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## Has Resigned Miners' Arbitration Board

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON RAILWAYS CLEARLY ENUNCIATED

Special Committee of the House to Consider Freight Rates. Unified Control of Lines. Reasonable Wage for Workers. Public Ownership To Be Given a Fair Trial.

annual statement in regard to the government-owned railways they work in carrying on building brought a ray of light into the House. It was a report of reduced operation," the board of arbitrarather than enhanced deficits which Mr. Kennedy related, and the tion in connection with the building country was consequently thankful.

The deficit of the Canadian National Railways, including the Grand Trunk Pacific but not the Grand Trunk, was \$56,673,935, s compared with \$67,505,052, in the year ending December 31st, 1920, and the Grand Trunk deficit was \$15,346,234, as against \$74,032,302, in the previous year.

Drastic economies had brought about reduction in the co of operation, the operating loss on the Canadian National in 1921, having been cut to \$16,000,000, as compared with \$36,000,000, the previous year. Fixed charges, however, were higher and the total loss was reduced by two millions. But this year the House will be asked to vote only \$97,220,000 as compared with \$179,063,760, last year for the railway budget. The policy laid down by the government for future operations of the railways left no doubt as to its intention of carrying out its policy of giving the nationallyowned lines every opportunity of making good under proper busi-

Hon, Mr. Kennedy announced-That the Canadian National Lines and the Grand Trunk are to be placed under the unified control and co-ordinated management of one Board of Directors. management will automatically abolish the Canadian Northern Board, and the Canadian Northern Board, and the Canadian Northern Board, and the Canadian Grand Trunk Board.

The new board will be asked to advise on division of the national system into units, each with its own headquarters, and under the direction of a general manager who will be subject to general headquarters.

A special committee of the House is to be appointed to study freight rates, with power to summon the executives of the various

An investigation is to be made of the financial affairs and business methods generally of the railways passing under the control of the new Board.

Amid applause Mr. Kennedy announced that the total amount to be voted for railways in the fiscal year which has just opened in \$97,220,000 compared with \$179,065,760 voted last year.

The outstanding feature of 1921 operation, he said, was the improvement in the position of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk combination. Those roads comprise approximately 52 per cent, of the railway mileage in Canada, and in 1921 their percentage of gross earnings was 54.22 per cent.

By co-ordination, the loss of ten millions on a gross of four teen millions was turned into a loss of four on a gross of 16 mil-

Mr. Kennedy said that at present negotiations were under way looking to a modification of some of the working conditions that the railways feel to be difficult of application, resulting in excessive wages in some classes, and the placing of expenses on the railways which are claimed to be unduly burdensome.

A Reasonable Wage.

"It is recognized," he said, "that railway wages must provide for a proper standard of living, but they should have reasonable relation to the importance and value of work performed, and to wages generally. The management informs me that the labour situation has greatly improved; that the spirit of railway labour is better than it was; that labour has become more efficient and is doing more work and better work. I am guad ti give expression to the views of the management in that regard.

Coming to freight rates, Mr. Kennedy reminded the House like a referendum from a bye-electhat conferences had been held between the railway authorities tion. respect to the reduction of rates upon basic commodities. But because of the entire rate situation, the executives of the the East London figures, showing various railways felt that it was inadvisable at this time to re- still a solid coalition-electoral alliduce rates on basic commodities in view of the fact that the suspension of the Crows' Nest Pass Agreement ceased on July 6th.

The government feels," he went on, "that the matter is of such great moment, and of so much importance to the people of the country who are not only interested in lower freight rates, oncerned as owners of more than 23,000 miles of Canadian Railways, that the entire question should be placed before the members in such a way as to enable them to obtain the fullest ssible information. With this in view, I propose at an early date to ask the House to appoint a special and representative committee to examine into the question of rates with power to summon the executives of the various railways and others to before the committee all available information for the consideration of its members. It would be then for the committee and for the House to take such action, as having regard to all the circumstances, shall commend itself to the wisdom and judgment

The first step in the re-organization of the railways," continued the Minister," will be the establishment of a single representative Board of Directors for the unified control and coordinated operation of the government-owned lines, now directed and controlled by two separate boards and two different manage-This Board will be thoroughly representative and will include in its number the most competent railway men of wide practical experience and training, and possessed of expert knowledge in the various departments of railway activity."

Fair Trial for Public Ownership.

He was unable to state the personnel of the new board, and then proceeded: "When we turn over these valuable railway properties with a view to giving government-ownership and opera-tion a fair trial, it is of the utmost importance that we place them in the hands of men who, as regards component parts of the system, will administer them without fear or favour, without thought of politics and in the general public interest.

necessity for bringing about the Ve are impressed with the

unification of the system as quickly as may be possible with due regard to the public interest.

We propose to appoint this Board under provisions of existing legislation to which, up to the present time, no effect has been given. This legislation provides for a single board of directors and for the inclusion of any lines of railway which may from tim to time be vested in, or owned, controlled or occupied by His
Majesty. When this legislation is brought into effect it automatically abolishes the present Canadian Northern Board and the
London—The Miners' Federation

London—The Miners' Federation other methods as will adjust the disadian Grand Trunk Board, which later Board succeeded the English directors in May.

The new Board will be given the direction and direction of the Grand Trunk Railway properties, the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Transcontinental Railways and the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Rail-

#### MAKE AWARD IN LABORERS' WAGE

Holding that "notwithstanding the STEPS ALREADY HAVE BEEN low rate of wages paid in some ases, we feel that the laborers who will be affected by this award should get a fair living wage in reasonable laborers' dispute, brought in a ur animous award, recommending that the rate to be paid this class of labor shall be forty-five cents an hour as from May first.

A copy of the award was handed a to the department of labor at four o'clock by Mr. D'Arev Scott chairman of the board, signed by Mr. George Crain for the contract ors, and Mr. Martin Ryan for the laborers. The award has been acepted by the contractors, and while the rate recommended falls short by five cents per hour of what the laborers were asking, it is expected in view of the unanimity of the award. that the union will abide by its the act. terms. The board was appointed a week ago, when the laborers refused accept 45 cents an hour offered by the contractors, a reduction on

In making the award, the men bers of the board express the ouinion that it will have the effect of asonableness of building costs and thereby lead to a greater vol

In addition to the recof 45 cents an hour, the board suggests that a nine-hour day shall be worked, and all time over this to be paid for at the rate of time and a

#### **OVERSEAS LABOR** PARTY STRONGER

London.-The Labor party with the latest recruit in East Leicester. Alderman Banton, now numbers 74nearly twice as many as the Independent Liberals in the House of

"These three cornered contests are Daily Chronicle, the chief coalition-

ist mouthpiece. "It si evident that the attempt to get an unmistakable verdict on the Government's policy on the Genoa conference has not secceeded. Indeed it is always difficult to get anything

The Chroniele finds consolation ance, but it confesses that the leakage of Liberal votes to Labor con-

#### LABOR MINISTERS' SALARIES

has been created in the dovecotes of the ministry of labor by the first

A good portion of the report is secupied with consideration of the salaries of the chief labor advisor Sir David Shackleton, and the president of the Industrial Court. Sir William McKenzie.

The report shows that Sir David Shackleton was appointed in 1910 as labor advisor at the Home Office with a salary of \$2,000, and expresses the opinion that a competent gentleman was obtainable for much less than \$15,000, which Sir David is now drawing after twelve years of ser-

ing Sir William McKenzie who is and adds to the comfort and happialso now receiving \$15,000. The ness of mankind. The men who own \$7,500 a year, the salary now paid ductive industry, naturaly desire to

partment, who draws\$12,000. ...

of Great Britain has agreed to contribute a sum equivalent to a half-

#### MESSRS. GILLEN AND LING ADVISE LABOR MINISTER

# TAKEN TO FORM NEW BOARD

Hon. W. C. Kennedy's Easter egg to Parliament, namely the ed laborers of the eraffs with which they work in carrying on building they work in carrying they work in carrying on building they work in carrying on building they work in carrying the of conciliation and investigation has been named by Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Section 63-A, to carry out the duties placed before the Gillen board when convened

U. E. Gillen, of Toronto, chairman of the board, and James Ling, mayor of Waterford, N.S., resigned from the reconvened board and their resignations were accepted by Hon. Mr. Murdock, who then proceeded under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to provide another board to carry on the work.

From Board Members. The telegram between the minister of labor and the parties, which is self-explanatory, follows:

Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, Ottawa. We have considered the nature and cause of dispute as set ut in the statutory declaration of Robert Baxter and James B. McLachlan, secretary of District 26, U.M.W. of A. when making application for a board December 21st last, and the undersigned members of said board consider that report registered from Halifax January 7th, dealt with each item in dispute as required by

Since board has reconvened we have reviewed official report of debate in the Senate, March 29th, regarding British Empire ried men, many of them with large Steel Corporation labor dispute, the official report of debate in the families. house March 30th, regarding Nova Scotia miners' labor troubles the 1921 wage schedule of five cents and all other documents on same subject received from you or of the long promised bonus, has had deputy minister of labor and registrar, also a number of news items that have recently appeared in daily newspapers.

We have discussed evidence and statements before board in January and what has subsequently been said and done restoring public confidence in the by parties to the dispute and now agree that in all fairness to all concerned and in the interest of good government you should at the immediate future, the patience once accept our resignations as members of this board and we ask of the long-suffering letter carriers, ume of construction and consequent you to do so. Answer at Halifax.

(Signed) "U. E. Gillen, James Ling, Halifax, N.S., April 12."

Minister's Reply.

To this the minister replied to Mr. Gillen as follows:

Have received joint telegram from yourself and James Ling REFUSE TO ACCEPT embers of the board of investigation which dealt with the dispute between the British ESmpire Steel Corporation and its employees, and the miners in Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia, the majority report in this case having been registered in the department on January 27th last. Having carefully noted the views outlined in your joint telegram and your suggested resignations, the undersigned hereby accepts the resignation of yourself and Mr. Ling and will at once proceed to request both the em-ployers and the employes concerned in the existing general coal mining dispute which was discussed in the House of Commons on March 30, to recommend the name of a person competent to act as member of a board of investigation which will be, under law, as promptly as possible established and convened for the purpose of fully investigating and reporting upon all of the questions dealt with in the house on March 30th, and also such other matter as bearing on the dispute as to the board, when appointed, may appear proper for them to make report upon. Please hand copy always dangerous," declared the of this telegram to Messrs. Ling and Thompson.

(Signed) "James Murdock, minister of labor, Ottawa, April

Advise Co. and Miners. Robert Baxter, president of the U.M.W., and R. M. Wolvin, president of the British Empire Steey Corporation, were last night advised by night letter, sent by F. A. Acland, deputy minister of labor, of the developments set forth in the foregoing tele-grams and of the minister's decision to convene a new board. In the night letters it was stated that the Gillen board, having been held by the minister to have ceased to exist, and it being imperative that the inquiry which it had been expected the late board when recently reconvened, would have made into those aspects of the dispute and matters arising therefrom which were Samuel Gompers, President of the union world. Partly owing to the back to high wages, short hours and made the subject of discussion in the Dominion House of Common on March 30, and which inquiry is impossible by reason of the resignations of Messrs. Gillen and Ling, should not the less proceed with all possible despatch, and the minister has therefore, under Section 63-A of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. established a board of conciliation and investigation to make inquiry into all such matters and take such other matters pertaining to or growing out of the dispute as may seem proper to the board circles here Friday that a complete the improvement of the economic Labour. be remitted by the minister to the board and the minister will be pleased to receive from you at your earliest convenience a recommendation on behalf of the workmen (and in Mr. Wolvin's case the employers) of a person willing and ready to act as a member of the said board.

While the statute names five days as the period during which a recommendation may be received, the minister assumes that in view of the urgency of the dispute it will be your desire to make the recommendation forthwith so that all possible expedition may be made in the constitution of the board and in

This night letter is signed by the deputy minister of labor.

The Punctions of Capital

is simply stored up labor, that, wise years to travel from Newcastle, Similar comment is passed regard- ly used, gives Labor greater returns N.B., to Vancouver, was handed to mittee expressed the opinion that it, or who borrow it for use in pro- liveries on Saturday. to a county court judge, would be secure as arge a return for it as Charles Ausiow in July, 1900, while sufficient for either official. It is a curious fact that both salar. often be mistaken in their judgment ister of labor, who draws \$10,000, or, for instance when they favour wage the permanent secretary of the de- reductions to a point that lowers the ceived, according to the postmaster, standard of living and by cutting in August, 1900.

down consumption decrease the de The original envelope was enclosed mand for goods. The questions aristo be settled by arbitration or such Mr. Copeland. On the original cover London.-The Miners' Federation other methods as will adjust the disputed points on a basis approximating as nearly to justice as fallible penny per member per quarter to as humanity can establish it. Their so sist the labor movement to take over lution will not be furthered by keepthe epitrol and complete ownership ing up the popular misunderstand of the Daily Herald, a Labor paper. ing as to the real nature and func-

#### A BELATED LETTER

Capital cannot oppress Labor. It ter which has taken twenty-two James Copeland in Vancouver by the postman in his regular round of de-The letter was written by the late

ies are higher than that of the min- as to their own best interests; as was addressed to Mr. Copeland's old home in Newcastle, where it was re-

in a new one bearing a recent Chiago date mark, when received by was a blurred post mark of St. John, N.B. Where the letter has lain for twenty-two years is a mystery to local federation. John Pitzpatrick, the existing individualistic system eliminate the capitalist as such in both Mr. Copeland and the local post a close friend of Foster—they co. of society.

#### LETTER CARRIERS DISAPPOINTED

articular, members of one of the sanction to take a strike vote.

will receive as semi-monthly pay on Russia. Saturday. Those is Grade E wheih Detroit was the next city visited Central Bodies in both these states vears' service, will receive \$47.25: Grade D, \$42.75; Grade C, \$38.25; Grade B, \$33.75; Grade A, \$29.00. I might add that ninety-seven per cent of the letter carriers are mar-

The withholding, even temporarily, the effect of creating much dissatisfaction not only in Ottawa but all over the Dominion, and it is pointedly stated that unless something is done by the "powers that be," in already worn to a thread, may be come exhausted and something dras-

MAJORITY AWARD Hamilton, Ont. - The Dominion Power and Transmission Company najority award given by the conciliathe pay of the employes of the street railway and suburban lines and it is feared that a strike will result. The company notified the men of a cut of seven cents an hour and the conciliation board awarded a cut of only two eents an hour. The men will the employer was enormous. to be held before the end of the Negotiations have not been entirely broken off and both sides express a hope that a compromise may yet be reached.

## **CHICAGO BODY** TO BACK DOWN

Chicago, April 15 .- The unmerciful of their agricultural fellows. Chicago Federation of Labor by supporting the radical ideas of Wil-Not only has the Chicago Federation big union" resolution, fathered by house ceaning of officers is possible. Gompers charged that Foster, recently returned from Soviet Russia. where he was accorded a welcome by Lenin and Trotsky, was trying to undermine the A.F. of L. by obtaining

pressed his dispensure over our resolution, I feel sure that the matter dropped and the situation smoothed out, save and the save and the save follows it is leadership and strike or vote to order. Instead of studying economies that resolution. The mies scientifically and with a view serve not only a fair profit, but reresoution provides that the matter of to finding out how nidustry, out of cognition and support.

hig internations union in the coun-

not, we are through." committee of allers of accommittee o the O.B.U. and was trying to get a vated into a monster, and everything And that is why all plans for

operated in running the steel strike

#### LABOR IS WORKING HARD FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

owest paid branches of the civil ser of the Trade Union National Com burgh Central Trades Council they ee, are decidedly disgrantled over mittee for Russian Relief, who has endorsed it unanimously and imme the failure of the government to just returned to the national office diately appointed a large's bring down in the house the long-gave the following account of his mittee of responsible Pittsburgh promised bonus with which their successful organizing trip throughout Trade unionists such as F. P. Hanlow salarise were to be bolstered. In the middle west. "In Cleveland the away of the Miners, Robt. W. Geattie fact, had it not been for their Federation of Labor unanimously vice-president Firemen and Colers, thought for the convenience of the adopted a resolution which endorsed P. J. McGrath street carmen, J. L. public, a strike might have occurred, the work of the Trade Union Com- Beaghan bricklayers, J. B. Gent of as an official of the local organiza mittee. They appointed a large local the machinests, and many other tion stated. That it was only this committee to fully co-operate with our well known trade unionists, who will phase of the situation which had de Cleveland representative, Henry W. do their utmost to co-operate in so terred them from appealing to the Raisee, a well known trade unionist liciting the support of the various Federation of Letter Carriers for known in that field for many years, local unions in Pittsburgh and its With our campaign in that city con- vicinity. "To give you an idea, also the ducted in a responsible manner, and general public, of the conditions with the live wire trade unionists ing in a splendid manner and a large which face the letter carriers," said affiliated with the Cleveland Federa committee of fifty is at work voluone of their officials, "I will give tion of Labor, we expect some real tarily giving their services to this you the amount of the cheeks which results in raising funds for the starvthe members of the different grades ing people in the famine area of cities in the States of Illinois and

> by me and I met with equal success there. The Detroit Federation of Labor unanimously passed our resoour work in that great centre of in-

in the past a strong desire to cothere. When the work of this com-

"In Chicago the work is proceedhumanitarian cause. Wisconsin are rapidly getting behind are endorsing our program and arranginb committiee to assist the T. U. N. C. F. R. R.

"On all sides I have met with enthusiastic response. We have been in existence just long enough to de-"In Pittsburgh there has existed monstrate that we are conducting our appeals in a thoroughly responsioperate in this humanitarian work, ble manner and consequently all secbut because of a lack of a responsitions of political and religious ble trade union agency to carry on thought feel they have a chance to the work, no effective work was done fully co-operate on a humanitarian

the nation. Its policy is as one sided

# **FAILURES OF**

As usual when there is a quarrel, along preaching an econo there are two sides to the question. ism in the form of nationalisation We have seen something of the capi- which its most responsible leaders talists' mistakes, and in so far as do not believe in. It is hindering Capital has had the power the great by its rules and regulations and its has notified the federal department of share of the responsibility for our facit condonation of class war the reits shoulders. Still there, is a heavy which multiplies unemployment. And charge to be laid against organized it is contenting itself with fighting Labour too, for their conduct in re- rearguard actions against reductions

cent years. and status very different from that tionalisation and socialis

spread of doctrines from the conti full employment. nent of Europe, partly owing to the | If therefore we say that the preliam Z. Foster, has had its effect, entry into frade union activities of sent state of affairs is partly due to a younger class, better educated and the callousness and greed of a great repudiated its sanction of the "one with stronger ambition, the policy of big union" resolution, fathered by the trade union movement has of that it is due to the hatreds and the Poster, but it has declared in labor late deserted its original sphere- false economics of a great part of system in the interest of the worker -and has become targely political It represents creative power, ofganin character. In some measure that ising ability, the willingness to sink has been right and desirable. But money in taking risks together with an honest considera- some new utility for the sake of fution of the wider aspects of social ture returns. I trepresents all that and economic policy there has grown side of industry which precedes full up also the doctrine of class war. employment. Instead of the gospel of co-operation, bour cannot earn wages or secure Labour literature has preached a gose employment in the modern world, pel of hatred of Capitalism and of just as without Labour Capital cannon-co-operation with capitalists as not earn dividends. Just digging a n class. It has promised vague so hole, however hard the work, will cialist or syndicalist millenniums if not produce a living. smoothed out. Said the Number only the rath and the would follow in the right part that meller, and

change of officers and policy in the ed to bring into discredit and ruin nearly all vitiated by the desire

Mr. Anslow has been dead for over in 1919-is meeting with determined today is not doing what will in pract place. ifteen years, according to Mr. Cope- opposition by the more conservative, tice help to improve the lot of the working man and the prosperity of sheer nonesense.

on its side as Capital's on the other. It is as callous and indifferent to the first principles of industrial entermanifies of industry. It is drifting of wages on lines suited to the mid The early history of the trade Victorian era, but utterly futile from union movement was one of hard the point of view of bettering permastruggle against great odds by a set nently its clients. As we have seen, of remarkable men. The power of Socialism is not going to solve the Till the industrial problem and provide em extension of the franchise he had be hind him the support of Parliament Nothing is going to do that but eaand the governing classes. For de terprise, efficiency, saving and hard cades it was illegal for workmen to work on the part of all, resulting in ombine. Yet despite all difficulties Great Britain selling good articles at Trade Unionism through the modera- cheap prices and entering once more tion and good sense of its leadership into its role of adventurous entergradually won wages and hours and prise. Yet Labour shows no more conditions of work which were an im- comprehension of this than Capital ense advance on those prevalent shows of Labour's point of view. It in the early Victorian age, and gave to the organised workers a power capitalist system, talking about natongue lashing given leaders of the But of late years another tendency its policy is hindering the only prohas made itself manifest in the trade cess by which as a nation we can

Capital is not in itself a me Without Capital, Laa meeting of the big internationas which alone wages can be paid, as a not work for months and years with for the purpose of considering amal-gamation be referred to the A. F. of L. If the A.F. of L. sanctioned the idea we were going ahead. As it did which alone wages can be paid, as a whole would prosper, the Labour world has ignored the fundamental truth that high wages and short like a we were going ahead. As it did efficiency, capital and enterprise, afford to take the risk involved in Nockes said that the organization and has toyed with the idea that great enterprises. All this is the committee of fifteen members spon- they can come from a redistribution function of Capital, as indispensable ed that Foster was a member of the struction of society on socialist bour and the progress of civilization, committee and that he had advocated lines. The capitalist has been ele and one entitled to a fair reward. minority following in every big that could hinder his lawful activity, dicalism and Guild Socialism, in so trade union restrictions, ca' canny, far as they are attempts to get rid The outcome of the Gompers meet strikes, were regarded as good things of Capital and the capitalist, and not ing is expected by some labor leaders in themselves, because even if not improved systems of co-operating here to bring about a complete immediately successful, they all help with them, will also fail. They are stend of by the far saner idea of In consequence the Labour world keeping him within Ms

To talk about profits as evil is

LABOR MEMBERS

struction of radial lines to develop

the country and to act as feeders to

bringing urban and rural sections

The resolution held that steam

ransportation is fast becoming ob-

IN HAMILTON CITY

Hamilton. - The Labor Temple

irectors met on Saturday to con-

sider the planns and specifications

the rear and contain a large audi-

orium, large and small meeting halls, business agents' offices and re-

reation roms. The directors plan to

iave it completed by August 5. In

the estrance will be a tablet in

nemory of the late Allan Studbolme

gift of the Labor Congress of Ca

RESOLUTION FAVORS

OLD AGE PENSIONS

vernment instituting a system of

old age pensions will be debated in

Lafontaine, Liberal, Hull, has filed a

resolution on the order paper:
"That in the opinion of this

house, the federal government should

consider the advisability of devising

ment of a system of old age pension

in Canada."

closer together.





#### The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED

389 COOPER ST., OTTAWA A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

GREATEST STRIKE IN HISTORY.

The greatest strike in the history of the North American satinent, that of the miners, is now entered on its third week Starting with four hundrel thousand strikers he ranks have been ned that at the time of writing there are close to seve hundred thousand workers in the anthracite and bituminous fields who have laid down tools. So far the public has taken little in-terest in the big battle between the owners and the workers, but if the statement of the capitalists, to the effect that if the miners in the cost of a ton of coal will be increased by three dollars in taken seriously the consumer is likely to soon wake up. This figure is derided by the workers, who claim that the demands of the men can be conceded and still leave the mine owners splendid dividends on their investments. Furthermore hie workers assert that they are fighting for the cause of the general public.

It should be remembered that the strike is a double-header Anthracite and soft coal miners are striking together for strategie reasons, but with different ends in view and under different The hard coal miners call for a twenty per cent wage increas while the soft coal miners call for the refention of wage increas while the soft coal min their present wages in the face of the operators demands for reduction; but the lutuminous operators have been unwilling to meet the representatives of the workers in a joint conference to decide on a basic wage-scale. When the strike was called on April 1, some 560,000 union miners, more than 400,000 of them in the soft-eoal fields, and an undetermined number of non-union men, soft-coal news, and an undertained middle says President responded. The strike in the unionized fields, says President Jihn L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, is 100 per cent. effect-Speaking for the soft-coal men he said on the second day of the strike: "The miners are looking to-the carrying out of their contracts. "The miners are looking to the earrying out of their contracts. The miners want to retain collective bargaining in the manner in which it has been in vogue in the coal-mining industry for thirty years." In reply to anthracite operators demands for "wage deflation," Mr. Lewis says: "In the case of antharcite mine-workers, wages were never 'inflated'; they were nevereven raised to a fair and reasonable level, and are ever now below such a level."

An outspoken advocate of the miners' cause, "Labor (Washington, D. C.), wants its readers "to get essential facts

(1) The bituminous coal-mine owners have refused to meet the representatives of the workers, altho they signed an agree

"(2) The miners are fighting for a living wage. Congress man Bland of Indiana inserted in "The Congressional Record" a statement showing the average earnings of miners in the principal coal fields. In the Pittsburgh field these workers received an average of \$762 in 1921. In Ohio, \$550, and in West Virginia, \$500. How can men rear families on such beggarly incomes

"(3) This appalling situation is not due to the impoverished condition of the industry. While coal miners were probably never more miserable, the records show that coal mine owners were

(4) The miners in demanding a five-day week and a sixhour day are insisting that they be permitted to do more work, not less. Miners are paid by the ton. They can not earn enough to support their families unless they are permitted to work at least thirty hours in the week.

(5) The coal miners are fighting the public's battle as well as their own. The operators want to restrict production and increase prices. The miners want to decrease prices by increasing production.

"(6) The coal mine owners are preparing to use the strike

as an excuse for further profiteering.

It has been noted before that one reason consumers are not panicky over the coal strike is because of the large supplies on hand. Newspaper summaries of official Geological Survey figures state that there is at present a supply of 64,000,000 tons of soft coal, which at an average rate of consumption ought to last some eight weeks. This, of course, might be increased by a production of perhaps as much as 6,000,000 tons weekly from the con-union mines. There is said to be in storage some 4,000,000 ens of anthracite available for domestic use, which should last twelve weeks, and something more than eleven weeks' supply of steam sizes of anthracite available for industry.

#### CASUALTIES IN INDUSTRY.

The easualties in industry are as impressive as those of war. Since Workmen's Compensation has gone into effect in the more accurately. A recent report of the Department of Labor for United States, it has been possible to compute industrial accidents the State of Pennsylvania shows that, during the five-year period ending December 31, 1921 there were 10,777 fatal accidents and of the wealth of the land, he saw 183,278 cases in whichi compensation for injuries was paid in

The American trade-union movement accomplished a most received the description of the injuries suffered while employed.

There still remains much to be done in the field of Workstand of the component of the injuries suffered while employed.

There still remains much to be done in the field of Workstand of the injuries suffered while employed. The American trade-union movement accomplished a most

men's Compensation, but a most splendid foundation has already nized fair rates for the district of

#### SPECIAL BODY ON DEPORTATION

by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, Center Winnipeg, to amend the Immigration Act, removing therefrom the clauswhich permits the deportation British born subjects from Canada without a trial, was given a second reading in the House this week and will be referred to a special committee. The same course was fol bill No. 17 to amend the Criminal Code, both of which were increduce

When the bill to amend the Im migration Act was reached, Hop. Ernest Lapointe, minister of marine and fisheries, explained that the prin siple of this bill was the sa that contained in one which he him self had moved last year to amen Winnipeg strike was under way by ent of the Duily Herald (labor formed for the Dominion Govern which a British subject might be de organ), at the Genoa conference, says ment requires that the working the act passed in 1919 which the which a British subject might be de organ), at the Genoa conference, says ment requires that the working ported without the right of trial to that according to a statement made hours shall be in conformity with the which every British subject was en- privately by Premier Facta on Tues-

the then minister of labor, Hon. G. Fretz, says the correspondent, addition under consideration, in the D. Robertson, had moved in the mitted that a common understanding opinion of the government a change pose prevention of the summary de-bortation of British-born persons, Phe bill, however, had been defeated piled mutual recognition by the com-presentation of the summary de-basis of the Canhes' conditions im-miscanception or confusion or to prevention of the provin the Upper Hense and had not vening powers and the powers con inces in dealing with the matter seled the Commons. Last year, vecod.

Mr. Lapointe had moved the same been taken over by the government and incorporated in amendments to the Immigration Act by the govern nent of the day. The amendments

had passed the house, only again to

meet defeat in the Senate. Mr. Lapointe said he would not like to oppose the principle of the bill, but in some of its provisions the resent measure went further than the one he had introduced. There were provisions in the present bill which he could not accept, but in view of the importance of this subject he would urge that it be referred to a special committee of the house to consider the proposed

The bill was then referred to camnittee of the whole on second read-

#### LABOR ORGAN'S REPORT.

Loadon, April 12.-The correspondday, recognition of Soviet Russia the provinces are understood to have

#### INDEPENDENT LABORITES ISSUE LIST OF CANDIDATES MAKING BIG GAINS

The Independent Labor Party of The following names will be paced Manitobs is preparing to launch in before the genera membership: gains in the non-union coal fields meet the civic employees, who are sarly campaign in consection with South branch, F. J. Dixon and A. were claimed today by the United members of the National Catholic appreaching provincial election. Griffin: Centre branch, S. J. Farmer, Mine Workers of America for the Unions to discuss with them the The three Winnipeg branches have Mrs. Mande McCarthy, J. Simpkin hosen tentative candidates and final and W. Sma; North branch, Wilclection of the party slate will be liam Ivens, H. H. Heaps, W. D. Price announcement that 665,000 miners the coming summer. arly campaign in connection with and Sam Cartwright. Other names may be submitted at the meeting. out.

#### LABOR IS STRONG CENSURE LOCAL IN NEW ZEALAND

Wellington, N.Z .- The Labor party in a few months' time. Last election South Waterloo; A. W. Swayzie, of his result in no way indicated its ersolution voicing its deep faith in pants. real strength, for New Zealand has hydro-radials and the electrification an archaic voting system and re of existing steam routes, wherever uses to adopt proportional repre feasible, were outstanding among the entation. Under P.R. Labor would matters dealt with by the Ontario Inhe the second larger group in the dependent Labor party at the even ountry and with a small turnover of ing session of its annual convention rotes would defeat the present Re | tonight. form government, which, through it Arthur Mould, of London, submithaving to increase taxation, reduce ted the resolution on hydro. It carsalaries and wages throughout the ried almost unanimously, and pro state services and because of the vides for the electrification of steam general bad tomes, has become un roads, wherever feasible, the con-

nerly led by Sir Joseph Ward non the trunk lines, with a view to onsits of only a few small groups and there is a neglible fourth party which combines Liberals and moderate Labor but which has as yet mly two members in parliament.

The government expects to go to which admittedly had been good be electrified, particularly where despite the slump. The Labor party abundant water power is available tion? will declare for more state enterrises and another instalment of what is called in New Zealand "Sed on Socialism." The Liberal parts NEW LABOR TEMPLE s not vet defined.

#### **ONTARIO LABOR** ON N. S. STRIKE

Hamilton, Out., April 14 .- The action of the minister of labor in ing campaign. The building will be connection with the Nova Scotia be three stories in front and two at miners' strike was criticised today at the annual convention of the Ontarie Labor party.

J. W. Buckley, president, said: 'It can at least be said that Labor representatives, through the workers, have compelled the government to repudiate the policy of one of its ministers, who demanded that Labor be respectable in its fight with capital, but that capital is to be allowed to trample on the rights of the workers because of a time-honoured policy, aimed to defeat Labor's in

He went on to say that a political Labor party was necessary to consolidate the forces of Labor at elge tion times. The sooner the trade unionist realized he was a class in ciety, the sooner he would benefit, the president declared, and, soon er or later, the unionist would be e as class conscious as the form

er. The alliance of labor and the farmer / has brought about many reforms. With their interests identical, both being the producer

full maintenance. "That, where municipalities fail to carry out the Mr. Lapointe name had been expressed desire of the government of the granting of relief shall be done expressed desire of the government committees representing both the federal and provincial gov

#### GOVERNMENT ON LABOR CONFERENCE DAINS in the small of the

The calling of an Intreprovinc conference to discuss the 8-hour day and other conventions of the Inter national Labor Conference held at Washington, under the aegis of the League of Nations in October and November, 1919, is now being con-sidered, it was stated in the House amendments and report back to the yesterday, in reply to past has the A. W. Neill, Independent, Comos Alberni.

Mr. Neill also asked if the Govern ent was prepared to authorise the eight hour day on all government contracts. The reply stated that the practice or law of the locality. "Sin

Two years ago, said Mr. Lapointe, now is an accepted fact. Premier the representations of the conve sate a bill which had for its pur- was reached among the Allies that of practice or policy at the present the asswer concludes."

# **COAL MINERS ARE**

nation-wide suspension of work in wage schedule and working ed are now participating in the walk-

Plans for pushing the movement ly central Pennsylvania, were being nsidered by union officuals, with may be sent into the coal fields.

With the strike now nearing the in New Zealand fully expects to win for three of its representatives in the the second week, the new the second seek, the new figures on the numbers of idle men showed an increase of 65,000 since won only eight seats out of eighty Niagara Falls; and Thomas Tooms, the opening of the suspension when in the house of representatives but of Peterboro; and a comprehensive the union claimed 600,000 partici-

Except for the developments is the non-union fields, no change has ye teome in the general situation. In ion sircles here, the opinion apparently was that the strike is settling down ton test of endurance and that any changes will occur slowly

A colored boy walked into a loca lrug store and asked permission to use the telephone; then he called ur Mr. Jones and the following conver sation took place:

"Is this you, Mistah Janes?"

"Well, Mistah Jones, I saw yo' as in de paper, the other day and yo solete, is inefficient, expensive, and does not meet modern requirements of service: that steam roads should !

"Is he givin' perfect satisfac "Yes, he's giving perfect satisfac

"Well, Mistah Jones, provider this colored boy don't give perfect satisfaction, you call me at 504." The colored boy turned and start-

ed out, and the druggist, who had little overheard, remarked: "You didn't do any good, did you?" of the new temple. Tenders will be dat colored boy what's working

alled for at once and approspectus down there. I's jest checking up to see how I stand."-Forbes Magawill be issued to aid in a stock selling campaign. The building will be zine, New York.

City Engineer Theo Lanctot, the Indianapolis, Ind. - Continued Hull city council has decided to

The first of a series of meetings, for the purpose of negotiating will be held at the city hall on April nto the non-union fields, particular- 21st. The minimum rate of wages fifty cents an hour, but in view of dications that more organizers the decreased cost of living it is anjected to a slight reduction. The city has agreed to recognize officially union and will deal with it as a body.

#### MINERS' NOMINEE.

Isaac P. McDougall, of Invernes Cape Breton, has been nominated on the conciliation board investigat ing the Cape Breton coal mining situation and has been appointed as member of the board by the min

#### LONESOME? Men, Women, Girls, Bachelors, Widows, etc.

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CHAPTER 4.

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# Watch this space next week.

#### TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

Round Table Conference. - Beet is expressed by managers of tries of other countres. torouts as well as by are of the Round Table Cone of Capital and Labor at Syd-

se Developments. The hous-New York and Paris. Whereas, pulation of 470,000.

INDIA.

Pactory Act.-It is asserted that been in effect since 1911, is the direct se of the decrease in accidents to factory workers, to safeguard thom more comprehensive precau-Act, than ever before. The yearly

NORWAY. ment, will be used by it for the erection of an apartment house for govapartments.

workmen, in 1920, has made it prac- raised among its members, and that sea.

industries to compete with the indus

Decrease in Work Hours. - In orde of work hours per week.

SCOTLAND.

Engineer's Lockout.-As a result ent of flat houses as of the engineers' lockout, which be came , effective from March 11 1922, 35 per cent. of the engineers in By no flats in London, by 1911 the Federation shops of Edinburgh ere were 15,800 flat houses, with and Leith are totally unemployed, short time varying from 30 hours per week to 5 days per fortnight. SOUTH AFRICA.

Unemployment Committee. Natal press is lauding the work of four months but which is now facing committee has provided work, cloth-Durban district, and apprehension little common sense management th

down at the end of April. SPAIN.

· SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment -- Federal, Canton reflect to relieve the conditions resulfing from the unemployment of of his speech of criticish of the proenergetic steps in the way of 150,350 persons, the approximate

#### **MANITOBA LABOR MEMBERS** ANGER THE TRADES COUNCIL

members comprising the Labor group in the Manitoba legislature for the while 10 per cent: are working on sion of the house, in a lengthy re short time varying from 30 hours per port of the legislative committee of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor coun eil endorsed by the delegates recent

the Unemployment Committee which with the exception of George Palmer has now been active for more than M.L.A. for Dauphin, the Labor grou appears to have considered the dedissolution, for want of funds. This feat of the Norris government of average of 63 accidents, in 1911, had ing and financial aid for the relief the championing of Labor legisla of the unemployed persons in the tion," the report stated. "With Apartments for Employees .- Cer. is expressed on account of the gra possage of legislation of prime im ain vacant property in Christiana, vity of the conditions that will arise portance to labor could have been selonging to the Norwegian Govern- if the committee is forced to close effected. They failed, however, be , cause an attitude was adopted simi

gramment employees. The building Housing at Madrid.—In accordance —to defeat the government in dis will comprise 53 three-to-four room with the Royal Decree of December regard of the possible consequences 10, 1921, providing for governmental The groups which joined in the de aid to societies formed for the pur, feat of the government apparently Norwegian employers state that the pose of building workmen's homes, had no idea as to what course they Compulsory Arbitration Court, by one of the workmen's societies so should pursue after expressing the granting high scales of wages to formed has proposed that capital be

Labor members for their action in only men who would pledge then ber" sittings." So far as this session was concerned, the Labor memrs, agreed to give up the fight in the interest of essential labor legislation, and from the date of that agreement the ten Labor members night inst as well have remained at

Members of the legislative com ittee told the council that there ad been very little indication of the chief legislation asked by organized abor being enacted into law, involvng such measures as the Workman's ompensation act, the Distress act, nicipal housing loan, RuralCredits, Distress act, Sunday beach trains, and other bills,

No Doubt of Success

'No doubt all of these measures rovided for housing leans and aral credits had the government reast session offered every opportunity to the Labor members to achieve resuts of great importance to the people they represented," the report

and establishing ning how to obtain the adoption of ouch better legislation.

regret that practically no co-oper tion was manifest between repre ed labor. To remedy this condition was recommended that an appe selves to truly represent Labor.

In the discussion which follows several 'delegates' maintained that the Labor group could have adopted no other attitude on the vote of no confidence in the Norris administra

#### TORONTO LABOR SPEAKER ATTACKS PRESENT SYSTEM

of capitalist society has been a com plete failure. It is crumbling as the result of its decadence, with poverty, misery and degradation as the chief International union organizer, of Toonto, speaking at the services of the Labor church in Strand theatre Sunday. "Are the forces of Labor prepared to take over the reins of power when the change is brought about?' the speaker asked. "No the work ing class is too seriously engaged in petty beckering amongst themselves to give a thought to the future," he Division No. 4, Railway Department desire to change, and this will be op-

NOTHING "IMPOSSIBLE."

Twenty-five years ago there were no automobiles on the streets; a Kerwin, general organizer of the In the road with a man and a red flag and an official of the division, stated in front. Motor travel, they said, today. Division No. 4 has jurisdicwas "impossible," Ten years ago tion over all union shop workers on flying was "impossible" and aviat- the railroads. ors were said to be mad. Now we have air service for mail and pas- cents an hour for mechanics, will not that human nature has to be changed. the railroads and the division stipu-Old fogies are always using the lated that a party to the agreement, word "impossible." The word "imif it desired to reopen the agreepossible" has no meaning at all-in ment must give a 30-day notice of

#### **BIG BUILDING BOOM IS** SHOWN IN MARCH FIGURES PLACED AT \$18.65

that there will be a sound volume of log degrees the past seven years. "The ending of this period of ew construction for the year 1922. The volume of contemplated new mands points the way to a substanfreaky markets and scattered dework reported in Canada during titl resumption of activity throughaccording to McLean out the industry. During the years Building Reports, Limited, "amount of and immediately following the ed to \$23,773,100. Construction con war, construction costs advanced G. Drinnan, of Edmonton, represents tracts awarded throughout the Do tremendously, and much divergence amounted to \$15,465,000, in the cost basis of the various comcompared with \$10,718,300 in Febru- modifies and materials existed, but ary and \$10,256,700 in March, 1921. these costs are now approaching a Robert Levitt, the miners' presi Residential building accounted for new average level, higher than in dent opened his case by a prelimin 44.6 per cent. of the March total and 1914, but evidently constituting a any statement, during which he amounted to \$5,930,800. Business new normal on which business may said if the miners accepted the buildings amounted to \$5,267,200, or be soundly transacted. This new operators' proposed new wage scale 39 per cent. of the total; industrial normal will likely gradually recede which calls for a general reduction uildings, \$260,000, or 1.9 per cent.; during the next decade or more and of about 35 per cent., it would mean while public works and utilities \$2, 007,000, or 14.5 per cent. A signi-ficant feature of the March construction record is the increase in business

buildings over February.

TALK CONDITIONS

Toronto,--Executives of the Cana

dian vailroads will meet officials of

of the American Federation of La-

bor, on Monday, in Montreal, to

negotiate an agreement on hours of

work and working conditions, Harry

Wages, which are fixed at 77

plaining that the agreement between

RAILROAD MEN

costs will probably recede for ten or more years, this recession will not said, had been corroborated by "The construction industry has be sufficiently great to pay prospecjust passed through two extremely live owners to postpone contemplatuncertain years, and ought to be ed projects in anticipation of this hailed with satisfaction by those en- reduction in costs. In fact, the price gaged in the industry, because of level today is economically sound, factors strengthening the indictment the fact that it holds promise of lay and it will paw owners to proceed will enable us to purkhase this of the system," said J. W. Bruco, ing low the uncertainty of the past with construction."

> notice of the railroads to the division does not mention wages.

"Hours of work, which includes posed by representatives of the division." said Mr. Kerwin:

"The first agreement with the eight hours, after which overtime would be paid. The railroads desire reduce overtime Recently on acabove the ordinary rates of pay in-

**FAMILY BUDGET** 

by the Pederal Government to enquire into the coal strike in District 18, comprising the south-eastern Bri

W. E. Knowles, K.C., of . Moose Jaw, is chairman of the board, R. the operators, and H. Ostlund, K.C., of Lethbridge, is seting for the

there will undoubtedly be frequent that their standard of living would be reduced much below that of "While the level of construction 1915. He presented a amounting to \$1,865.61, which, Prof. Osbourne, of Columbia Uni versity, as necessary for a miners average family consisting of him self, his wife, and three children.

"In asking for a wage scale that ers do so in the belief that this is the absolute minimum upon which a man can support himself and his receive a lesser wage means a steady deterioration of the health and moral qualities of the family the overtime periods and working through lack of food and proper

> Mr. Livett declared that no redu tion of wages should be made. He fair.

R. M. Young, commissioner of the railroads fixed the working day at Western Canada Coal Operators Association, gave figures purported to show that the wages now to change this, which, of course, of some of the mine workers had would affect wages, since it would increased as much as 246 per cent. compared with the hourly rate of count of unemployment we agreed 1915. The operators, he said, subto a working week of 48 hours. At | mitted that the miners' demands sengers. We are told that eco- be changed, Mr. Kerwin said, ex. many local points we found that meant the maintenance of peak, ed to call upon mechanics to work a ly the economical deflation which longer period, refused to pay them The total of the increases since 1915 varied in different occupations from fact, there is no such word. The In- its intention and must state what stead of adhering to the principle \$4 to \$5 a day for men and from \$2.26 to \$2.75 a day for boys.

## Results of Canadian TYPEWRITING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Massey Hall April 7 For Championship of Canada

(15 Minutes' Copying)

				Net Words	
Fred Jarrett	Machine Underwood	Words	Errors	Per Minute	
			4	113	
Corinne Bourdon Doyle	Underwood	1670	12	103	
Irma Wright	Underwood	. 1625	18	96	
Alta Stevens	Underwood	. 1448	25	80	
Bertha Schuman	Underwood	. 1430	29	76	
Geraldine B. Graham	Underwood	. 1448	36	72	
Hazel Wardell	Underwood	. 1412		71	
Henri Boutin	. Underwood . Underwood . Underwood	. 1340	- 27	71	
Ada M. Davis	Underwood	. 1423	37	70	
Jennie E. Wilson	Underwood	. 1379	33	70	
Margaret Clements	Underwood	1434	40	69	
Ada B. Dunk	Underwood	. 1139	11	68	
Clarence Perry	Underwood	. 1590	58	67	
Florence Cornock	Underwood	. 1277	29	66	
Doris Russell	Underwood	1534	55	65	
Margaret Robinson	Underwood Underwood	. 1126	18	64	
Luella Sheratt	Underwood	1574	64	62	1
G. Jeanne Black	Underwood	. 1318	44	58	
Leo David	Underwood	1309	34	57	
Florence Burden	Remington	. 1419	56	57	
Juanita Hopkins		. 1434	59	56	
Loretta Granfield	Underwood		57	52	
Persis A. Hebden	Underwood		68	52	
Agnes Copleston	Royal	1139	26	52	
Vera McMillen	Underwood		70	51	
Ruby A. James	Royal	The second second	57	50	
and ten others		alt compressions			

#### One Minute Championship

					of the second		Net Words	
_	NAME		Machine		Words	Errors	Per Minu	
Corinne	Doyle	2	Underwood	****	130 words,	no er	Tors.	

#### Inter-Provincial Championship

NAME	Machine	 Words	Errors	Net Words Per Minute	
Alta K. Stevens (Toronto)		1448	25	80	
Bertha Schuman (Toronto)	Underwood	1430	29	76 °	
Geraldine B. Graham (Toronto	Underwood	 1448	36	72	
	. Underw' !	 1412	34	71	
Henri Boutin (Montreal)	.U-r'- vd	 1340	27	71	
and twenty one others					

#### City C mpionship

NAME	Jachine	Words		et Words Per Minute
Trma Wright		1625	18	96
Irma Wright	Underwood	1448	25	80
Bertha Schuman	Underwood		29	76
and eighteen others.	N. F. N.			

#### Novice Championship

NAME	Machine	Words	Errors	Net Words Per Minute	
Margaret Robinson	Underwood	1126	18		
(Shaw's Riverdale School	, Toronto)		1.		
Winnifred M. Perry	Underwood	1178	33	57	
(Shaw's Danforth Scho	ool, Toronto)				
Grace Murray	Underwood	1381	56	55	
(Doule Danimann Callage 1	Tamilland				

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"On their advice and recommendation will depend the division of the immense mileage into suitable operating districts or divi-sions with regional headquarters, which, it is hoped, will enable local or district matters to receive the consideration of the officials capable of understanding local requirements. Briefly, what will be aimed at will be centralization of general direction, and contro and decentralization in matters of local detail. As to this, have had opportunity to consult the gentlemen who are at pr sent operating and managing the roads. They agree that the larg mileage should be divided into units, each with its own head quarters and under the direction of a manager who, while subjection to the lines of policy laid down for his guidance and direction the Board at general headquarters, should have much wide powers on all matters pertaining to his own particular division or district than has recently been the case as far as the present two divisions of the Canadian National system are concerned."

#### Investigate Financial Affairs.

He referrey to the criticisms made of the reports as to earn ings published by the National Railways and by the Grand Trunk, and said that in order to ensure public confidence in these re-"it is proposed to supplement the work of co-ordination by an investigation of the financial affairs and business methods generally of the railways passing under the control of the new

Now the members have the railway statements in their grips and have for the most part gone home for Easter. They will re-turn on Wednesday next, and within a short time of the resumption of sittings will find Mr. Kennedy before them with his state ment on Meschant Marine. There is little hope that he can show anything but losses there.

The session is making good progress and the committees are hard at work threshing out the details of many of the bills which are to come before the House. After the recess ends there will be little waste time on hand until the end-and at this distance none can say how long that may be delayed.

#### **FARMERS POINT OF VIEW** IS FORCIBLY PRESENTED

H. W. Wood, of the Alberta Farmers Before Agricultural Committee. Important Results Are To Be Expected. Signs of Trouble.

Through the medium of Henry Wise Wood, organizing genius of the United Farmers of Alberta, the House of Commons is getting a very good idea of the wants of the western farmers. "The man from Missouri," as Mr. Wood is frequently called has been before the Committee of Agriculture talking on the need of a Wheat Board for handling the 1922 erop of the prairie provinces, and Mr. Wood gave ample evidence of the fact that he at least knows what he is talking about; knows what he wants and is going to risk moving heaven and earth but that he is going to get what he wants

Mr. Wood told a story of harship among the western farmers during the past two or three years. They had been laboring, he said, under adverse conditions. Their costs of production had gone up while their receipts went down, and today they were faced with bankruptey. Their bone of salvation this year lay in the reestablishment of the Wheat Board, which in 1919 got the farmers a good price for their wheat and at the same time caused not a cent of outlay to the country. On the other hand, the board turned over \$500,000 to the government at the close of its work.

The consumer was not muleted of one cent, so advocates of the Board declare, yet the farmers received some \$50,000,000 more for their total wheat crop than they otherwise would have done. And now, in the hope of repeating that miracle they asked that the Board be reappointed with James Stewart at the head of it.

There are, of course, other witnesses before the Agriculture Committee, but Mr. Wood tells the main part of the farmers' story while the others from the Canadian Council of Agriculture join in the chorus. That his statement of present conditions in the west is not overdrawn is borne out by every western member in the House, and that the people of western Canada want the Wheat Board is very definitely certain, even in the ranks of the Progressives themselves, it is possible to find Doubting Thomases,

#### Signs of Trouble.

Because of the importance of the Wheat Board to the Pro gressive members of the House, the Agriculture Committee is almost as important in its work at present as is the House itself. There are signs of trouble brewing on one or two points in that mmittee and there will be many interesting meetings and challenges of witnesses. The House now has before it a report from the Committee asking for wider powers. The Committee was handed the Council of Agriculture memorandum and told to work on that. But some of its members declared they must also go further and consider other means of marketing besides the wheat board, and that they wanted power to discuss those things. The Progressive members generally were agreed to that, but they wanted first to thresh out the Wheat Board and then if they had to, talk over alternative plans of marketing. The result was a di-vided committee on the question of wider references, and the certainty of a fight on the matter when the report comes before the House of Commons tomorrow

The question has also been raised as to the constitutionality of the government appointing a Wheat Board of any kind, and some of the members objected to going ahead in committee until that was settled. Andrew R. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome, brought that matter to a head by moving to refer a stated case to the Supreme Court, and there that matter stands committee adopted Mr. McMaster's motion and will ask for a

Before the committee finishes it will hear the members of the former Wheat Board, the grain exchanges and millers' associa-tions and other bodies interested. Whether the outcome will be a Wheat Board, remains to be seen.

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#### FAILURES OF LABORISM.

ward of foresight and judgment or lending to others of your own substance in order that some new ideas or methods may be made available for man, just as wages are the return for Labour. Profiteering-that is, taking an unjust share of return as gainst the share given to Labour, charging unfair prices to the conprofiteering is wrong, exactly king a fair day's wages for a half

work is wrong, and both are

nomies as we as bad morality.

And if we look at the problem on largest lines, what is the ultibe both workers and capitalsts themselves? Both are functions every individual ought to perem skilfully ought he to secure a possible for the working man to ift himself permanently on to a sere basis. There will for many ecade be a certain amount of in ot and you ought not to get rid of mpetition in industry. natters si making the mainspring of competition emulation and not the estruction of a rival. Despite all that can be done by Labour Exchanges, therefore, to facilitate movement, there will be periods of will be ups and downs for Capital. The real security is investment, for t both provides against bad times nd steadily raises the standard of nent is a good thing in itself for it courages that creative and developng process without which no country an give full employment to its peo-If therefore we look forward ill not the social millennium be earer, not when everybody is soalised, but when every citizen does is day's work, finding his happiness en is also a capitalist investing his avings intelligently and construct-

vel of wages due to foreign com

etition, and also give him that mar-

ucation of himself and his family !

crity, equality and freedom be com-

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are fundamentally sound the way, out of the Capital and Labour impasse is the recognition by both sides that they must work together on fair terms. Capital has to make up its mind to take Labour into partnertreat it as an associate equally erned with itself in the success conduct of business, and distriute the proceeds on a basis which is ust, and recognise that the well-beand contentment of the employe as important an end as efficiency nd dividends. Labourton the other hand has to drop the class war and the social revolutionary millennium and accept partnership with Capital on terms which secure it a fair share way out! Is it not that all in their joint enterprise, and then do its best to make the partnership a and amalgamations are floated, the

will rise and savings increase, vely and drawing from them a all troubles of Labour teady income which will lift him anently above the fluctuating gregations of capital and ever larger in which he needs for recreation and alliances of Labour organising for war against one another when they

blems of industry hand in hand-

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If the ideas in the foregoing pages lisappear, the class t is the beginning.

determination to co-operate and existing economic structure. share justly and fairly with others, It is in this way, and in this way macy with the cards on the table. This spirit is the only thing which will transform industry. When both parties, forgetting the past and dealanother, agree to work lovally together, giving to each a fair share in good times and bad times alike, then industry will begin to revive. output will rise, costs will fall, wages factory or the mine will be ahappy and means will be found for mitigating in each industry that greatest o ment. The spectacle-the barborous spectacle to which we are now ac customed of seeing ever greater ag

of industry are more justly distri- Capital and labour have ceased to buted and association between Capi- quarrel and have put their minds tal and Labour becomes more friend- into the problem of developing trade ly, the social gulf will begin to and markets, when enterprise is en able through his savings to share as and the public spirit of saving, when

many other features of the existing conomic order, other that the relations between Capital and Labour, which require examination and reform. The watering of capital, the conditions under which Companies is today. methods by which their conduct is But on a dispassionate survey is controlled by share holders, a whole It is not the purpose of this artivle collection fo international industrial attain it by going on as we are. We to work out details. Nor would it problems, are waiting for solution. be of use to attempt to do so. It is There is the question whether the impossible to doginatise about the State cannot find some better way of other road than the old one of subterms of partnership. Some people dealing with the aggregation of ex. stituting friendship for hatred, co declare for co-partnership, others for cessive duties. There is the problemthe representation of the workers on of the idle rich. But all these pro-Boards' of Directors, some for blems will be dealt with both more guilds, other for other schemes. All wisely and more rapidly, once the we can say is that the conditions of present insane conflict between orvary so infinitely that no ganised Capital and organised Laone system will work universally, bour is out of the way, and the Each industry, perhaps each business, brains of Labour, instead of toying must work things out for itself, with plans for destroying Capitalism, and national peace which we have What matters is a change of attitude turn their attention to improving both sides a friendliness, a trust, the efficiency and the justice of the

recognition of mutual service, a alone, that we shall come through our willingness to work, a spirit of real present impasse. Until we get a real concordat between Capital and Labour based upon an agreement as to the future, we cannot get back to the prosperity, the wages and the employment of 1914, far less better them. Nor shall we be able to make our national finances balance or be able to support our unemployed with heart.' adequate doles. When everybody works his best, because he knows his work will bring him a just return, jewels were."-Boston Transcript.

divisions will couraged and made possible, because lessen, and the working man will be all classes recognise the necessity a shareholder in the problems which, the class war has made way for class confront the capitalist. Capital and co-operation because all recognise the menace of a financial feudalism that it is right that everybody should living on an underpaid people will be at once a worker and a capitalist, vanish away. That is not the whole story. But Foreign trade will revive, because enterprise has revived, orders will and we shall see a society, freer more prosperous, more equal, fully happier and more contented than it

> This may seem an optimistic dream cannot attain it by revolutionary and socialistic panaceas. Is there any operation for autocracy or cinflict. sharing and fair play for greed and efficiency and good will in supplying And when we tread this road shall we not find that it is leading in truth to the very goal of social happ

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