

United Mine Workers Declare Against Radicals

OPERATORS AND COAL MINERS SIGN AGREEMENT

Contract For Coal Miners Runs for One Year.

New York.—Bituminous coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America signed a new agreement running for one year covering the tri-state competitive fields of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. The agreement will be used as a basis for fixing wages and working conditions throughout the rest of the mining territory. The new agreement was announced, was virtually the same as that which expired April 1st on the federal fuel administration's findings in 1922. The agreement calls for \$7.50 for 48 hours of day work and \$1.08 for contract miners. The rate is for one year instead of six months as was sought. Agreement on the new contract was signed yesterday by a joint committee of seventeen and submitted to the whole conference. It has been in session here about a week after transfer of the party to Chicago. The tri-state field produces about 60 per cent of the 500,000,000 annual bituminous tonnage of the United States. Signing up of the rest of the territory was regarded as a formality. The conference fixed January 8 as a date for reopening to sign an agreement to cover the beginning April 1, 1923.

COAL MINERS WILL ORGANIZE THIS WEEK

Proceed in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg to Inquire into Allegations.

Organization of the committee to inquire into the alleged collusion of shipping will take place here this week. The inquiry will proceed afterwards to Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and will cover charges of stock watering. At the evidence, however, will be at Winnipeg, where the political activities of the alleged collusion were most in evidence, and which quarter an abundance of money is promised. It was the Winnipeg Grain Exchange that was prominent in the charges last year. Resolution is expected to result in the inquiry, either suppressing financial regulations by act of parliament or empowering the government to do so. Official circles believe the result of this inquiry will be great relief to the grain producers of the west.

TO RESIST WAGE CUT.

House Secretary, Right Hon. C. Briggman, Chief Commissioner, Police Howard and the assistant commissioners of police, London, held a meeting at Kensington, at which there were four thousand men of the police force, who passed resolutions to resist a further cut in wages and a proposed alteration of conditions under which they

CALIFORNIA VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL ROUTE.

This season of the year, many Americans are planning to visit California. Of course there are many ways to reach the West Coast, but, besides traveling as usual, a new way through Canada. It will give an opportunity of knowing the country better, a chance to see the finest mountain scenery in the world, and to visit our own all-Canadian resorts on the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, and Victoria, where the air is green and flowers bloom, golf, motor, and all out-door sports may be indulged in throughout winter months. Discuss this tour any agent of the Canadian National Railways, before concluding plans. "The Continental Limited" which runs daily between Montreal and Vancouver is one of the finest all-steel equipment trains in America. For full particulars, apply to the city passenger office, Canadian National Great Trunk Railway, north-west corner King and Queen streets, Toronto. Telephone 4239 and A.S. 5179.

OUTLINED THE BENEFITS OF THE INTERN'L UNIONS

Assistance Being Given Striking Typos Given as an Instance.

That International Headquarters is still paying the sum of \$3,000 strike pay weekly to Ottawa's striking printers; there were still 139 printers on strike in the city, stated Mr. J. A. P. Hayden, president of the Allied Trades and Labor Council at a meeting of the Home Carriers and Building Laborer's Union in Huckle's Hall. Another who spoke was Mr. John Noble, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The meeting was held for the purpose of revivifying the "odyssey" of local No. 428, which had dropped off in membership and interest. Mr. Pat Green, representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, also spoke. Mr. Mick Cunningham presided. The first speaker, Mr. Noble, denounced former international leaders who were striving to break up the international in Ottawa. He urged members of local unions to take more interest in the meetings and to be always present when possible. The cost of living, he said, was still high and wages were dropping. Organization was the only remedy. Mr. Noble put forward the idea that the seven-hour day would be a beneficial emergency measure to give employment to more men. It was up to the men themselves to make the local 100 per cent strong. Mr. Hayden referred to the Ottawa printers' strike. There were some 39 printers still on strike and International headquarters was paying about \$200 a week to 139 Ottawa printers, as strike pay. In spite of the fact that 700 miners were out of work in the Maritime provinces, Mr. Hayden was surprised to hear that "movements were on foot to bring yet more miners here from the Old Country with promises of 'plenty of work in Canada.' " "There is no room for workers in labor movement who join only through self interest," said Mr. Hayden. "We want men who will work for the movement as a whole."

Messrs. Pat Green and G. E. Thomson, secretary of the building trades council of Ottawa, spoke on similar lines.

LABOR SHOULD KEEP MONEY IN CANADA

W. B. Best, of Firemen, Says Dues Paid to U.S. Would Help Unemployment.

Winnipeg.—"If the labor organizations of Canada stopped sending their dues to the United States and kept them in Canada, the unemployment situation existing each winter in this country would be better looked after generally and reduce it to a minimum, if not make it entirely nonexistent," declared W. B. Best, president of the Canadian Association of Railway Engine Men, at the close of this morning's session of the second annual convention. Internal questions of interest to the membership, including individual grievances and the opening of a discussion as to the advisability of the association starting a journal of its own, together with the suggested affiliation with the Association of Railway Shopmen, were discussed by the convention, but no decisions were reached in these matters. Speaking on the formation of the shopmen's association, Mr. Best said that the primary object of forming the Canadian association was to keep union fees in the country.

ORGANIZED

In Louisiana a man was riding with a young ducky in his backboard. A hornet buzzed around the old horse and lit on his ear. Sambo gave a deaf snap of his whip and the hornet disappeared. Later the process was repeated. At noon they stopped under a tree for lunch. The man stepped a hornet's nest in the tree and said: "Let's see you nigger off that hornet's nest with your whip, Sambo." Sambo scratched his head. "Nothin' doin' boys," he said, "Den he 'nests an 'ganized."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POLICY OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA ON THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF MOSCOW

Indianapolis, Ind.—The United Mine Workers of America, which is the trade union of the coal miners, is the first among the great labor unions of this country to take a positive stand and announce a definite policy against the Red International of Moscow and its attempt to destroy the American legitimate labor movement, and substitute therefore the principles of Bolshevism. This action has just been taken by the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, at a meeting held in this city. Several months ago the District Organization of the union in Nova Scotia decided to affiliate with the Red International and sent an inquiry to the International office of the United Mine Workers as to the right of the District to effect such affiliation. The matter was referred to a committee of the International union for investigation and report, and the report was filed at this meeting of the board and it was adopted by unanimous vote of the twenty-seven members, representing every District in America. By this action the United Mine Workers of America placed itself squarely on record in opposition to the Red International and all that it represents. The report, which is vigorous in its treatment of the subject is as follows:

Indianapolis, Indiana, January 11, 1923. To the International Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Indiana. Gentlemen:

We, your committee to whom was referred the communication addressed to the International Executive Board by Secretary J. B. McLaughlin on behalf of District 26, concerning the validity of an application by said District to affiliate with the Red International, desire to submit for your consideration the following report of our findings:

Upon an examination of the program and constitution of the Red International, together with resolutions adopted at the last convention of this organization, we find that among the chief objects for which the Red International was originally founded, is has for its purpose, first—control, and afterward the destruction of the bona-fide trade union movement. The Red International is an outgrowth of the One Big Union, which went through its processes of major development in the north western provinces of Canada during the year 1918, and like the I. W. W. and kindred organizations that preceded it, the One Big Union was doomed to inevitable failure, so much so, that in the year 1921 the Canadian trade union representatives were able to report to the American Federation of Labor Convention that the One Big Union practically ceased to exist.

An examination of the records of the International Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America, during this period will disclose the attempt that was made by a species of characterless adventurers and spokesmen for the One Big Union who sought to destroy the United Mine Workers of America in District 18 at that time.

The Red International is an organization similar in character and make-up to the One Big Union. Its program and policies being so shaped that it not only sanctions, but in fact urges the workers to resort to street uprisings, mob demonstrations, violence, or any other method that they may deem expedient for the accomplishment of their purpose. For example, section 45 of the Red International program reads as follows:

"The fundamental policy of the Trade Unions is the direct action of the revolutionary masses and of their organizations against Capital. All conquests of the workers are in direct proportion to the degree of revolutionary pressure they have exerted. By direct action it is understood every form of immediate pressure of the workers upon the employers and the state, such as boycott, strikes, street uprisings, demonstrations, seizure of factories, violent resistance against the removal of goods from factories and stores, and other revolutionary activity leading the working class to the overthrow of Capitalism and consolidating the working class in the struggle for Socialism. The task of the revolutionary class-conscious Trade Union consists in transforming all the expressions of struggle into an instrument for the social revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Whilst section 54 of this same Organization's program, dealing with the question of collective bargaining, has this to say:

"The belief in the sanctity of collective bargaining propagated by the opportunists of all countries must be met with resolute and decided resistance on the part of the revolutionary trade union movement. Collective bargaining is nothing more than an armistice. The owner always violates these collective contracts whenever the slightest opportunity presents itself. The respect toward collective bargains only proves that bourgeois conceptions are deeply rooted in the minds of the leaders of the working class. The revolutionary trade unions without, as a rule, rejecting collective bargains must realize their relative value and clearly define methods which will abolish these contracts when it proves to be profitable to the working class."

It must be apparent to all who read and think, that this program is in contravention to the policies, customs, practices and laws of the United Mine Workers of America. The membership of our great Organization not only believe in the principle of collective bargaining, but also the sanctity of contracts honorably entered into between the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators. In fact, that is the rock upon which our Union was founded, and in the practice of this policy we have not only made substantial gains in members, but we have also strengthened our Organization in power and influence.

Continued on Page 4.

QUEBEC VOTERS TO HAVE EXTRA HOUR TO CAST BALLOTS

All Arrangements for the Elections Complete. Many Nominations in Various Ridings Reported.

Quebec.—Voters will have an extra hour in which to cast their votes during the provincial elections on February 5. An amendment to the Quebec Election Act, passed at the January session of 1922, provides that the polls will be opened at 9 a.m. and will remain open until 6 p.m. Under the law as it existed before that amendment the booths closed at 5 p.m.

Nominations which take place on Monday, January 29, will close at 2 p.m.

All arrangements for the elections have now been completed by L. P. Geoffroy, clerk in chancery and chief returning officer. All the returning officers and their deputies have been provided with the necessary instructions and documents and are ready for the elections.

Owing to the difficulties of communication with the Magdalen Islands the result of the balloting in that constituency will be sent in by telegraph.

It was announced this morning that Premier Taschereau would speak in Sherbrooke on Friday evening, January 26. He is leaving here for Montreal this evening, but the date of the Montreal meeting at which the premier and Sir Lomer Gouin are to be the two principal speakers, has not yet been fixed.

Armand Lavigne, a Quebec lawyer, well known as an active participant in many former campaigns, has been asked to run in one of the counties in the district of Quebec, but he has not yet given any answer and has stated he is not yet decided whether or not he will be a candidate.

A CONSERVATIVE IN EVERY RIDING QUEBEC PROVINCE

Arthur Sauve Promises a Stiff Fight When Addresses Large Montreal Audience.

Montreal.—Three thousand people listened to Arthur Sauve, leader of the opposition when he spoke here in favor of the candidature of Alfred Duranseau, K.C., Conservative candidate in Laurier division. Mr. Sauve, in referring to the government majority with which he has been at grips in the provincial house, said: "Behind that majority there is the people. The people see and take note of what is going on. It is for the people that I stand and that I am working, and it is from the people that I want justice."

He declared that when nomination day came "there will be an official candidate to oppose the Liberals in every constituency of the province. Today the difficulty is not to find candidates, but to have to decline many of the offers, for there are too many."

He said he was not present to talk personalities, but that Mr. Taschereau had seen fit to make comparisons between him and the former leaders of the opposition, such as Teller and Cousineau. "I might perhaps ask Mr. Taschereau if he considers himself seriously on the same level as his predecessor Sir Lomer Gouin."

BITUMINOUS WAGE CONTRACT SIGNED

Agreement Runs for One Year and Covers Tri-State Competitive Field.

New York.—Bituminous coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America signed a new agreement running for one year and covering the tri-state competitive field of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. This agreement will be used as a standard for fixing wages, and working conditions throughout the rest of the territory. The new agreement, it was announced, was virtually the same as that which expires April 1, based on the federal fuel administration's findings in 1922. The agreement calls for \$7.50 for eight hours of day work and \$1.08 per ton for contract miners.

FINES INFLICTED ON SIX GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS

Prosecutor Was Inclined to Leniency Because of Patriotic Motives That Actuated The Germans. Competency of The Court Questioned.

Mayence.—Fritz Thyssen and five other German industrialists charged by France with refusing to cooperate with the French plans for the delivery of reparations coal from the Ruhr valley were all found guilty by a court martial here. Fines were inflicted.

Herr Kesten was fined 15,632 francs; Herr Wuestenhofer, of the Essen Mine Association, 5,640 francs; Herr Tengelmann, of the Essen Anthracite Coal Company, 6,020 francs; Herr Thyssen 5,100 francs; Herr Oife, 224,300 francs; and Herr Spindler, 47,752 francs.

Dr. Frederic Grimm, the Essen lawyer retained by Herr Thyssen, was assisted by Counsellors Wallack of Essen, Alfred Friedmann and Herr Neumann of Mayence, and M. Leclerc of Nancy, the French attorney assigned by the French army as technical adviser to the Germans.

Colonel Debeugni, the ranking prosecutor of the French Rhine army, in opening court cautioned the spectators to refrain from demonstrations.

The trial began immediately upon the arrival of Herr Thyssen, Kesten, Wuestenhofer, Tengelmann, Oife and Spindler. When the defendants had stated their ages, their business, and answered other specifications, the charge was read and Dr. Grimm began his argument to establish the illegality of the arrests and the trial. He concluded with a demand that the court declare itself incompetent, basing his argument on the Hague conventions of 1899 and 1917 as well as the Rhineland convention.

Captain Bodin, the prosecutor, replied, and the court after consulting in private for fifteen minutes, declared its competency and ordered the trial to proceed.

Herr Thyssen was the first prisoner to be questioned. He admitted having refused on January 18 at Breideny, to obey an order given by the occupation authorities for the delivery of coal. "I am a German, and my duty compels me to obey the orders of my country, and to serve my country," he said. "The entry of troops into the Ruhr was not justified by anything. That is why I will remain faithful to my fatherland."

Herr Thyssen's Defence. At the suggestion of the French technical adviser, as a means of simplifying the procedure, Herr Thyssen then told the circumstances under which the French had summoned the industrial leaders to a meeting, which he did not attend, at which the French instructed them to obey orders, and his subsequent announcement that he "must obey the German authorities," and could "not comply under menace."

Herr Thyssen told how the industrial leaders informed M. Coste, head of the French inspector-general of mines, that they would supply coal if paid for it, provided the German government did not order otherwise, and how orders were given afterwards to the mines to continue delivering coal, but that the Berlin government telegraphed instructions not to deliver coal, the industrialists then informing M. Coste that they must obey their government.

The five other prisoners gave their assent to Herr Thyssen's statement. They added minor details, and emphasized that as Germans, they were obliged to obey their government. The prosecution called Lieut. Perier of the gendarmes, who testified to the refusal to obey orders to deliver coal.

Took Father's Place. The thirty-year-old son of Herr Wuestenhofer, who appeared in place of his father, testified that the elder Wuestenhofer was ill. He asked permission to take his father's place as a defendant. In his testimony he offered the only suggestion of anything except a refusal to obey the orders of the occupying authorities. The testimony submitted for the father showed that his mines had sent out twenty tons of coal to France and Belgium on January 15, and the son added that he had sent 242 1/2 tons to the same consignee. Five other witnesses supported the testimony that the industrialists had really

TO ERECT LARGE OFFICE BUILDING

New Edifice, Known as Montreal Insurance Exchange, in Heart of City.

New York.—Announcement was made here that negotiations have just been completed for the erection of a new two million dollar office building in Montreal.

The new building, which will be known as the Montreal Insurance Exchange, will be situated in the heart of Montreal's financial district and will face on three streets, St. James, St. Peter and Notre Dame. It will be of the arcade type and will be ten storeys in height.

The building is being financed by a \$2,200,000 bond issue purchased by S. W. Strauss and Company of New York. Announcement of the deal and its completion was made at the office of the Strauss Company this afternoon. This underwriting marks the first big Canadian real estate activity of the New York Company and was said to presage extensive United States financial support for the building industry of the Dominion.

UNEMPLOYED BOYS TO ATTEND SCHOOL

London.—The education committee of the county council has adopted the minister of labor's proposal that unemployed boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years attend school during the out of work period in order to qualify for unemployment pay. The ministry has promised to bear 75 per cent of the total cost. The county council has decided to make provision for 5,000 boys and girls to attend school in accordance with this plan.

delivered some coal until the morning of January 15.

Prosecutor Bodin then summed up for the prosecution. He referred to article 42 of the annex to The Hague convention of 1907, which says: "Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army." He contended such a condition existed in the present case. Captain Bodin also cited Article 43 of the same convention, reading: "The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country."

The president of the court ordered an adjournment until 1.45 p.m. Dr. Grimm, for the defendants, asked that the adjournment be until 4 p.m. This was refused. M. Leclerc, French attorney for the Germans, suggested 2.30 o'clock, stating that the defence was awaiting an attorney from Paris to be present at the trial.

The chamber of the court of justice where the trial was held was packed to overflowing. Journalists representing newspapers in all parts of the world took up most of the room. The French court reporter sat outside the court.

Probable Effect to Trial. Essen.—The trial of Fritz Thyssen and the other five mine directors at Mayence again called attention to the labor situation. It was stated here that the total number of industrial workers and miners now on strike approximates 200,000, in addition to the personnel at the several railroad stations which are occupied by troops.

If the French court-martial passes sentence on the directors, it is declared that 550,000 miners will consider strike action, to which they are being urged by two of the large labor bureaus.

The workers who have already left their jobs include, it is said, 200,000 miners from the Stinnes pits and 65,000 steel workers from the Thyssen plants. The mines owned by the Thyssen interests, employing 50,000 men, have not yet ceased to operate. All the state mines are working as well.

MANY SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE TO BE FULLY CONSIDERED

Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Social Service Council of Canada Opens in Ottawa Jan. 29 and Continues to Feb. 1.

Many subjects of importance and public interest are on the agenda for the sixteenth annual convention of the Social Service Council of Canada which will open in Ottawa on Jan. 29 and close on Feb. 1. The feature of the first day of the convention will be a great public meeting in the evening in the Collegiate Institute assembly hall at the capital, where addresses will be given by Very Rev. Dean L. Norman Tucker, D. C. L., president of the Social Service Council, and the Rev. Dr. Richard Roberts, of Montreal, formerly of New York and London.

Immigration will be one of the subjects discussed by the convention. A committee report will be presented recommending that admission to Canada should be granted only to the classes of immigrants actually needed, and the numbers received should be determined by the Dominion's capacity to incorporate them into the body politic, and that preference should be given to those who are able and willing to settle on the land or desiring to enter domestic service.

Equal Pay for Equal Work. Industrial life will be considered, and in this connection recommendations will be made embodying the principle of equal pay for equal work without regard to sex, and recognizing the right of employers and employees to organize and engage in collective bargaining through their respective representatives.

Amendments will be recommended to the criminal code making it a crime; suppressing the gambling betting houses on Canadian railway tracks and the publishing of betting odds and other information that may be used by handbook men; making a crime for the owner of a motor vehicle to include or allow any girl or woman to resort to or be upon such motor vehicle or vessel for immoral purposes; raising the age of consent for boys and girls in cases of indecent assault from 14 to 16, and removing the phrase "of previous chaste character" in the clause protecting girls between 14 and 16 years of age against carnal knowledge.

Maternity Benefit Scheme. A maternity benefit scheme will be brought up for discussion and action. With a view to protecting women before and after childbirth, a draft bill will be presented to the various provincial legislatures, to be known as the Maternity Protection Act, will be considered by the convention. This bill provides that women shall not be employed for a certain period before or after confinement, and it also provides for a system of compulsory insurance for all women affected by the proposed bill, which will carry with it not only cash benefit, but medical and nursing service as well.

Child welfare will be one of the subjects brought before the convention. In this connection the necessity of accurate statistics will be emphasized, the statistics to be furnished through a fuller enforcement of the law relating to birth registration and the recording by municipal assessors of the name, age and residence of every child up to 18 years of age.

The traffic in habit-forming drugs will also be dealt with by the convention, which, it is anticipated, will pledge itself to continue cooperation with the department of health and police officials in seeking the suppression of this traffic.

Rev. Dr. John G. Spong, president of the general assembly of the C.N.E. will be in attendance.

C.N.E. EMPLOYEES KILLED

Moncton, N.B.—A tragedy occurred in the Canadian National Railway yards at Moncton, when Phillip Louis Letlans, employed as a snow shoveller near the Moncton depot, was struck by a yard engine. Severe injuries to his head resulted in his death the same evening.

MINERS LOST LIVES

Spokane, Wash.—Three unidentified miners were killed and thirty were overcome by gas when fire broke out in the 1,400 foot level of the 23rd mine of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company at Mullane, Idaho, 20 miles from Wallace.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

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THE INS AND OUTS OF SUCCESS

What are the ins and outs of a successful organization, whether it be a labor or business organization? What causes success? Is it good will towards everybody, or is it strife, dissension and crooked dealings?

Look at the successful organizations. See what has made them successful. In every successful organization you can always find hard workers. And honest workers. They have made organizations a success only through these workings.

A farmer who is lazy and uses his land year in and year out, without replacing, never lasts. He must keep replacing as he takes out, and so it is with the steady person, whether he is an employer or employee. He must keep plugging away. He can not be idle. He knows by hard work he is going to get further and further on the road to success. He can not afford to loiter on the way. He must hustle while he waits. Nobody ever died from working steadily, but many people have died of laziness. Keep working and you keep your mind clear, and with a clear mind you generally have good health, and good health means everything. Don't always look for holidays. Sure, we must have some rest days, but we do not want nor need too many of them. Too much of anything is not good, whether it is eating, drinking, or working. Everything in proportion and then we must have and will have success.

CONFIDENCE

Confidence is the missing spoke in the wheel of industry today. It is this very confidence that is lacking on the part of a good many employers and employees. They put no confidence in each other's honesty and integrity. But why shouldn't they put a little of this antidote into their methods? Why can't they trust one another? This is the very thing that could correct some of our evils which are continually stirring and upheaving the smoothness of almost every kind of industry. It seems as though nobody wants to put any trust or confidence in the other fellow. It seems as though every one should try the 50-50 method, or, in other words, a little live and let live system. Why can't both sides organize for their mutual benefit?

Why do we have a continual scrap between them? Does anybody or everybody want to have this everlasting fighting, or, in rough, do the other fellow before he does you? It is a disgrace to every peaceable, law-abiding citizen. It is souring on their stomachs. They are disgusted with the whole proceedings. It must end and will end. It is not lasting, neither can it last. It is going to lead to worse conditions than any of us realize. Everyone with any common sense knows that the successful way of ending this continual scrapping is for employers and employees to confer together and try to settle their differences by arbitration.

Continued on Page 4.

SAYS U. F. O. CLASS CONSCIOUS MOVE

J. J. Morrison Declares Almost All Movements in Canada Are Class Movements.

Toronto.—Speaking upon the Class-conscious movement, J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, received an excellent hearing from a large audience in the Labor Temple.

Mr. Morrison sought to remove what he regarded as a misunderstanding of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Mr. Morrison, in touching upon politics, said that when members were elected to the legislative body, the work for the movement which had placed them there was only beginning. He believed a member of a legislature was not much different from any other man. "They do not give you things unless they have to," he said. "We know this by experience."

Mr. Morrison removed all doubt of the character of the U.F.O. movement by stating that it was undoubtedly a class-conscious movement, he continued with the remark that almost all movements of this country were class movements, which, consequently, gave rise to various points of view which were the result of environments.

Predicts a Surprise

Montreal.—"If the Taschereau regime is smashed, it will be smashed by former supporters of the Liberal party," declared Brig-General Chas. A. Smart, Conservative, when addressing a meeting of his constituents in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Saturday evening during the provincial election campaign.

"There has been a revolution of feeling during the last few months that is going to surprise a few people on election day. Former Liberals on all sides tell me that for the first time they are going to vote Conservative because they are disgusted with the iniquitous regime that has tried to terrorize the province."

The member for Westmount repeated attacks on the government regarding its liquor and good roads policies, the first of which he said had made the government successful bootleggers on a large scale, while the second had brought many municipalities to the verge of bankruptcy.

Incidentally, he attacked the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of Marine and Fisheries in the federal cabinet, who at a Taschereau gathering at Quebec was reported to have said that it was the "sacred duty" of the people to return the Taschereau government to power. "Can you beat that?" exclaimed the member for Westmount. "I think that we can promise Mr. Lapointe that he will hear more of the matter, to his cost."

BITUMINOUS MINERS MAY SIGN CONTRACT

Agreement With Operators Expected, Possibly Within Two Days.

New York.—The "coal strike bogey" was on the wane today as bituminous operators and labor union chiefs resumed wage negotiations here with the professed belief that they would settle soon.

Settlement would not necessarily mean the signature of a contract, they pointed out. But agreement on wages and working conditions and on duration of contract was in sight, they declared. When it actually was reached the signing would be a mere formality, even though days and weeks elapsed before names were affixed.

As the conference, now hanging upon the recommendations of a sub-committee of 17 began its sixth day, it was generally conceded the miners had withdrawn their demand for a two-year contract, and were ready to sign for one year, dating from the expiration of their present contract, next April 1.

Upon one vital point both parties today seemed in continued agreement, and that was extension of the present scale of \$1.08 a ton for contract miners and \$7.50 per 8-hour shift for day laborers.

LICENSE ALL BARBERS

A deputation comprising Thomas Moore, and B. Merson, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Donald Lear, Ottawa; Jas. Lockwood, Sault Ste. Marie; R. A. Hassel, London, representing the executive and James Marsh, secretary of the Labor Educational section for Ontario saw Premier Drury and asked for the passing of an act under which all barbers must be licensed. A condition of securing a license is to be sober, of good character and free from disease. They also ask that a board of commissioners be appointed to deal with all applications for licenses and fix the fees to be paid, and with complaints that may be preferred in connection with the licenses.

The bill would limit the number of apprentices to one for every two barbers, but every shop shall be entitled to one apprentice. Barber schools and colleges must be designated by proper signs and subject to regulations of the board, from which must issue all barber college licenses.

A student or apprentice must obtain a permit to learn the business, and must produce it when called upon by authorized parties. All barber shops must display the permit of the licensing board.

The Premier promised consideration.

THE LABOR PARTY TAKING STOCK

Ready for Elections. Delegates to London Convention of C. I. P. Unions in Arrears. Protesting in Coal Alleged.

The annual general meeting of the Toronto and District Trades and Labor Council, held in the Labor Temple, was an example of how meetings should be conducted from a business-like and constructive point of view, from the pledging of five new delegates to the final selection of officers for the ensuing year.

Secretary James Watts read a letter from the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party, urging that delegates be sent to its convention in London, Ont., on February 24, in view of the fact that the provincial elections will be held this year, and that the Labor Party will have to face the electorate upon their record as a party in the Legislature.

The most contentious matter brought before the meeting was whether delegates representing unions in arrears should be allowed to vote. The constitution says no, but for some years this regulation has been ignored, and Bert Merson, representing the Street Railwaymen's Union, brought about a decision that last night and in future the constitution must be strictly adhered to. He refused to pay over the cheque for \$138, due from his organization, unless all other unions in arrears did likewise or were not permitted to vote. The result was that a large number of delegates representing defaulting unions were voteless in the election of officers, although their delegates were eligible for election.

Taxation.

In response to a letter from the Municipal Research Bureau, the National, Provincial and Municipal committees of the Council will deal with the question of taxation. Delegate Mance pointing out that the per capita tax is already \$47.

A good deal of harsh criticism was hurled at the heads of the fuel controller and coal dealers, for whom several quite distinctive titles were provided, because of alleged discrimination and the charging of \$18 and \$20 per ton. A motion calling upon the City Council to instruct the M.O.H. to issue free coal orders to homes where there is sickness was carried.

The election of officers resulted as follows: John Young, president (re-election); R. H. Cox, vice-president; John Munro, treasurer; W. Cribben, financial secretary; James Watt, recording secretary; H. Woodrow, tyler; James Simpson, B. Merson, and J. Scott, trustees; W. Fordham, B. Merson, J. Simpson, and H. Loan, executive committee; B. Merson and J. Simpson, representatives on the Exhibition Board.

WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN HAVING A HARD TIME OF IT

Although Official Figures Show Less, it is Said That 250,000 Are Now Workless.

London (By Mail).—The outlook for the unemployed women throughout Great Britain is becoming daily more serious. According to the official figures there were on December 4th, 189,900 women registered at the Employment Exchanges as out of work, an increase of 13,900 on the October returns. This figure is far from representing the total of unemployed women, who, at a rough estimate, probably number about a quarter of a million.

According to a correspondent in The Times, householders are daily crying out for domestic servants and every time the figure of women's unemployment are printed, letters pour in from overworked mothers who cannot obtain domestic help and who find it an added irritation that unemployed factory workers should not at once seek the oldest form of women's work. It is hard not to sympathize with them, but there is more than one side to the question. Before the war the factory workers would not for a moment have been considered as a possible domestic servant. The household worker was of a gentler class; the factory worker was herself usually the child of factory hands or unskilled laborers. The idea of recruiting workers from these girls is a new one. It has been done, with the aid of a brief training, in spite of many difficulties, by the Central Committee on Women's Employment, supplemented by a government contribution; but that training will have to cease on March 1st unless the minister of labor can see his way to the allocation of a further grant.

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck on December 6th asked Sir Montague Barlow, whether in view of the thousands of women on the live

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POSTMEN HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

Members of the Federated Letter Carriers Association, Branch Number Two, held their annual banquet at the Bank Hotel, Hull, on the evening of the 24th. The program was a radio concert broadcasted from the J. R. Booth, Jr., Ottawa station, which was received on a specially installed receiving set. Other items on the entertainment programme included a musical performance by Messrs. E. E. Wright, Jack Neville, E. Lee, E. Watkins, M. Harndine, Paul Charbonneau, Paul Martin, Paul Martine, Eng. Bryere, L. Lachance and J. Higgerty.

Mr. J. E. Fautoux was the toast master of the evening and was assisted by Mr. T. A. Ledoux, organizer. The toast to the King was proposed by Messrs. J. J. Fair and J. Larue. Coupled with the toast to Our Country were the names of Dr. J. E. Fontaine, M.P., Mr. H. B. McGivern, M.P., and Mr. E. R. E. Chevrier, M.P. The toast to the Post Master General was proposed by Messrs. G. McGuire and I. Chateauvert.

The Ottawa Post Master was also toasted by Messrs. George Kelly and E. Lemire. Other toasts to Our Heroes, the Federated Letter Carriers' Association of Canada, the Ladies and the Press, were proposed by Messrs. Dick Walters, Paul Charbonneau, P. J. Leonard, M. E. Bourdresault, M. G. Parrie, N. Gauthier.

"My Heart Would Palpitate, I Had Weak Spells"

Mrs. L. Whiting, 202 King St. West, Brockville, Ont., writes:—

"I took very sick with my nerves and stomach, and seemed to be all run down. At times my heart would flutter and palpitate so and I would take such weak spells in the pit of my stomach that I sometimes thought I would never get better. I had almost given up hope when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I did not stop until I had taken twenty-five boxes. It has done wonders for me and I want to recommend it to everyone."

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FRIENDS OF LABOR

ENTERPRISES THAT HAVE SHOWN A FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WORKING CLASS

FORCE THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Demand of Labor. Deputation asks on Cabinet and Ask Bonuses to be Granted Women Prospective to and After Childbirth.

For the purpose of placing the Legislative needs of organized labor before the Provincial Cabinet, Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and also president of the Labor Education Association and four of his colleagues, met on Premier Drury and the Ca-

particular desired by the deputa- was the enactment of a law to force the eight hour day. Mr. Moore stated that Labor was anxious to have it apply to all lines of endeavor with the exception of farming. Mr. Drury—"Why not include the rest?"

Moore—"We feel that farming is really a family work. I also believe that the farmer would want the eight hour day."

The Congress, through its deputa- tion is also asking for a law to per- mit Government bonuses being granted to women who are working six weeks prior to child birth, six weeks after. This legislation is being asked for under the heading of other protection of women and men in industrial and commercial establishments.

Raney—"The percentage of cases must be very small!" There are many in the textile industry," replied Mr. Moore.

Raney—"That must be so far as the first child is concerned, but after that."

Afraid of Criticism. Raney was sure that if Mr. Moore introduced such a bill he would be severely criticized. "He would be for definite information," said Raney. "He would be asked how women were carrying babies working."

Moore stated that the applica- tion for such legislation had come from the ranks of labor on the ground that it was for the protection

of the entire race. "He did not think it was necessary to bring detail on this particular issue for you," said Mr. Moore. "It has been wanted since you have been in power in 1919."

Mr. Rollo did not think that the bill would be supported in the House on the grounds that there was no necessity for it. But Merson, vice-president of the Congress, stated that there were more women working in Ontario than ever before. He claimed the unemployment situation was to blame.

The giving to Canadian citizens equal opportunity to those of other countries in any provincial colonization scheme was heartily approved of by Mr. Doherty, as put forward by the deputa- tion. "Might I suggest that some of the money that is being spent in England to attract farmers be spent in Canada for a back-to-the-farm movement," said Mr. Moore.

The close supervision of immigration activities by the government was also approved.

The deputa- tion asked that proportional representation be given a trial, Mr. Moore suggesting Ottawa. "We will make a start at it; will Toronto do?" asked the Premier and this satisfied.

As for a public holiday on election days, the Premier merely observed that he thought a half holiday was enough.

The principle of Karl Honuth's one-man vote bill was approved by the deputa- tion. Hon. Mr. Raney said he would undertake in the House to throw it out.

Consideration was promised by embodying a minimum wage clause in Government contracts.

Promise was given to investigate fully rehabilitation of injured work- men along the line of the civil re- establishment of soldiers. Hon. Mr. Raney thought it feasible, and an effort will be made to bring in a measure.

"Young man," said a pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When first started in life I had to walk."

"You were lucky," remarked the youth. "When I first started in life I couldn't walk."

TRADES CONGRESS ISSUE DISTURBING PLEA FOR WORKLESS

Chronic Destitution Trying Patience of Working Class Breadwinners Everywhere.

London.—A manifesto issued by the Trades Union Congress general council, headed "National Unemployment," states:

"Chronic unemployment has reduced thousands of working-class homes in the country to a state of absolute destitution. The cottages of the workers have been stripped of domestic comforts, and even the elementary requirements of a decent existence have been sold in order to provide the necessary food to stave off starvation. The burdens imposed on local authorities by the heavy call for relief have been so great as to establish a state of local bankruptcy. Many local authorities are heavily in debt owing to having to meet a responsibility which should be borne by the nation without regard to the good or bad fortune of a particular area. Where unemployment is most severe co-operative societies and small traders have been brought to a state perilously near bankruptcy, and the long-continued drain on social resources has produced a state almost of social bankruptcy in certain areas."

Destitution. "This state of chronic destitution has been continued without any real effort on the part of the government to deal with the situation. Unemployment, benefits when provided, have been insufficient in amount to prevent the serious physical deterioration of a very substantial proportion of the population. The government have continued to ignore Labor's proposals for providing work at a rate of wages which would maintain the workers in a state of efficiency and have waited helplessly for the revival of trade under the guidance of private enterprise and the inspiration of private profit."

"Trade union funds have been depleted and trade union standards have disappeared. The unemployed army has been utilized as bargaining power by unscrupulous employers, who have taken the opportunity to secure unreasonable reductions in wages. During the period of chronic unemployment the wage bill of the country has been reduced by £13,000,000 per week, or £676,000,000 per year. This enormous reduction in the purchasing power of the workers, has, in its turn, diminished the demand for labor. They reduced cost of production, which the employers alleged would lead to better trade, has not had that effect. The demand for commodities in our own market has been restricted, and the development of international trade has been retarded by our government's continued adherence to a foreign policy which prevents the reopening of our international trading relations."

Blame Government. "In the name of the workers of this country, and also in the name of those who feel a genuine concern for the happiness and welfare of the nation, we protest against the government's prorogation of parliament until February 13. The state of affairs created by continued unemployment justifies the urgent attention of parliament without cessation until a satisfactory means of dealing with the problem has been devised. The action of the government in declaring a long holiday for legislators bears the interpretation of indifference to the deplorable state of a substantial proportion of the population of this country. This nation is still rich enough to provide food for all its members. In certain places even now a state of luxury exists side by side with poverty. "We cannot allow the workless to fight their own battles. Their patience must not be exploited by those who can remain unconcerned so long as the sufferings of others entails no danger to themselves. We demand that the full resources of the government and the community shall be utilized for the purpose of providing work or satisfactory maintenance for the unemployed."

The manifesto then gives the text of a resolution to be submitted to the Labor demonstrations next Sunday, calling on the prime minister at once to summon parliament to deal with the problem as a national emergency of vital importance, and demanding that the government should provide work or maintenance.

THE JOKE IS SOMEWHAT STRIKING.

"I, sir, am a self-made man!" pompously admitted the Hon. Thomas Rott. "Ah, I see!" replied Old Gaunston Grimm. "You struck on yourself before you got the job completed!"

"Do you know 'The Star Spangled Banner' by heart?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but I'm not trying to use it in this campaign. Practical questions are becoming so complex that my constituents won't be satisfied to hear me sing or recite."

OTTAWA LABOR IS AGAINST LETTING DOWN THE BARS

Intensive Campaign for Immigrants Planned by Federal Government Comes in For Adverse Criticism. Fear Flooding of the Labor Market. One Delegation Claims Underlying Motive is to Lower Canadian Wage Rates.

One of the most important and largest attended sessions of the Allied Trades and Labor Council of this city was held this week and took up the question of Canada's immigration policy, at the same time drawing up a policy, unanimously endorsed by organized labor in this city, a copy of which will be forwarded to the officials, where it is hoped it will do the most good.

In the debate which followed the presentation by President J. A. P. Haydon, of the committee's report, for which he was responsible, delegates, in particular, President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the secretary of the Congress, Delegate P. M. Draper, Delegates McDowell and Brown, expressed adverse criticisms of the intensive campaign planned by the federal and provincial governments of Ontario, for the purpose of flooding this country with immigrants.

The speakers, Tom Moore in particular, pointed out that a policy of result in nothing else but to flood such unrestricted immigration could the labor market to such an extent in its industrial section that the standard of living would be depreciated.

Delegate McDowell said that if the Anti Alien law now on the statute books had been honored more in the observance than in the breach, conditions could not exist, as they did in British Columbia, which was rapidly becoming Asiatic. He said that the underlying motive of the immigration by shiploads from the British Isles, was the lowering of the Canadian wage rate. Inducements were made to cities such as Manchester, Leeds and London, to take over "free" 160 acres of land from which they could obtain a glorious future. The immigrants, buoyed up by this false information, made the trip, and found at their journey's end, a dream, and they rapidly drifted into the cities and were soon on the unemployed list.

Become Disgruntled. President Tom Moore queried if it was surprising that these misguided immigrants became disgruntled and lost their faith in constituted government, when they found that they had been induced to come to Canada by false statements. He quoted the case of Cornish miners imported to Northern Ontario mines who had found conditions not as represented, and had left for other parts, humorously remarking that they had found they couldn't stand the climate or "the loss of their beer."

He explained that the anti-alien law only applied to contract labor from the United States, and said that Great Britain should exercise greater supervision over the employing booking agents there who obtained commission on all labor engaged for Canada and who were consequently not very particular what information they handed out to the intending immigrant, as long as they succeeded in persuading him to make the trip to the Dominion.

Delegate Draper said that while Labor had no objection to welcoming immigrants from the British Isles, these should at least be told what conditions they had to face—and should have work provided for them when they arrived here. Statistics showed that Canada had all the artisans, mechanics and laborers for whom work was obtainable, and it was a wrongful policy to flood the country with this class of labor. He said that bringing immigrants to Canada by falsely representing conditions was the easiest way in which to make them Bolsheviks and anarchists.

President J. A. P. Haydon commented that the British press was saying "Canada needs men," while here we were working for jobs. He was looking for employment, and the press might better emulate the example of the South African government, which publicly advertised that there was unemployment in that country and that none need apply unless

they had two thousand pounds and were willing to do pioneer work. A copy of the resolution adopted will be forwarded to Premier Mackenzie King, and the minister of immigration, also Premier Drury of Ontario and his minister of colonization, the Trades and Labor Councils of Hamilton, Toronto Windsor and Montreal.

The Resolution Adopted. The following is the resolution: "That the Canadian government be requested to make representations to the British government which would make possible a closer supervision of all immigration advertising and the control of booking agencies in Great Britain."

"We believe that in all instances the intending immigrant should be advised of the possibilities in Canada; the economic conditions; the seasonal nature of most agricultural work; the climatic conditions; and the extent natural resources are held out of use by private capital and speculation."

"We protest against bonuses or grants to any and all agencies."

"We believe that in order to relieve congestion in our industrial centres, land settlement schemes should be made available to citizens already located in Canada."

"To prevent hardship and uncertainty all medical examinations should take place at the port of embarkation."

"We believe that the fullest and closest co-operation should exist between the immigration department and the Employment Service Council of Canada, and that all labor hired outside Canada should be included amongst the prohibited classes, except it be secured through the Employment Service of Canada."

"We reiterate our demand for the exclusion of all Orientals."

FORETOLD DIRE RESULTS OF THE GREAT WAR

Late Max Nordau Prophesied That Lot of Conquerors Would be More Toilsome, Hard and Gloomy.

Paris.—Admirers of Max Nordau, noted philosopher, and Zionist leader, who died in Paris yesterday, pointed to him as something of a prophet in his own time.

Arrested by the French during the war, but subsequently paroled, Nordau went to Madrid where he predicted that the great struggle would have dire results. To him is attributed this statement:

"The vanquished will carry an intolerable exasperation, and even the conquerors will soon be pervaded by deep disappointment and wrath when they realize the fact—as they will—that their efforts, their sufferings and triumphs will have yielded them no palpable effort whatever and will not have rendered easier and more prosperous their existence and that of their families; on the contrary, will have made it more toilsome, hard and gloomy."

Dr. Nordau was one of the leading disciples of Dr. Herzl, founder of political Zionism, and for years was an active leader in the movement. Spending his youth as a physician in Budapest, his native city, he moved to Paris in 1880 and became a student of literature, art and social questions. His work for the Zionist cause began in 1897, but his active championship of the movement ceased after the great war, when his health became impaired and when the policies of Zionism's leaders were in disagreement with his own belief. Dr. Nordau was in his 74th year.

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OTTAWA

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF POLICY OF U.M.W.

Continued from Page 1.

The point of difference between the United Mine Workers of America and the Red International in this respect can be better exemplified by a reference to the following sections of our International Constitution:

"Section 2, Article 2.—To increase the wages and improve the conditions of employment of our members by legislation, conciliation, joint agreements or strikes."

"Section 19, Article 20.—Any member or members shutting down a mine in violation of Joint Agreement shall, upon conviction by the District organization, suffer such penalty as may be imposed upon them by the respective District organizations."

It may not be amiss to also add that Section 2, Article 14, of the International Constitution, deprives from membership, and also provides other penalties for those of our members holding membership in a dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It has come to our knowledge that the Red International is, in the estimation of the American Federation of Labor, a dual organization. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Article 14, those of our members holding membership in the Red International will be required to pay the penalty provided in this Section, which reads as follows:

"Mine managers, top foremen, operators' commissioners, persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and members of the Civic Federation shall not be eligible for membership."

"Any member accepting membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, the Working Class Union, the One Big Union, or any other dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or membership in the National Chamber of Commerce, or the Ku-Klux Klan, shall be expelled from the United Mine Workers of America, and no members of any such organization shall be permitted to have membership in our Union unless they forfeit their membership in the dual organization immediately upon securing membership in the United Mine Workers of America. Any member of the United Mine Workers of America who accepts office in any dual organization shall be permanently expelled from the United Mine Workers of America, unless reinstated by the International Executive Board."

Toward this union-wrecking movement the usual sentiment within the great and genuine trade unions is regret that anywhere working people can be found so woefully deficient in the knowledge of trade unionism that they will blindly follow the false teachings of the propagators of such movements. Invariably from their beginnings mushroom organizations of this kind are doomed through their faults of intention and organization to dissension, disruption and destruction. With the passing of time, less and less excuse exists for anything of their nature being brought into existence. Impatient resentment at social wrongs may prompt wild attempts for the abolition of Capitalism. Organization like the Red International may proclaim world happiness through the abolition of collective bargaining, or the inequitable wage system, but it remains for the trade union movement to continue its work with unflinching and direct practicability. It proceeds in safe steps from accomplishment to accomplishment as necessity develops, naturally one step after another. It takes no leaps in the dark. It is our purpose to continue the onward march of progress to greater and better days for the United Mine Workers of America through the safe, sane, orderly and lawful methods of the American Labor movement. Our Organization has brought to its members notable and beneficial results, and in the performance of those duties it is destined to ever go forward. We cannot subscribe, give comfort or sympathy to the promotion of an Organization whose chief claim to fame lies in its attempt to destroy institutions such as the United Mine Workers of America.

It is the decision of your Committee that no unit affiliated with the International Union, United Mine Workers of America, can in conformity with the constitution of our Organization, affiliate with the Red International. We would therefore recommend that District 26 be required to withdraw their application for affiliation with this Organization, and providing they refuse to comply with the decision of the International Executive Board on this question and affiliate with the Red International, that the autonomy of District 26 be suspended, the International Organization assume control of the affairs of that District, and this status be maintained until it has been fully demonstrated that it is the purpose of the membership of District 26 to comply with this ruling.

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ENGINEERS HEAR A PLAIN TALK ON LABOR PROBLEMS

Retiring President Speaks on the Exploitation of the Workers by Labor Agitators.

Montreal.—Some very plain speaking as to the relations of the engineering profession with labor problems and the dominance of professional labor agitators as a hindrance to the industry and the prosperity of the country, by increasing costs of production and reducing purchasing power, was given by J. G. Sullivan, the retiring president of the Engineering Institute of Canada, at the annual luncheon of the Institute here. Mr. Sullivan, who is now practicing at Winnipeg, occupied the chair.

Dealing sharply with the question of organized labor and its work, Mr. Sullivan continued:

Objects of Unions.
"What are the objects of labor organizations? To better the con-

ditions of the workman. Do they live up to this object? My answer is emphatically 'no.' By false teaching that all men are equal, by teaching that the organized laborer is producing from two to twenty times what he gets paid for, and by teaching that there is sufficient capital in the world for all to live in comfort and leisure, if it were properly divided, they have created a feeling of unrest, hatred and distrust in the minds of their members. By teaching and putting into practice the false doctrine that the less a man will do, the more jobs there will be for others, by restricting the kind of work a man may do and by restricting the time he may work and the amount of work he may do in a given time, they have increased the cost of production to such a point that they themselves, as well as the rest of the world, are scarcely able to make both ends meet. All the people of the world are consumers, and anything that increases the cost to the consumer is a detriment to the world.

"My personal opinion is that the professional labor leader is the guilty

party. It is to his private advantage that the members of his unions be kept poor, that they be kept as tenants, rather than as home owners and that they be kept in trouble and strife. It is only under these conditions that the leaders can exploit the poor man. You can draw your own conclusions—look up the probate records of John Mitchell's will. Ask your financial agents for the ratings of Samuel Gompers. See the public press re the voting of \$250,000 to John L. Lewis, to be used without accounting during the recent coal strike. He can easily explain to his dupes why he should not show a receipt for

work similar to that done at Herrin. Medal for London.

It was announced at the afternoon session that a past president's fund for the establishment of a series of medals and prizes for the best technical papers on engineering scheduled during the year had been arranged for. A sum of \$2,350 has already been secured as a start for a permanent endowment of the fund, it was stated.

Intimation was made of an invitation from the Ottawa branch for the convention next year, and it was considered certain that this would be accepted.

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CONFIDENCE
Continued from Page 2.

and conciliation. There can be no harm in these conferences. It is an educational system. It is the way to show each other's shortcomings. They both have their troubles, and by continual fighting they are only adding more fuel to the fire. It is up to both sides to show their hands, play them open. They must not try to deceive. They must put a little confidence in each other, combined with a little brotherly feeling.

The conditions are at such times as these that it is right and dutiful for both sides to explain their true conditions, show their profits, make it plain and honest, and it is up to both sides not to continue this fighting and mud-slinging contest.

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