronin at the Paulist Fathers' Church, New York, recently. He said the open shop would provoke the bitterest war between capital and labor that industry has ever known.

"The question of the open or closed shop is a question of unions or no unions," he said. "The results of the open shop would be a reduction in wages and lengthening of the hours of employment. This open shop would be a step away from industrial democracy. Capital should not take advantage of the popular feeling against unionism which exists at present, for if it does labor will be constrained to follow the methods of capital. There is a manifest spirit of autocracy in industry in this country today."

Father Cronin said the three fundamental ideas to keep in mind when considering the problems of industry are that a living wage must be secured to protect the home and the family, that union is necessary to secure the living wage and that the closed shop seems necessary to unionism.

### TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

MR. TOM MOORE, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who has been named as the Canadian workers' representative to the Third International Labor Conference, which meets at Geneva in April.

At a conference on Friday, called to discuss methods of dealing with unemployment during the winter by the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, it was declared that the unemployment situation in Manitoba is not acute and a decrease is shown this year when compared with last year's figures.

R. A. Riggs of the Government Employment Department reported on the situation in the West. He compared figures of 1919 and 1920, which showed, he said, that unemployment had increased this year in Alberta and British Columbia and decreased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The prospects in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are not such, he stated, as to cause immediate concern.

A further conference will be held next Friday, and Mr. C. W. Gordon, Chairman of the Council, stated that the inquiry would be continued until a uniform and effective method of dealing with unemployment is arranged.

### UNEMPLOYMENT LESS IN MANITOBA

Manitoba's Joint Council of Industry Conduct Inquiry.

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### SIX OCEAN GOING STEAMERS CONSTRUCTED BY VICKERS.

All doubts as to the ability of the Canadian Vickers Limited, to complete their six ocean going steamers this year were set at rest this week. The company states that the Canadian Vickers Ltd. has completed the hulls of six ocean going steamers, and that the remaining work on these vessels is well advanced.

### SECOND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE SOME TIME IN SPRING.

No steps are likely to be taken before the New Year to make arrangements for the second Canadian industrial conference for which a vote was passed by Parliament last session. Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, will be busy with the Tariff Commission sittings until the end of December, but in January the minister will give consideration to the advisability of calling the conference. It is possible that the gathering will not take place until towards spring, when the industrial situation as affected by winter employment conditions can come under review.

### SUNDAY WORK IS NOW FORBIDDEN BAKERS.

All war-time special permits and other concessions with reference to Sunday work in bake shops are cancelled as from Nov. 25, according to notices sent out last week by the Minister of Labor. Henceforth, no employee shall be permitted to do any work in a bake shop on Sunday, except as a sponge; no employee shall work more than 12 hours in any 24 hours, computed from the time when he commences work, and no employee shall work in a bake shop more than 60 hours in one week.

### UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA WILL NOT PERMIT ANY REDUCTION IN WAGES

President Lewis Says There is Not Going to be Any Return to Pre-war Wages or Conditions.

John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, has placed that organization on record against any reduction in wages for the mine workers. He says no reduction will be permitted. The United Mine Workers' Journal, in the issue of Dec. 1, contains a leading editorial, a part of which is as follows:

It is absolutely essential that the union have a definite and substantial policy and that the membership stand behind that policy in solid phalanx. And the most essential element in that policy for the next two years must be that there shall be no backward step. The coal miners must not lose any of the things that they have won through sacrifice and struggle. It is well known that there is in the country today a well-earned, highly-financed and ably-conducted movement on the part of employers opposed to grade unionism to break down the unions and reduce the workers to the open shop, low-wage system. This is one of the greatest dangers that now confronts the Labor movement.

The policy of the United Mine Workers of America on that subject has been made plain and clear to the world by President John L. Lewis. He has said that there shall be no reduction in the wages of the coal miners of America.

The representatives of the United Mine Workers of America will not permit any reduction in the wages of the mine workers of the country," he said. "There is not going to be any return to pre-war wages or conditions. Any reduction in wages is an economic mistake. It never produces any good result. What the mine workers have today are going to hold, and we propose to continue to make progress instead of going backward."

### LABOR'S PROGRAMME TO BE PRESENTED

Trades and Labor Congress Adopts New Tactics.

"Labor's annual pilgrimage to Parliament Hill," which in the past has meant a half-day conference between the Cabinet Ministers and members of the Trades and Labor Congress executive, as well as other representatives of Labor Unions from outside points, is not likely to take place this year in the regular form.

For the last couple of years the President of the Congress has headed a large deputation to place Labor's views before the Cabinet and outline legislation which was needed in the interests of Labor. Then, after an afternoon talk, during which different members of the deputation took up various sections of the memorandum presented to the Government, the Labor deputation would leave the Privy Council room with a promise that the Cabinet would give the matters careful consideration and be guided by Labor's views in future legislation.

Under authority of the Windsor convention, the matter was left in the hands of the executive council, and this year it is proposed to supply the Cabinet with copies of the resolutions setting for the needs of Labor, and instead of a deputation meeting the Cabinet on the day the memorandum is presented, the executive council will be written in the hands of the Cabinet for a month or so, and then secure an interview with the Ministers, which may bring some results, instead of the Cabinet will simply consider things.

### P. R. AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS IN WINNIPEG.

Mr. F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., leader of the Labor Party in the Manitoba Legislature, has written the P. R. Society of Canada as follows:

The use of Proportional Representation at Winnipeg in the recent provincial election demonstrated the merit of the system in securing representation for the different parties in proportion to their numerical strength in the constituency. When the members of the old system with three-cornered contests, Labor would have secured more seats, the Labor Party does not desire to increase its representation by the old system, but the advantage of an antiquated system of election. It prefers to win by putting before the electors a programme on behalf of the workers of the province, and to have the support of the Labor Party when numerically weak advocated Proportional Representation. Now that it is in a position to do so, it is glad to see the P. R. Society of Canada, Winnipeg's experience certainly demonstrates the superiority of P. R. over the old system of election.

### COMPENSATION TO DEPENDENTS IN ONTARIO.

In accidents since July 1, 1920, (in Ontario), resulting in death the worker's widow is to receive a lump sum of \$100 and a pension of \$40 a month during widowhood, and if there are children also \$10 a month for each child under 16.

Where there are children but no widow the children are to receive \$15 a month while under 16.

When the dependents are other than widow and children, they are to receive a reasonable sum proportionate to the pecuniary loss they have suffered by the death of the worker.

The total compensation, however, is not in any case to exceed two-thirds of the workman's average earnings.

### BRITISH LABOR MISSION TO IRELAND TEMPORARILY CANCELLED.

The departure of the Labor mission, which was to have left for Ireland last Tuesday to investigate the reprisals, has been postponed in the light of events occurring in Dublin. The parliamentary Labor Party has passed a resolution expressing its deep horror of the brutal assassinations of British subjects, civilian and military, and appealing to both sides for an immediate truce. It calls upon the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement to repudiate the outrages committed in the name of Irish nationalism and to take every step possible to bring them to an end and on the British Government to discontinue its policy of physical repression.

### REDS PLAN REVOLUTION IN UNITED STATES.

Russian soviet authorities estimate that the unemployed in the United States will number 5,000,000 by the end of the year, and two representatives of the ship internationalists have been sent to organize Soviets in the United States, according to official advices from Moscow. These representatives, it was said, propose to form committees of the unemployed in co-operation with the Communist party establishing Soviets for each trade. Their mission, the advices stated, is to bring about an armed revolution in the United States.

### PEACE TREATY OBLIGATIONS

BY J. A. F. HAYDON.

When the Labor Section was inserted in the Treaty of Peace it was heralded as Labor's Magna Charta. In due time the Treaty of Peace came before the House of Commons at Ottawa and was ratified.

Among other things the Labor Section of the Treaty of Peace provided for an International Labor Conference of all nations, members of the League of Nations.

This conference was held at Washington, D.C., last November, and Canada sent its quota of Government, employers' and workers' delegates. A draft convention or recommendation for an eight-hours day and a forty-eight hour week caused the longest and most interesting debate at the conference. Finally, a draft convention was adopted calling for a forty-eight hour week for all nations.

The Canadian Government has decided that "the draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week involve legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are affected, but which the Provincial Legislatures have otherwise the power to enact and apply generally and comprehensively."

In view of this decision it is interesting to note the declarations of the different delegates to the Washington Conference of the International Labor Office on the question of the shorter workday.

Mr. S. R. Parsons, representing the employers' side on Monday, November 24, 1919:

"Under the proposed legislation Governments will be called upon to deal with economic questions to a much greater extent than ever before. It is quite conceivable that influences are likely to be brought to bear upon politicians from one direction or another, in connection with such legislation. . . . (the eight-hour day).

Hon. Newton W. Rowell, one of the Government delegates, on the same afternoon said:

"While we appreciate the difficulties of the United States possibly adopting one policy and Canada adopting another in reference to the shorter workday, I want to assure the convention that the action of the Government of Canada in dealing with these matters does not depend on the action of the Government of the United States. It has not in the past, it will not in the future. The Parliament of Canada has already approved the treaty containing the labor clause and the Covenant of the League of Nations. We believe the Covenant of the League of Nations and the labor clause constitute two of the most vital features of the whole treaty. THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA HAVING APPROVED OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE LABOR CLAUSES, THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA WILL CARRY OUT IN SPIRIT AS WELL AS LETTER, THE OBLIGATIONS IT HAS ASSUMED UNDER THE TREATY."

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing the Canadian workers, made Labor's position quite clear on Tuesday, November 25, when he said:

"I intend and we accept the explanation made by Mr. Shaw, that the convention and anything that we vote upon must be accepted as a minimum and not a maximum. I want to assure the convention that the minimum that we will endeavor to give all the support possible to the Government of Canada to see that the obligations of the treaty are carried out to the fullest extent. . . . We dissociate ourselves entirely from the declarations made by Mr. Parsons on behalf of the employers—of isolation from the rest of the world, and subservience to the United States. We want to co-operate absolutely and to bear out the statement of Mr. Rowell that CANADA HAS MADE OBLIGATIONS, AND THIS WORKERS ON THEIR PART WILL FULFILL THEM."

Later on the vote was taken on the question of the shorter workday and there were only two votes cast against its acceptance. One of these was Mr. S. R. Parsons, the Canadian employers' representative, and the other Mr. G. Paus, the employers' delegate from Norway.

Despite the solemn declarations of Hon. Mr. Rowell the draft convention for a shorter workday has been sent to the various Provincial Governments for action.

In view of Mr. Parsons' statement at the Washington Conference to the effect that influence would be brought to bear on the opinion that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen should make some move towards bringing the Provincial Premiers together so that the shorter workday will become law in the various provinces at one and the same time.

Constitutional Government has ratified the Peace Treaty. This means that legislation making the eight-hour day law will have to be enacted. The Canadian Government must see to it that the Peace Treaty obligations are respected. Mr. Rowell says: "Canada purports carrying out in spirit as well as letter the obligations it has assumed." This was further emphasized by the Prime Minister himself, while addressing the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at St. John, Arthur Meighen said, on that occasion: "Canada abides not merely by the letter to the convention, (the Labor section of the Treaty of Peace) but in the spirit of that convention, and will do so long as I can speak for the Government." We are not convinced that by declaring "the competent authority to be the various Provincial Legislatures," the Canadian Government is carrying out its Peace Treaty obligations.

A conference of the various Provincial Premiers should be summoned immediately. Such fathers follow this endeavor, representation should be made to the British Government for amendments to the British North America Act to allow the Canadian Government to carry out its Peace Treaty obligations.

### NEWFOUNDLAND DOCK WORKERS SCORE VICTORY.

The strike of dock workers for higher wages which started at Newfoundland's ports last Friday, was settled at St. John's, Nfld., Tuesday. The men were granted an increase in wages and resumed work.

### U. S. CIVIL SERVANTS CLAIM THEY ARE PART OF CLASS.

Organized federal employees in the American capital have taken the unusual position that they are part of the public and should be heard before wages are set by the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board.

A rate of \$14.50 a week for laundry workers (outside of the Government employees) had been recommended, and the federal employees presented a strong protest against the rate. They claimed that they are the largest part of the public in the District of Columbia, and the largest body of consumers in the district.

"It is of vital importance to us as citizens and members of the community," they say, "that proper standards of living be maintained and that every worker receive at least a decent living wage."

"We believe in a single wage standard regardless of sex or color. We protest against differences in wage rates, rates as between white and colored workers, since the lower that may be imposed on the color would be employed as an argument to decrease the minimum paid to the other."

### British Railmen Preparing For "Show Down"

According to a speech by J. H. Thomas, M.P., at the International Congress of Railwaymen, the question of the workers' share in the management of British railways is likely to bring about a big industrial crisis in the next few months. The dispute hinges on the non-fulfillment of the Government's promise, made last June, in a white paper dealing with "Proposals for the Future Organization of Transport Undertakings."

This scheme included the formation in each railway group of a board of management, two-thirds of the technical side of each board to be composed of members elected by railway workers. The railwaymen's leaders accepted this offer as an alternative to nationalization.

Today, Mr. Thomas said the big financial interests were putting pressure on the Government to drop the proposals and it was unlikely that workers would gain their object without a fight. He believed this would occur in a few months. "The intention of the railwaymen is to hold the Government to their promise and not allow it to become mere camouflage. I hope the Government will clearly understand that on this matter the railwaymen are united and determined."

### SOLUTIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Montreal Organizations Outline Plan Similar to Labor's.

Shorter hours with undiminished staffs, rather than the discharge of surplus labor, was recommended in a resolution adopted last week in Montreal at a joint meeting of representatives of organizations working in the interests of the idle worker. This policy was suggested as the best available means of immediate relief for the unemployed, and it was also suggested that steps be taken with a view to launching a provincial and national housing programme early in the spring. It was contended that if such projects were now decided upon, there would be need for more men in the manufacturing industries which produce the materials necessary to construction.

Government insurance against unemployment was also recommended, and a message will be sent to the Government at Ottawa stating that the meeting approved of any move toward this end. A resolution was also adopted urging that the Provincial Government take immediate steps to abrogate at the expiration of their respective terms the licenses now held by private employment offices, in order that complete co-ordination of employment agencies under Government supervision might be brought about.

The above declarations sound almost like those issued by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada but it may be interesting to note that not a single labor organization was represented at the conference. The organizations represented at the meeting included: Great War Veterans' Association, Que. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Bureau, Provincial Government Employment Agency, Patriotic Society, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Y.M.C.A., Khaki League, Montreal Soldiers' Welfare League, Red Cross and Brewery Mission.

### TOM MOORE NAMED CANADIAN WORKERS' DELEGATE TO INT. LABOR CONFERENCE

Most Important Conference of International Labor Office Will Meet in Geneva, in April—Joseph Gibbons, of Toronto, Nominated for Commission.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will in all probability represent the Canadian workers at the third general convention of the International Labor Body in connection with the League of Nations which will meet in Geneva, commencing April 4, 1921. Mr. Moore has been nominated by the Congress and it is regarded as a certainty that the nomination will be approved by the Minister of Labor representing the Government.

Four from Canada.

The constitution of the International Labor Body provides for four representatives from each country, signatory to the covenant of the League of Nations. Two of these represent the Government, and are appointed by that body, one represents employers and, in the case of Canada, will probably be nominated by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The fourth representative, that of labor, has already been named in the person of Mr. Moore.

At the first conference in Washington, in Oct. 1919, Canadian labor was represented by Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The second conference, in Geneva in June of this year, was devoted practically entirely to ma-

### FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF PRESENT LABOR TROUBLES IS FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Bureau, Says Second Conference of Seamen to be Held at Brussels in January to Consider Eight-hour Day.

The fundamental cause of present labor troubles is to be found, it is said, in the rooted fear among the working classes of unemployment during the coming winter. This great fear of unemployment pervades all countries of Europe, and, in the opinion of Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations at Geneva, is due in France to lack of orders, in England to lack of credit, and in Germany and Italy to lack of raw materials.

Mr. Thomas is in London for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the British Government toward the Washington convention on international labor conditions. Speaking of strikes as a solution of the difficulties of the working classes, he said in your representative that labor leaders are experiencing great anxiety on account of the actions of the extremists. The leaders fully recognize that strikes in times of industrial prosperity may bring the desired results, but in times of depression like the present they are fatal. Mr. Thomas said that the workers in your press do not anticipate that many strikes will take place at this time.

Cause of Direct Action.

As asked for his views regarding direct action and its relation to collective methods, he said: "Direct action is due to the failure of Government action, and the only way to abolish direct action is to engender that state of confidence between the workers and the Government which will prevent the occurrence of such strikes."

Seamen's Demands Discussed.

The seamen's eight-hour bill, that came before the conference at Geneva, Mr. Thomas said, was not carried through. The shipowners and seamen have decided to have a new bill introduced in January in Brussels, both sides in the Treaty of Versailles was drawn up, and that, coincident with the signing of the treaty, improved conditions would shortly follow.

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### HOW LABOR NEWS IS PRINTED.

A short time ago press despatches stated that Baltimore building trade unions, by striking a wage increase because of "depressed" living costs. The story was given wide circulation.

William J. Spencer, secretary of the building trades department A. F. of L., asked John B. Thomas, secretary of the Baltimore building trades council, for the facts in this case and received the following reply:

"Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 101 some time ago gave their members notice that on and after November 1, 1920, the rate of wages would be \$1 an hour instead of 90 cents. On Sunday, November 1, they held a special meeting and decided to raise their wages to \$1.10 an hour, but to continue to work at the old rate.

"In giving the news to the reporter I pointed out that they stated that the carpenters were connected with the building trades council, and that individual used the name of the council instead of the carpenters, hence all the confusion."

### TYPES APPOINT TWO WESTERN ORGANIZERS.

The International Council of the Typographical Union, this month selected two special organizers for the Western Canada Conference district, says the Western Union Typographers' Association, Que. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Bureau, Provincial Government Employment Agency, Patriotic Society, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Y.M.C.A., Khaki League, Montreal Soldiers' Welfare League, Red Cross and Brewery Mission.

### ONTARIO CARPENTERS' CONDITIONS FOR NOV.

Trade is not so good, according to the reports this month. The furniture industry seems to be slowing up considerably, says the monthly report of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters. It is only a few months ago that it was stated that there were no stocks of furniture in the shops, and that the present close down cannot be over-production. It must be that the employers are afraid of a collapse of prices in some of the commodities or else they are trying to play the game that some of the employers on the other side are doing—that is, to fire the men at the front door and hire them back again at the back for less money. If the new local unions of furniture workers will take the advice given in the President Crovger's report, they need not have any such future. (Our lately organized local unions would not remember that the "other fellow" had just returned from the front, and that he is in business as they are having in their first year or so of their existence, and that he fought them alone and succeeded, while they have their own local organization to act together, and their "Big Brotherhood" ever behind them. I am sure their progress and development would be much faster.)

Four new local unions are listed this month, although the charter numbers and the addresses of the officers have not, as yet been received.

The latest reports from the outside locals show that trade is falling off in several of the districts, and that the propaganda is already starting their propaganda, that wages will have to come down; but it is up to the locals and members to react to this fact, because if the cost of living does come down, we have a long way to go before we get our standard of living back to where it was in the year 1914, and we never received any increase in wages until the cost of living had been up some months and in most cases a year or more. We bore the burden during the war, and the profiteers should carry theirs without squalling so much. It will be a hard fight, and it behooves every one to get busy and hold what we have, and, if possible, get a little more. All differences should be forgotten, and everyone should put aside his own interests and not allow those who would have a pension in the ranks of the International and disrupt the locals so that the employers will find us divided and weak. We must have a united organization, but their men inside our ranks can do so; therefore, we must be on guard and take steps to deal with these scabs.

### BOILER MAKERS BUY HOME.

The International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers has purchased a home in Kansas City, Kan. Other international unions that have adopted this plan include the Sea-china, at Washington; pressman, at Fremont, Mo.; Tennessee hodcarriers, at Quincy, Miss.; carpenters at Indianapolis; sheet metal workers at Chicago; brewery workers at Cincinnati; street cleaners at Cleveland; and the A. F. of L. is housed in its own building in Men at Detroit, and locomotive men at Washington.

Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

J. A. F. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. H. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LABOR CHURCH?

INSTITUTION of Labor Churches or gatherings under that name in Canada is, comparatively speaking, of recent origin, and the number of same may be counted on the fingers of the two hands, despite strenuous efforts in various sections for their extension and single growth. For such tardiness in advancement no other conclusions may be reached than there is no necessity for same, or, on the other hand, the title is a misnomer created by the foreign uses to which these institutions have been put. There may be no mistaken notion in this regard; the evidence is to hand, and when placed alongside the rapidity of growth of the Organized Labor movement the efforts to carry on Labor Churches seem to be a course taken against the current with the wasting of energy and time that has been devoted thereto.

It can be acknowledged readily that in one or two instances "services have been, and continue to be, held under the title of Labor Church, but the isolated success of such, if such it may be termed, more clearly proves the failure of this movement in Canada, when one or two may prosper and others merely exist. The gaining of good attendance of membership is correctly attributed to either a popular individual in charge or a local situation which ends any effect in its own circumscribed area, lending no assistance to extension of the work which a valued movement calls for and should be given.

Facing another outstanding case we find that although the name is Labor Church, the meaning of church has almost been forgotten in the programme presented and the audience is given all the "isms" imaginable, entirely divorced from its name. In the earlier formation of these Labor Churches in the Old Land there was a semblance of church service, with the general singing of familiar hymns and other acknowledged forms of worship, being continued even to this day, but even in this atmosphere results are not being attained. Such Labor Churches as Leytonstone, Walthamstow and Bow, being in the non-successful class, show that the introduction of this branch of effort has not been found an ally to the general Labor movement.

The generous introduction of the Forum movement would seem to cover well the ground that the Labor Church was expected to undertake, and it has the decided advantage of being in name what it is exactly in makeup, with no attempts at gain save in its extension of public knowledge in the public meetings held. There is something in a name in this matter, and whilst the propriety or otherwise of the few Dominion gatherings being contented to call theirs the Labor Church remains with themselves, a resume of their term of existence to date, showing little or no progress, would seem to point to the truth that another tack must be tried, and perhaps a name change would work wonders along with presentation of thoughts and ideals as entertained by the recognized trade union movement.

WRECKERS IN PROSE.

NOW that municipal elections are close at hand, the many sections of the Dominion give signs of increasing activity for representation. The Old Land has just gone through civic contests and labor is again a pronounced winner. The contests were strenuous and in one constituency against the reactionaries of the Labor movement the following was presented:

- When the workmen own the workshops and the railroad men the rails,
The grocery clerks the groceries, and the mail clerks own the mails—
When the preachers own the pulpits and the pressmen own the shops,
And the drillers own the oil wells and the gaols are owned by cops—
When conductors own the street cars and each driver owns his bus,
Will you tell us common people whatinell becomes of us!

CHANGING POSITIONS.

COMING on the heels of the settlement of the miners' strike overseas is the appointment of President Bruce, of the South Wales miners, to an advisory position in the Government. This should be a popular move, seeing that the reactionary wing, casting majority against his advice, claim to advance that all should be government employees. Mr. J. Winston, remembered in Canada as the fraternal delegate to the Congress Convention 1917, is slated for Mr. Bruce's position with the miners, and if correctly measured up as an opponent of the recent settlement he will fill the bill to the malcontents' taste.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brethren in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—Each succeeding week of the present session brings the Irish question more and more into the forefront at Westminster. It is rapidly becoming a nightmare. In the House of Commons the atmosphere is becoming more and more charged with sentiment and emotion, while calm, constructive debate is made proportionately impossible. It is true that in the House of Lords this week there has been a full dress and first-rate debate on the Government's Irish policy, and that in striking contrast to "another place," the peers have approached the problem in a detached mood, unvisited by party obsessions.

Lord Grey made a magnificent appeal for a real attempt to settle the Irish question once for all on the Dominion Home Rule basis, but with the condition that there should be one army, one navy, and one foreign policy. The proposal constituted his chief difference from Mr. Asquith's policy.

In the Commons, meanwhile, although the main business has been put down, was the Agriculture Bill, the chief interest centered in question time thrusts and counter thrusts over Ireland. One of these was a disgraceful scene, in which Joseph Devlin was the object of a free fight. It is significant of the feeling that has been kindled at Westminster by Mr. Devlin's importunity led to blows on the floor of the House—for the first time since the Home Rule debates of 1893.

Speaker Suspends House.

The Speaker suspended the House, after vainly calling the members to order. Last time the House was suspended was on July 1, 1918, when Pemberton Billing refused to obey the ruling of the chair and accept his own suspension for insubordination.

The week has been a parliamentary victory for Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Government over the combined forces of individualism and Labor. A motion had been put down early in the week for a Labor-Liberal condemnation of the Government's policy of repression. Feeling that the events of last Sunday had created an atmosphere at Westminster which was unpromising for the success of the motion, the Government, the attacking parties decided to run away and live to fight another day. But they had counted without the ministerial benches. Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, was not the man to let his opportunity slip, and he was quite determined that the debate should take place in circumstances so favorable to the Government. He dryly submitted that no time was better than the present for the Opposition to bring the situation in Ireland before the House, and that the Government would be only too glad to have the matter brought home to the minds of members, but, of course, if the Opposition wanted to run away—therefore Sir Donald MacLellan had no alternative but to get up weekly from the front opposition benches to engage in a debate on the day arranged.

Irish Secretary's Speech.

Despite eloquent and impressive speeches from Mr. Asquith and J. R. Clynes, in which the case against repression was put with restrained dignity and earnest appeal, Sir Hamar Greenwood had no difficulty in securing an overwhelming verdict for the Government in the division which followed. The recipient of fanning the indignation of the members, who were already indignant, against Sinn Fein "assassins." C. S. M.

LABOR DEPT. DID NOT REFUSE BOARD

Official Statement in Nova Scotia Railway Dispute.

There is no foundation, says an official memorandum issued last week, for the statement appearing in the press despatches from North Sydney, Nova Scotia, to the effect that in the matter of the dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Minister of Labor had refused to establish a Board of Conciliation. An application was received on the 14th and was immediately taken up personally between an officer of the Department and President McDougall of the employing company, who was in the time in Montreal, and the outcome of the conversation was an undertaking on the part of President McDougall to take up the dispute with the workers concerned as soon as the negotiations then in progress in Montreal with the company's coal miners' employees permitted him to visit Sydney.

The policy of the department has always been to withhold the establishment of a Conciliation Board where a mutual understanding or compromise suggested a possible or probable settlement. The employees were pointed to the undertaking on the part of President McDougall to take up the dispute with the workers concerned as soon as the negotiations then in progress in Montreal with the company's coal miners' employees permitted him to visit Sydney.

CHANGING POSITIONS.

COMING on the heels of the settlement of the miners' strike overseas is the appointment of President Bruce, of the South Wales miners, to an advisory position in the Government. This should be a popular move, seeing that the reactionary wing, casting majority against his advice, claim to advance that all should be government employees. Mr. J. Winston, remembered in Canada as the fraternal delegate to the Congress Convention 1917, is slated for Mr. Bruce's position with the miners, and if correctly measured up as an opponent of the recent settlement he will fill the bill to the malcontents' taste.

MORE ABOUT BOOTS AND SHOES

To the Editor of Canadian Labor Press:

In the issue of Canadian Labor Press of November 13, you publish an article under the heading: "Labor's Position in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada."

I know nothing of the violation of agreement to which you refer, but the following statement certainly is misleading: "Statistics show that profits charged by manufacturers on the boot and shoe industry in 1918 an average profit of only 5.29 per cent. on turnover and 7.37 per cent. on capital. The present situation in the boot and shoe industry is the worst in many years and there can be no question but that profits for the current year have in most cases disappeared. Presumably your reference is to the 'spread' between manufacturing cost and retail price, but in fairness to the boot and shoe manufacturers it should be pointed out that manufacturers' profits represent only a small part of the total cost to the consumer."

A careful analysis of the earnings of representative boot and shoe manufacturing establishments showed for 1918 an average profit of only 5.29 per cent. on turnover and 7.37 per cent. on capital. The present situation in the boot and shoe industry is the worst in many years and there can be no question but that profits for the current year have in most cases disappeared. Presumably your reference is to the "spread" between manufacturing cost and retail price, but in fairness to the boot and shoe manufacturers it should be pointed out that manufacturers' profits represent only a small part of the total cost to the consumer.

Nor is the balance all a profit to the retailer. Undoubtedly our system of distribution is an expensive one, but the fact that it has survived for centuries and that no practical alternative more economical in operation has yet been devised.

The present condition of the Canadian boot and shoe manufacturing industry is one which calls for the fullest measure of understanding and co-operation between the employers and the employees. Already there is considerable unemployment and there is real danger that the situation may be still worse before the winter is over. The industry is in difficulties resulting from the dumping of surplus goods from the United States boots and shoes into this country. Surely, the present is a time to get together and shoe manufacturers in general with a view to frank discussion and mutual consideration of the best interests of the industry as a whole may be served and employment for boot and shoe workers maintained.

Please understand that in writing in this way I am not attempting to pass judgment in connection with the difference of statement made by the Canadian Labor Press, but am solely pointing out one statement which is not true. It was not the intention of the Labor Press to convey an untrue impression. J. S. WILLIAMS. Toronto, Nov. 25, 1920.

OUR REPLY.

In the above letter Sir John S. Williams, of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, takes issue with the statement made by the Canadian Labor Press on November 13, viz:—"Profits charged by manufacturers and retailers on the boot and shoe industry in 1918 an average profit of only 5.29 per cent. on turnover and 7.37 per cent. on capital."

That statement is correct. The spread, in a pair of shoes retailing at \$3.50 the packer's profits amount to 46c, the tannery's profit are 37c and the retailer's profits are \$3.60, making a total charged to profits of \$4.43, or 125 per cent. of the retail price.

An examination of those statistics, of which the above figures are an extract, reveal the fact, based upon Mr. Williams' own statement, that the difference between actual profits and profits charged, is over 30 per cent. due to the bad distribution system of which he refers. Manufacturers are content to use a system which "has survived for centuries" the Canadian Labor Press cannot help it, nor shall brains be put to trying to cut wages.

Bad Distribution.

The Canadian Labor Press would like to call its readers' attention to another fact which evolves from the figures contained in the above letter. "A careful analysis of the earnings of boot and shoe manufacturing establishments for 1918 showed an average profit of only 5.29 per cent. on turnover and 7.37 per cent. on capital." These figures mean that the average turnover was only one in eight-and-a-half months. That certainly does not look like good business, and since such is an average turnover it is not hard to conceive what the condition in some of the smaller units has been. The explanation of this is no doubt contained in that part of Mr. Williams' letter which refers to their bad system of distribution.

Solution for Dumping.

Sir John Williams' letter states also that the boot and shoe industry is in its present difficult position owing in some measure to the dumping of United States boots and shoes in this country. All are agreed that the Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers are at a disadvantage looking to the limited market. United States manufacturers have a much larger market, are not compelled to manufacture all the same standards and lines. But the boot and shoe manufacturers of this country are not protected by such legislation as the Canadian Labor Press does not know.

Scientific Tariff Board.

However, be that as it may, organized labor as represented by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has declared itself in favor of a scientific tariff board which will take the question of industrial protection almost entirely out of politics in Canada, and which will result in a proper adjustment of tariffs. Then, if the boot and shoe industry in Canada is not properly protected investigation will find it out and the same will be corrected.

Co-operation Essential.

For the present, however, labor is quite in accord with Sir John Williams' statement that there should be the fullest possible measure of understanding and co-

operation between the employers and the employed. Labor has all along been striving to attain to that understanding, and will continue so to do. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, speaking in Montreal last week, voiced that same sentiment in an address before the Canadian Club, when he said: "A better understanding between both sides (employers and employees) was necessary to prevent difficulties in the future."

Although Sir John Williams states in his letter that he knows nothing of the threatened violation of agreement referred to in our article of November 13, yet subsequent events proved that the situation in Montreal was very serious indeed, so serious in fact that the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union sent their general secretary-treasurer, Mr. Charles L. Blaine, to that city for no other purpose than to adjust differences that had arisen between employers and their men. The result has been that Secretary Blaine and other officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, after conference with the employers in gaining a promise from all the firms doing business with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union to abide by the provisions of the voluntary arbitration contract with that organization.

One Strike. In spite of that, however, there is a strike in the factory of Doust, Lalonde & Co.—a strike against a reduction in wages. That strike was brought about in this way. On November 1 the above firm called a meeting of its employees for the purpose of casting a vote for or against a reduction in wages. The employees of the firm consist of members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and some non-union men, and when the vote was counted it was found that a small majority had voted for a wage reduction. Then on November 3, after the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union had arrived on the scene and the union had decided on its stand, Doust, Lalonde & Co. were informed that they, the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, would have nothing whatever to do with a reduction in wages. Again, on November 5, an open meeting of all the workers of the firm was held and another vote was taken which resulted in a decision almost unanimously against the cut in wages.

The strike is still in operation, and in the firm of Doust, Lalonde & Co. there are at work only a few non-union men and some National Catholic Union men.

Five Per Cent. Reduction. The five per cent. reduction in wages which has been made by Doust, Lalonde & Co. means a great deal to the wives and children of the men whom the firm of Doust, Lalonde & Co. employ. It means much to the public in that the payroll will be appreciably less.

Labor Cost \$1 Per Pair. Mr. Doust says that labor costs in his factory amount to \$1 per pair of boots, so that our argument of a price which carries weight equally here. A five per cent. reduction in the labor costs of a pair of shoes made by the Doust, Lalonde & Co. would make a difference of only five cents in the retail price, which is so small as not to appear on the price list of any retailer. Why permit, then, the manufacturer to rob the wives and children of the worker, when the result will be no more cheaper shoes for the public but increased profits for the makers?

A. F. OF L. SPENT \$50,000 IN FIGHT Amount Expended in American Elections Small.

It costs the American Federation of Labor \$50,000 to carry on its campaign for the election of officials favorable to Labor. Under the law governing the accounting of funds used for campaign expenses, the details of the federation's expenditures will be in the hands of the committee of Representatives in a day or two. An official of the federation states that when one considers the millions spent in the campaign, the \$50,000 used by such a large organization as that of Labor was small, that it was money well expended, and that the results were commensurate with the money said out.

It was remarked that many of the Congressmen opposed by the federation had been elected, but the reply was that approximately 40 Congressmen regarded as unfavorable to Labor were elected, and that the results will not be in the new Congress, while 59 who were supported by the American Federation of Labor were elected. The money used to accomplish this result was obtained through small voluntary contributions.

More than 4,000 volunteers were used in the campaign, and 500,000 copies of the organization's "Labor's Political Banner" were distributed by the organization to Congressmen, Senators, and members of Representative and Senatorial organizations, 400,000 copies of "Labor's Political Banner" were distributed by the organization to Congressmen, Senators, and members of Representative and Senatorial organizations, 400,000 copies of "Labor's Political Banner" were distributed by the organization to Congressmen, Senators, and members of Representative and Senatorial organizations.

The campaign was directed from the American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington by a few executives and a small corps of clerks.

SCHOOL FOR UNIONISTS.

A trade union school for trade unionists has been organized by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League, in co-operation with the Chicago Board of Education. The study course includes English, public speaking, parliamentary law, modern writers, textures and colors, and social hygiene. A labor chorus will also be organized.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Calm.

THINKS WOMEN WOULD REVOLUTIONIZE SCHOOLS

Declaring that in no other public utility was there such great financial waste as there is in public school education, Inspector J. A. Taylor, in submitting his report on the West High School to the County Council last week, suggested the appointment of women to the School Board. Their entry on the boards, he said, would revolutionize school accommodations, he said. The wastage, he declared, is due, in particular, to irregular attendance. He contended that a consolidated school idea as a means of remedying many inadequacies. He also advocated the establishment of more cadet corps in the rural and village schools. Parents' indifference in many cases was largely due to the irregular attendance, he said, also to the absence of suitable playgrounds and equipment.

Mrs. Kathleen Kerry has written the International Congress of Working Women as follows: "I am forwarding to you a copy of a 'Memorandum on the Migration of Women,' which is of particular interest as it is a consolidated established for the protection of the women emigrants coming to Canada, and is the result of the investigation of serious cases of such exploitations of certain manufacturers of the women and girls from the Old Country."

"There have been engaging women and also men to come to work in Canada, promising them certain conditions upon their arrival, but failing to keep those promises, when they have them safely in their power. One favorite way is to advance the fare to the persons engaged, which they agree to pay back out of employment at the same time they owe the employer the passage money that he has advanced to them."

"Only the other day, there was a case where two men were brought out like this, only to find they were to act as strike-breakers, and upon their refusing to go to work as such, the employer had them arrested. I think, breach of contract, and the last I saw of it was that the lawyer of the Trades and Labor Congress had been engaged to defend them. The case, I believe, is still pending."

"The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has repeatedly made protest against this practice, and also the Canadian Council of Immigration, and this law seems to be one of the results of these protests of organized labor."

"Other results have been obtained, such as the notifying of the agents of Britain by the Dominion Government of certain lines of conduct were not needed at the particular time, in times of slackness in some trades, one case of recent date being the bringing out of the number of boot and shoe workers when the trade was slack, and though the immigrants had promise of work in different factories in Toronto, when they came there was nothing for them, and they were in a bad plight, as they had sold up their money in Great Britain, to come and had been compelled to spend the money on the way and so had neither homes nor money."

The Memorandum, which Mrs. Kerry refers to as follows: "During the past season, the Dominion Government have been giving special attention to protection of immigrants coming to Canada. They have now temporary women officers at the ports of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, engaged in this work. By order-in-council it has been decided to make these positions permanent, and also to provide for women officers to assist in the work of these special women officers, and to undertake special duties for the department where women immigrants are concerned."

The object of these measures is twofold. First, to give assistance and protection to women unaccustomed to travel, from the time they leave their homes in Great Britain to the time of their arrival at their destination in Canada, and secondly to more effectively check the entry into Canada of unsuitable and undesirable types of women."

WHAT CAUSES ACCIDENTS?

Accidents may be due to mechanical, physiological or psychological causes. The latter are of two kinds, mechanical and civil engineering, of the Department of Labor, in a recent speech.

"Mechanical deficiencies can be remedied by applying guards. Physiological causes may be due to fatigue, mental worry, disease, etc. The psychological causes of accidents are ignorance, inexperience, carelessness, recklessness, lack of discipline and careless supervision. Heredity, scuffling, shuffling, slipping, tripping or different causes, sliding down ladders, jumping from higher levels onto scaffolds, throwing material recklessly—constitute conduct prejudicial to safety."

"The crank shaft, sprocket wheels and chains, and all exposed gears and revolving set screws, keys and keys, as well as all reciprocating parts of hoisting engines, motors, steam shovels, etc. should be substantially guarded. Likewise the gears on breast derricks and concrete mixers as well as the spokes or fly wheels should be protected. The engineer or operator should be provided with a footing that is not slippery."

"All ladders, scaffolds, ramps, railings and guards should be constructed and installed in a substantial manner, i. e., taking into consideration the loads that have to be carried, and the foundation or footings which support these devices. A weak guard leads a false sense of security. For when such falls, the result is likely to be more serious than if no guard was in place."

WILLIAMS NEW SCALE

IN providing proper musical education for the young, the use of a really good piano is essential. The growing child will be influenced for life and his or her character formed by early impressions. Give your children the best examples and none but the best will place them in after years. The pure, sweet, resonant tone of the Williams has earned the cordial recommendation of many great artists. And this tone quality endures because of the instrument's perfect construction in every detail.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers. OTTAWA ONTARIO



Quality STEEL AND IRON PRODUCTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION From Ore Mines to Export. The Steel Company of Canada HAMILTON, Limited. MONTREAL

THE "R SHIELD" WATERMARK It Guarantees Rolland Quality

Which means the best in Bond and Ledger Papers. THE ROLLAND PAPER CO., LIMITED. Montreal, P. Q. Mills at St. Jerome and West Rolland, P. Q.

James Robinson Ltd. Wholesale Shoes Montreal P. Q.

F. P. WEAVER COAL COMPANY WHOLESALE LIMITED STEAM COAL 263 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

WHAT CAUSES ACCIDENTS? Accidents may be due to mechanical, physiological or psychological causes. The latter are of two kinds, mechanical and civil engineering, of the Department of Labor, in a recent speech.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Limited CONTRACTING ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS 65 Victoria Street, Montreal. Our Operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, Etc. Call or write for preliminary estimates. Ottawa 2548.

THE D. PIKE CO. LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. TANKS, AWINGS, TARPULINS, Everything in Saw, Gun, Rifle, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Camp Equipment, Construction and Lumber Camp Equipment a specialty. Send for Catalogue.

The Slater Shoe There is but one "Slater Shoe." The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame "THE SLATER SHOE"



CUT PROFITS AND USE MORE BRAINS BEFORE TRYING TO CUT WAGES.

We hear a great deal of talk today about "getting back to normal," but seldom does anyone try to tell us what "normal" is.

Now, what concerns the majority of people today is not the great question of reaching normal in the whole social system, but how to reach normal on the bread-and-butter side of life.

It is, of course, a big question; but tasks are not necessarily difficult because they are big.

On the other hand, there is something just as sacred about capital which is used to provide the means by which work should be managed.

But it was a question there to begin with. Some one had to begin. Very many were willing to have the "glimmer" made with the money in the shop.

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ing a profit out of reduced wages or increased prices to the public. It is not good management to take profits out of the workers or the consumers.

CO-OPERATORS' AND PROFITS TAX

British Co-operators Not of One Mind on Subject.

Discussing the arrangements for the Special Co-operative Congress at Preston, Lancashire, for the purpose of dealing with matters arising out of the application of the corporation profits tax to co-operative societies, the central board of the Co-operative Union discovered that it was not of one mind on the subject.

The discussion was created by a resolution embodied in a circular setting forth the recommendations and suggestions of the union's special committee of inquiry on taxation, which were to be submitted to the Preston conference.

The chairman suggested that amendments to the recommendations were coming in from societies, and the central board should meet the evening before the Preston conference, and to decide, after considering the recommendations and arguments submitted, what attitude they should take at the conference itself.

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HIGH IDEALS CAN BLOCK TRAITORS

Workers Don't Take Their Historic Mission Seriously.

Labor is partly responsible for traitors within its ranks, says the Australian Worker, which declares that when the workers awake to their mission, the possibilities of their cause and are unrelenting and unforgiving to traitors, the efforts of this breed will be minimized.

"The workers have not yet learned to be earnest in their own cause. They don't take their historic mission seriously," says this labor paper.

"They can't believe that they are destined to change the face of civilization and bring into being a new world.

"It is this want of faith in themselves that encourages unfaithfulness in others.

"When labor realizes its stupendous importance in the drama of history, when it perceives the unforgivable nature of treachery to its ideals, Judas will not manifest himself to anything like the same extent, and the traditional pieces of silver will lose their fatal power to lure.

"Too often it pays to 'rat' on the working class. When it ceases to be a profitable proposition, when it becomes instead a highly dangerous occupation, there'll be rats and traitors in permanent slump in the renegeing business.

"It is not always for sordid gain that Judas acts. Sometimes his object is the favor of the great, or the gratification of ambition. Sometimes he is even able to persuade himself that he is obeying the dictates of a super-natural or following some newly-discovered light.

"But whatever the motives animating him, whether he betrays for in the old crude fashion, or deceives himself into the bargain, he is Judas nevertheless, and so long as there is room for him in our ranks, and loyalty will be a continuous performance.

"Proletarians of other lands! come and put yourselves under the yoke of freedom—Soviet liberty." —De Notenkraak, Amsterdam.

"Foreman to Factory Operative: 'What do you mean by getting your hair cut in firm's time?' 'Factory Operative: 'Well, 'air' got in my hair's time, didn't it?'" —Morning Post.

"The Soviet Gospel: We make no wars of conquest; we make wars of propaganda." —Le Rire.

"Christianity has not been tried for long, and not tried." —G. K. C.

"Make money and the whole nation will come to call you a gentleman." —G. B. S.

"Keep the Machinery Going" —The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fall. Belts that are the longest run with the least repair and adjustment, are the workers' best friend. No loss of time. Machinery in every factory should be driven well.

"Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited (P.M.S.I.) PAPER MILL SPECIAL TORONTO-CANADA BELTS Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd. Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

"APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ottawa to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario for an Act authorizing the said Corporation to provide by By-laws for borrowing upon debentures, without obtaining the assent of the electors thereof, the following sums of money for the purposes specified: (1) \$55,000 to provide for the construction, equipment and furnishing of a Nurses' Home in connection with the Isolation Hospital, and for the purchase of laundry machinery; (2) \$20,000 to provide for the construction of a relief sewer from a point at or near Pinar Street, thence across the Rideau River to a junction with the main sewer at or near Dufferin Street; (3) \$100,000 to provide for the cost of water main extensions, and new water services; (4) \$40,000 to provide for the purchase and installation of fire apparatus; (5) \$50,000 to provide for the purchase and installation of fire apparatus.

"The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited HAMILTON, ONT. MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHES That fit Perfectly and give Satisfaction

"HEIRLOOM PLATE The varied 'Heirloom' designs in both silverware and hollowware are examples of the painstaking care and attention given to the minutest details by skilled craftsmen.

"CANADIAN WM. A. ROGERS Limited TORONTO Made in Canada by Canadian workmen

"DATED at the City of Ottawa, this 15th day of November, A.D. 1920. W. A. ROGERS, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Everybody Smokes OLD CHUM Canada's favorite Pipe Tobacco. Includes image of a man smoking and a pack of Old Chum tobacco.

ACTION URGED TO PROTECT WORKERS.

The Co-operative Union of Canada has issued this appeal to Canadian citizens.

"Having relied upon others in vain, including governments and public authorities generally, we feel it is our duty to rely upon ourselves by self-help in association with our neighbors in the organization of co-operative societies."

"There can be no profiteering where the people control and direct by democratic vote their own institutions of the purchase and distribution of the necessities of life and divide the surplus, or profit, made in proportion to purchases."

"Self-help in mutual association is the basic and central principle of the whole movement. It was the one which distinguished the successful activities of the world-famous Rochdale pioneers from their successful and paternalistic predecessors. It provides opportunities for the cultivation of the latent talents and the employment of the associated energies of the masses for mutual service in the production, as well as the wholesale and retail distribution, of the necessities of life."

"The Canadian Shoes Limited Manufacturers of Women's High Grade Welt Shoes Toronto, Canada. Trade Marks: Nadia, Adian

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"A DAIRY whose wide and increasing patronage is founded on service to the public. Pure Rich Milk. Fresh From Fine Farms. Pasturized in the Best Equipped Dairy in Canada.

"THE FARMER'S DAIRY Walmer Rd. and Bridgman St. TORONTO. Phone Hillcrest 4400.

"The News Pulp & Paper Co., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER MONTREAL, QUE.

"DOMINION RAINCOAT COMPANY Special imports of English 'Trench Coats' and all kinds of rain garments for ladies and gentlemen. 11 Yonge St. Arcade - TORONTO, Ont.

"When you eat let it be the best Buy... Wagstaffe's Canadian Made CANDIED Lemon, Orange and Citrus Peels FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS CAKES AND PLUM PUDDINGS

"SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

UNION AGENCIES.

By John J. Manning, Secretary Label Trades Department.

One of the agencies which has been a tremendous factor in making the printing trade such a power in the industrial field and which many times does not receive the consideration nor attention which it merits is the union label.

In all disputes with employers, either local or national in character, the union label has been used as a weapon by the printing trade with startling and beneficial results, as through this medium appeals have been made successfully to trades unionists in general, as well as all other fair minded people, to discriminate between the fair and the unfair employer.

If the trades union movement stands for anything, it stands for democracy in industry. Not the lip democracy we hear so much of nowadays but the democracy where the workers have an equal right and responsibility in establishing conditions under which they labor, through their chosen representatives, under what is known as the system of collective bargaining.

This being true, it gives preeminence to the union label as a determining factor in industrial relations because its use is denied to any employer who refuses to recognize the right of his employees to collectively bargain and dispose of their labor power. The absence of the union label from any printed matter, therefore, immediately brands it as having come from a shop where industrial democracy is not tolerated by the employer.

This principle underlies the use of all union labels by any employer in any industry where the union having jurisdiction uses a union label to designate and identify the product of its members. By discriminating in favor of labeled commodities through our purchasing power, we can make our money really more effective in aiding our fellow workers in times of industrial petto to secure a redress of grievances than we can ever hope to do by contributing funds to aid them when on strike.

The union label, always a messenger of industrial peace, stands primarily for democracy and justice. It is a protest against the exploitation of women and children; it denounces unsanitary conditions in mill and factory and is the uncompromising foe of the sweat-shop and unscrupulous employer.

All of the hopes and aspirations of the workers are symbolized by the union label—better conditions of labor in mine, mill and workshop, better and an ever increasing number of schools and playgrounds for the children, better homes and more leisure time to enjoy the society of our loved ones and, in fact,

"NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY LIMITED. New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Western Steel Sales Office - Room 14, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

"ELLIS BROS., LIMITED Jewellers and Silversmiths, 96-98 Yonge Street, Toronto EVERYTHING IN GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS Your patronage is appreciated even for a purchase of 25 cents.

"DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co. Manufacturers of LADIES' DRESSES ONLY. New Wilder's Building MONTREAL, 325 Bleury Street

"The News Pulp & Paper Co., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER MONTREAL, QUE.

"DOMINION RAINCOAT COMPANY Special imports of English 'Trench Coats' and all kinds of rain garments for ladies and gentlemen. 11 Yonge St. Arcade - TORONTO, Ont.

"When you eat let it be the best Buy... Wagstaffe's Canadian Made CANDIED Lemon, Orange and Citrus Peels FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS CAKES AND PLUM PUDDINGS

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"THE CANADIAN BAG COMPANY, LIMITED. Jute and Cotton Bags, Hessian, Burlap, Buckrams, Padings, Head Office: 427 St. Patrick Street, Montreal. Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR

"EKERS ALES and PORTER THE NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED.

"MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES CHEWING TOBACCO

"SILVER Over 20,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal.

"Quebec Mining Corporation stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in price is announced. Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over-subscribed. Get this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted check to—

"Quebec Mining Corporation NORTH WESTMINSTER, P.A.

"Having first read over the prospectus of Quebec Mining Corporation, I hereby subscribe for \_\_\_\_\_ Shares of 'QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION' at par value \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable (50 Cents per share) amounting in all to \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, for which I enclose the herewith my check in full payment. Please issue my Share Certificate and send it to my name and address. Witness \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES.

# IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

Editor Canadian Labor Press.

Sir:—We cannot emphasize too strongly the need for immigration in Canada. From coast to coast, across the thousands of miles of developing development, some of the cry of needed man-power, and with the northward march of settlement still more does the cry go up. We need men to carry on the work of development, we need men to complete the work of development already started, we need men to care for the homes of those who have before been getting many of the wrong kind of settlers.

It is not heresy that in the past, captains of industry, philanthropic institutions and others as well as the Government of the country have brought, along with other settlers, too many workers of a special class, with the result that all across the country and in the older provinces as well, many, many farms lie idle for lack of hands to work them; railroad construction has been retarded of late, traffic and construction in all its branches has been almost at a standstill, and into new areas there has been no progress at all, because these men, who are the result of the present time not coming here—pioneers—should now be pushing their way westward, pushing into new fields and making possible the development of vast productive areas in the northland from Quebec to Alaska—these men are not here and we have not got them.

And not only must we have the pioneers, we must have those other men of brains—to build our traffic roads, to complete our railroads, to construct our highways and to do a thousand different jobs of development that at the present are still undone, with the result that production is lower, and freight rates are relatively higher, and each adds its percentage to the high cost of living.

We need women for domestic purposes and we need them in thousands, and we will need more as development continues; we need domestics of all kinds all over the country—Ontario alone needs 50,000 and the west needs many times more yet. In the past six months we have placed only 2,000.

And the settlers we need are to be had for the asking, and a place to put them to work is to be found by the establishment of an adequate system. The trouble is that we are trying to develop our country backwards. We build up a city first and then when the time comes we try to develop the rural districts. Isn't something badly wrong when even in Ontario, with its beautiful farming climate and its excellent soil, thousands and thousands of farms are only producing at half capacity while every other one of the older provinces show the same state of affairs, and the price of the produce is high, and because of a sparse settlement and scarcity of labor millions of dollars' worth of equipment is destroyed every year through jolting over bad roads.

We can get the men, but because no care at all has been taken in the selection of immigrants to Canada in the past our cities are overcrowded with idle men—artisans, etc.—the market flooded with men of the class we do not at present need, and work enough for a million needing to be done and none to do it.

We want men who are ready and willing to get out and work—on the farms, in the woods, on the roads, we want men of brains, men with a determination to work—we want the unskilled laborer, who is skilled in hard work, and we want them in thousands. We want a modern system of organization to arrange for the placing of them. The Government employment bureaus are doing a splendid work, but they are not the men who are needed. The employer asks for them to be placed. But it isn't enough. We want an organization to put the men on development work—many thousands of farms are idle without a furrow turned, many railroads are needing completion, and no unskilled labor is available to do the work, while the skilled laborer necessarily waits for a job. There is no end scarcely to the need for unskilled labor, not only in Western Canada, but on the farms, and in railroad and traffic road construction, but in the east as well.

No we can get the men. No doubt, in some countries, notably the British Isles, we must exercise great care in the selection of them, because in Britain the laborers are too prone to prefer city life to that of the Great Outdoors; but we can get many thousands of girls from England as housemaids, cooks, etc. In France we can do the same, and there as in the United Kingdom we can get a limited number of unskilled laborers who are ready to accept and adopt the conditions of rural life here. From Poland many thousands good clear-minded men are only waiting the opportunity to come to Canada and take part in the development of the country. From Serbia, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia the same is true; we can get hundreds of thousands—their number is unlimited. No red Bolsheviki these, but the best that Europe produces, peoples that are used to hard work, who will be willing to labor the harder here since Canada gives better wages and has better hours. Then, too, there are the Scandinavian countries, with their sturdy sons. We have had many of these in the past and we know their worth, but we must have many thousands more—they are good settlers, good citizens, and become good citizens.

And, finally, there is our great neighbor to the south; every year sees an increasing number of settlers available for immigration to Canada; their climate is like ours, their customs are like ours, and all know the language. They can get all their work to do, let us absorb all the surplus all the time from the United States; we know them and they know us, and they have both brains and money in addition to brains—let us take them in their tens of thousands and build a more compact Canada, a Canada that has no unproductive farms and a Canada that has no productive areas, because of no traffic facilities, a Canada with no bad roads—a Canada with no long list of industries showing a dearth of unskilled labor.

But we have to have the organization before we can do it. We want a commission to point out where the men are needed, we want more co-operation between employers of labor and our employment agencies, we want provincial governments that are ready at all time with development work to absorb a temporary surplus of labor, we want co-operation and advice from every county, municipality or corporation in the land to show where the men

are needed, and their numbers, and to assist in getting the men settled and to work.  
Then Canada will cease to be a scattered and sparsely settled country with vast unproductive areas patches, a land where the forward march of civilization means a northward march where the national balance-sheet carries no industrial "white elephants"—a land that chooses to make the most of its natural resources, the pride of the British Empire and the wonder of the world.  
THE MAN ON THE STREET.

## ALABAMA MINERS CONTINUE FIGHT

### Strong Resolution Adopted By State Federation of Labor.

The mine workers of Alabama have been on strike for several months now, in an effort to establish in the coal industry of that state the principle of collective bargaining and the right to organize. The local operators, with the assistance of the Governor, are doing everything in their power to break the strike and compel the men to return to work without the semblance of any recognition of their organization, and worst of all, to forbid the men to organize themselves into an organization that will give them some little protection. The Alabama Federation of Labor, realizing the scope of this strike and what it will mean to the organized labor movement of the state if the miners lose this fight, called a special convention in Birmingham Oct. 28, 29, 30 for the purpose of outlining definite plans to assist the miners in every way possible. At this convention, among other things done, a resolution was passed asking for the impeachment of the Governor of Alabama, not for placing the soldiers in the mining districts, but for the intolerant orders of the military forces that he is executing, and in permitting to be executed. At this convention a detailed statement of facts was presented to the convention in the form of a resolution, which was unanimously concurred in by the convention, with the additional instructions to the officers of the federation to give same all the publicity they could.

The conditions in the mining districts of Alabama are intolerable, un-American and against all rules of justice. Free speech and assemblage are denied the men, meetings are broken up at will, and hundreds of acts are committed against the men and women that are beyond describing.

## ARMY AND NAVY CANTEN BOARD'S PROFITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

The amount yet to be received by Canada and other participants in the war from the Army and Navy Canteen Board out of the profits made from canteen in Great Britain is to be arbitrated by the president of the Chartered Accountants' Association of Great Britain, and his decision to be final. The total amount from all sources will not exceed \$2,000,000. Amounts already received, including \$850,000 held in the Central Trust Fund in England and bearing interest at 6 per cent, and \$250,000 belonging to units with no territorial connections, which will be transferred to the central fund. It is also hoped to secure a further total of \$300,000 from the Army and Navy Canteen Board and from the expeditionary force canteens.

Train No. 1 of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk route is operated on schedule designed to meet the convenience of travellers in the mining regions of Northern Ontario. The train is of high standard and modern equipment, and leaves Bonaventure Station, Montreal at 5.00 p.m. daily, arriving Ottawa at 3.00 p.m., North Bay at 5.15 a.m., through car reaching Sudbury at 10.00 a.m. Connection may be made at North Bay with train No. 3, of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which arrives at Cobalt at 12.10 p.m., Cochrane at 5.30 p.m., and Timmins 5.30 p.m. For full particulars, reservations, etc., apply to any Canadian National-Grand Trunk Agent.

Friend to Motorist: "Yes, a nice little bus. But, I say, old top, the footboards are decidedly low; if you can offer anyone you might be capitalized—what?"—Funch.

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# CANADA IS NOT LOSING POPULATION BY EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

## Dominion Government Figures Show Balance in Our Favor—Americans Class as Immigrants Many Who go to United States Temporarily.

A Canadian publication recently which showed that instead of receiving an excess of immigrants over printed statistics from Washington emigrants no less than 604,000 souls left Canada for the United States, against 270,000 entering Canada from the United States, between March 31, 1914, and March 31, 1919. This left an actual net loss from Canada to the U.S.A. of apparently no less than 334,000. The Canadian Immigration Department claims that the United States figures are entirely inaccurate, the tendency in the U.S.A. being to class as immigrants many who in reality do not take up residence there.

The figures in the following table are taken from "Facts and Figures," issued by the Canadian Department of Immigration, and the "World Almanac for 1920," published in the United States. They bear out the foregoing analysis:

From Canada to United States	From United States to Canada
1914	109,798
1915	121,451
1916	132,719
1917	144,000
1918	155,280
1919	166,560
3-year period	605,498

From Canada to United States

United States	Years	to Canada
1914	1915	53,779
1916	1917	55,917
1918	1919	52,189
3-year period		159,105

## COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS.

The Cost of Living Commission, appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the increase in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wages should therefore be increased or decreased, forwarded its report for the quarter ending September 30, 1920, to the Department of Labor on October 14, 1920, says the Labor Gazette for November. The Commission consisted of Mr. John McAllister, representing the miners; Mr. Tully Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, fair wages officer of the Department of Labor, as chairman. As in previous investigations, the forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners are accustomed to transact their business. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computation under review was the same as used on all previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices on September 30, over June 30, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase or decrease as an equivalent to cover similar increases or decreases in clothing. An increase of 1.88 per cent. was ascertained, which amounted to an increase in wages of 5 3/4 cents per day where the base rate was \$2 per day, and 6 cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the increase in wages to become effective from November 1, 1920, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees. Retail price lists returned were made by 12 general merchants and seven retail dealers in meat in the towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Courtney, South Wellington, Union Bay, Bevan and Cassidy. Sugar and pork showed marked advances, while slight advances were found in all kinds of flour, lard, soaps, butter, milk, jams, syrups, and evaporated fruits. Beef, mutton, and veal showed a decline as did also all kinds of canned meats.

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# TRADE UNIONISM IS A MASS MOVEMENT: THE TOTAL, NOT INDIVIDUALS, COUNT.

Trade union opponents imagine they deliver a telling blow when they point to some wage earner who has risen to executive station.

"This is proof," say our opponents, "that there is room at the top; that the workers have no need for unions if they are industrious and would strive to advance."

Our opponents forget—if they ever knew—that trade unionism is intended to improve conditions on the job. If one worker in a plant employing 100 is advanced to high position, or if the impossible happened and the 100 workers were advanced, the jobs and the poor working conditions would still remain. The necessity for trade unionism would still exist.

Trade unionism is a mass movement.

It is not intended to make success for the few possible, but to advance workers as a whole by improving the jobs.

When a building is raised, the entire structure is slowly lifted at the same time.

The trade union movement is the jack screw on which wage earners rest. Through this force the wage earners, as a mass, are steadily pushed up, up, up.

When wages are increased it means better homes, food and clothing for the worker and his family, and education for the children. When hours are shortened it means longer life, mental development, a little recreation and relief from the dull monotony of standing before a machine. These result in a higher standard of citizenship.

When sanitary conditions in the shop are secured it means less disease.

The prosperity of an individual worker is nothing in this great humanizing, uplift movement, except where that individual takes advantage of his improved position to urge the cause of justice for the mass, to plead for a larger liberty, to protest against degrading working conditions—to demand that the jobs be bettered.



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# Fulfillment of the Contract

A contract is a sacred obligation. Whenever a labor organization violates its contract and obligations and resorts to an unauthorized "Fool Strike" it destroys its own power, it alienates public support and becomes a destructive force rather than a constructive one. When such an organization cuts away from its intelligent loyal leaders, the reckless hand of the radical agitator seizes the tiller of the plow and lawlessness and brute force are the sowing of Bolshevism. The intelligent workingman believes in the sanctity of a contract. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada resolutely faces the question and bitterly condemns the violation of trade agreements and negotiations.

## Ex-President William H. Taft

Of the U. S., On the Sanctity of Contract, Says:

"Labor must realize that when it makes a contract it must fulfill that contract, just as it expects the employer to fulfill his. This is common justice. It cannot hold public confidence nor maintain its high power if it holds lightly its contract obligations and ignores the justice of compliance with them. Our industrial hope," says Mr. Taft, "lies in the conservative labor leader and the progressive employer."

"There is no room in Canada for the Bolshevist"  
Rid Canada Now of the Red Agitators

## Trade Unionism Versus Bolshevism

They do not tread the same path. They are as far apart as the two Poles. Their ideas are eternally in conflict.

Trade Unionism seeks at all times and with honorable means to bring capital and labor together into a better understanding, so both may receive fair and rightful returns.

Trade Unionism has always stood for equity and justice, and for the sanctity of contract. It believes in fair play.

Bolshevism seeks to tear down, to destroy and annihilate.

Bolshevism seeks to do away with every bulwark of society.

Bolshevism is the dream of the shiftless, the lazy. It is nourished by anarchy.

Bolshevism seeks to fatten upon what labor has earned by the sweat of its brow.

Bolshevists toil not, neither do they spin, displaying energy only when they move from feeding place to feeding place, and, like the wolf, they kill only in packs.

# Canada for Canadian is Our Motto

—After BOSTON LABOR WORLD

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## LABOR WILLING TO DISCUSS QUESTION OF PRODUCTION ON FLOOR OF CONFERENCE

President Tom Moore Replies to Critics Stating That He Would Much Prefer to Meet Them on Floor of National Industrial Conference.

President Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has addressed the following letter to Mr. A. T. Chapman, 109 Drummond Street, Montreal, and to the Montreal Gazette: Mr. A. T. Chapman, 109 Drummond Street, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,—I have read carefully your letter published in the Montreal Gazette of November 26th relative to my address before the Montreal Canadian Club on Monday last. You say, "but surely there is no answer to the question of reduced and restricted production than that he gave on that occasion."

This would leave the inference that I accepted the oft-repeated accusations against the workers of being guilty of restricting output. On the contrary, I stated clearly that statements made by a large number of employers showed that there had been no decrease in production by their workers. The cases you mention of the bricklayers and bookbinders may be real or mythical. You yourself do not state definitely which I would have no hesitation myself in accepting the statement that particular cases can be brought forward where statistics would show a prima facie case of reduced production. You must be aware, however, that the employe is only one of the many factors entering into factory output. The insufficiency of raw material, the lack of proper maintenance of machinery, inefficient management and many other similar circumstances can all operate towards the reduction of output. This question is too big and complicated to discuss through the columns of a newspaper.

The Government of Canada invited representatives of labor and of employers to meet in a conference similar to the National Industrial Conference held last year when questions such as this could have been intelligently discussed. Labor signified its willingness to take part in such a conference, but the Canadian Manufacturers' Association replied that they could not see the utility of such a meeting at the present time.

You further state "to threaten capital with the big stick of restricted output" is not a wise policy. I would like you to state more concisely, Mr. Chapman, whenever such a threat has been made by any responsible member of the international trades union movement in this country. Labor desires to carry on production under proper conditions and the thousands at present unemployed will be only too pleased to do their part in this respect if those who own and control the machines now laying idle would

give them the opportunity to do so. I do not intend to be drawn into a newspaper controversy on this or any other subject, but your inference is so palpably unfair that I considered it necessary to write this reply to you and furnish a copy to the paper which published your letters and to decide thousands of people who have met you on the floor of the National Industrial Conference when such "facts" as you care to produce could have been more fully answered.

Yours very truly,  
TOM MOORE,  
President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.  
Ottawa, November 25, 1920.

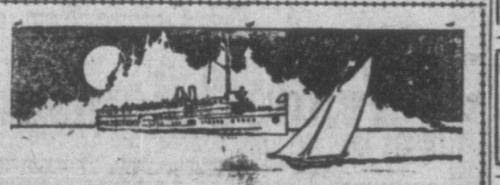
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Who is so hard to understand? The candidate.  
Who hands the "bun" out good and strong? The candidate.  
Who never would do you a wrong, According to his little song? The candidate.  
Who calls you "bosom" sons of toil? The candidate.  
Who has a tongue as smooth as oil? The candidate.  
Who makes those promises to you About what he is going to do? The candidate.  
And when elected says "Skidoo"? The candidate.  
—Thomas H. West.

## GUARDING THE KOH-I-NUR.

Apparently it is the custom to award the post of Keeper of the Jewel House to a retired soldier of distinction. He enjoys the position of having "no superior officer in Court or Kingdom." Yet there is a humorous side to his position which none would appreciate more than an old soldier.

The present holder of the office, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Younghusband, in his recent book tells the story of the Koh-i-nur. After its discovery in the diamond fields of Golconda, Southern India, it passed through many rulers' hands, going first to the Moguls, then to the Shah of Persia, then to the Ameer of Afghanistan and finally to Runjeet Singh, "the Lion of the Punjab." (It) he was defeated by the East India Company, when, among the spoils of war, it passed to the British army and was entrusted to the care of Sir John Lawrence. He, having "many and great matters on his mind, beside which a diamond was of small import, wrapped the stone up in a piece of paper, put it into his pocket, and forgot all about it." Thence his Indian servant transferred it to Sir John's office box, where it was found when it was desired to present it to Queen Victoria.

Then, Sir George says, it was deposited with "someone who had nothing else to think about, and a guard of soldiers to help him do so."

## SPANISH MINERS RESTLESS.

The National Federation of Spanish Miners has passed a resolution calling on every miner in the country to join in a general strike on May 1 next and remain idle unless the mine owners grant them fixed minimum wages according to working conditions in each mining district.

Neighbor: "I never hear your dog bark now."  
"No, I've rented his kennel to a married couple."—Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

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