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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

GREATEST STRIKE IN HISTORY

The greatest strike in the history of the North American continent, that of the miners, is now entered on its third week. Starting with four hundred thousand strikers, he ranks have been so augmented that at the time of writing there are close to seven hundred thousand workers in the anthracite and bituminous fields who have laid down tools. So far the public has taken little interest in the big battle between the owners and the workers, but if the statement of the capitalists, to the effect that if the miners win the cost of a ton of coal will be increased by three dollars is 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 collected and still leave the mine owners splendid dividends on their investments. Furthermore the 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 strategic reasons, but with different ends in view and under different circumstances. The hard coal miners call for a twenty per cent wage increase while the soft coal miners call for the retention of their present wages in the face of the operators' demands for reduction; but the bituminous 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-coal fields, and an undetermined number of non-union men, responded. The strike in the unionized fields, says President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, is 100 per cent effective. Speaking for the soft-coal men he said on the second day of their contracts. "The miners are looking to the carrying 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 anthracite mine-workers, wages were never 'inflated'; they were never even raised to a fair and reasonable level, and are even now below such a level."

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

(1) The bituminous coal-mine owners have refused to meet the representatives of the workers, although they signed an agreement to do so.

(2) The miners are fighting for a living wage. Congressman 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 never more prosperous.

(4) The miners in demanding a five-day week and a six-hour 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 non-union mines. There is said to be in storage some 4,000,000 tons 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 casualties 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 the United States, it has been possible to compute industrial accidents in the State of Pennsylvania shows that, during the five-year period ending December 31, 1921 there were 10,777 fatal accidents and 183,278 cases in which compensation for injuries was paid in the Keystone State.

The American trade-union movement accomplished a most necessary and worthy object when it secured the establishing of Workmen's Compensation and at the same time secured the setting aside or repeal of the common law, defense of assumption of risk, contributory negligence, or fellow servant, which had proved of such value to employers when workmen were suing for damages for the injuries suffered while employed.

There still remains much to be done in the field of Workmen's Compensation, but a most splendid foundation has already been established.

SPECIAL BODY ON DEPORTATION

Bill No. 16, based on a resolution by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, Center Winnipeg, to amend the Immigration Act, removing therefrom the clause which permits the deportation of 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 followed in respect to Mr. Woodsworth's Bill No. 17 to amend the Criminal Code, both of which were introduced in the house some days ago. When the bill to amend the Immigration Act was reached, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of marine and fisheries, explained that the principle of this bill was the same as that contained in one which he himself had moved last year to amend the act passed in 1919 which the Winnipeg strike was under way by which a British subject might be deported without the right of trial to which every British subject was entitled.

Two years ago, said Mr. Lapointe, the then minister of labor, Hon. G. D. Robertson, had moved in the Senate a bill which had for its purpose prevention of the summary deportation of British-born persons. The bill, however, had been defeated in the Upper House and had not reached the Commons. Last year,

LABOR ORGAN'S REPORT

London, April 12.—The correspondent of the Daily Herald (labor organ), at the Genoa conference, says that according to a statement made privately by Premier Facta on Tuesday, recognition of Soviet Russia now is an accepted fact. Premier Facta, says the correspondent, admitted that a common understanding was reached among the Allies that, on the basis of the clauses' conditions implied mutual recognition by the convening powers and the powers concerned.

INDEPENDENT LABORITES ISSUE LIST OF CANDIDATES

The Independent Labor Party of Manitoba is preparing to launch its early campaign in connection with the approaching provincial election. The three Winnipeg branches have chosen tentative candidates and final selection of the party slate will be early campaign in connection with organization.

The following names will be placed before the voters membership: South branch, F. J. Dixon and A. Griffin; Centre branch, S. J. Farmer, Mrs. Maude McCarthy, J. Simkins and W. Sma; North branch, William Ivesa, H. H. Heaps, W. D. Price and Sam Cartwright. Other names may be submitted at the meeting.

LABOR IS STRONG IN NEW ZEALAND

Wellington, N.Z.—The Labor party in New Zealand fully expects to win the next general election to be held in a few months' time. Last election it won only eight seats out of eighty in the house of representatives but this result in no way indicated its real strength, for New Zealand has an archaic voting system and refuses to adopt proportional representation. Under F.R. Labor would be the second largest group in the country and with a small turnover of votes would defeat the present Reform government, which, through it having to increase taxation, reduce salaries and wages throughout the state services and because of the general bad tones, has become unpopular.

The Liberal party which was for merely led by Sir Joseph Ward consists of only a few small groups and there is a negligible fourth party which combines Liberals and moderate Labor but which has as yet only two members in parliament.

The government expects to go to the country on its financial record which admittedly had been good despite the slump. The Labor party will declare for more state enterprises and another installment of what is called in New Zealand "Sedon Socialism." The Liberal party is not yet defined.

ONTARIO LABOR ON N. S. STRIKE

Hamilton, Ont., April 14.—The action of the minister of labor in connection with the Nova Scotia miners' strike was criticised today at the annual convention of the Ontario 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-honored policy, aimed to defeat Labor's interests."

He went on to say that a political Labor party was necessary to consolidate the forces of Labor at election times. The sooner the trade unionist realized he was a class in society, the sooner he would benefit, the president declared, and, sooner or later, the unionist would become as class conscious as the farmer. The alliance of labor and the farmer has brought about many reforms. With their interests identical, both being the producers of the wealth of the land, he saw no reason why the two interests of these RADU RAN TRA HERD could not continue to co-operate. Progress, it was advised, should be along sane and safe lines, and he urged against violence.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the federal and provincial governments to provide for every man and woman either work at recognized fair rates for the district or full maintenance. "That, where municipalities fail to carry out the expressed desire of the government the granting of relief shall be done by joint committees representing both the federal and provincial governments."

The attendance was slim.

GOVERNMENT ON LABOR CONFERENCE

The calling of an Interprovincial conference to discuss the 8-hour day and other conventions of the International Labor Conference held at Washington, under the aegis of the League of Nations in October and November, 1919, is now being considered, it was stated in the House yesterday, in reply to a question by A. W. Neil, Independent, Comox-Alberni.

Mr. Neil also asked if the Government was prepared to authorize the eight-hour day on all government contracts. The reply stated that the practice with respect to works performed for the Dominion Government requires that the working hours shall be in conformity with the practice or law of the locality. "Since the provinces are understood to have the representations of the convention under consideration, in the opinion of the government a change of practice or policy at the present time might only serve to create a misconception or confusion as to the position of the government in dealing with the matter," the answer concludes.

CENSURE LOCAL LABOR MEMBERS

Hamilton, Ont.—Strong censure for three of its representatives in the legislature, namely: Karl Homuth, of South Waterloo; A. W. Swayzie, of Niagara Falls; and Thomas Toomey, of Peterborough; and a comprehensive resolution voicing its deep faith in hydro-radicals and the electrification of existing steam routes, wherever feasible, were outstanding among the matters dealt with by the Ontario Independent Labor party at the evening session of its annual convention tonight.

Arthur Mould, of London, submitted the resolution on hydro. It carried almost unanimously, and provides for the electrification of steam routes, wherever feasible, the construction of radial lines to develop the country and to act as feeders to the trunk lines, with a view to bringing urban and rural sections closer together.

The resolution held that steam transportation is fast becoming obsolete, is inefficient, expensive, and does not meet modern requirements of service; that steam roads should be electrified, particularly where abundant water power is available for the development of electric energy.

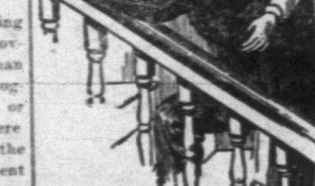
NEW LABOR TEMPLE IN HAMILTON CITY

Hamilton.—The Labor Temple directors met on Saturday to consider the plans and specifications of the new temple. Tenders will be called for at once and prospectus will be issued to aid in a stock selling campaign. The building will be three stories in front and two at the rear and contain a large auditorium, large and small meeting halls, business agents' offices and recreation rooms. The directors plan to have it completed by August 3. In the entrance will be a tablet in memory of the late Allan Studholme, a gift of the Labor Congress of Canada.

RESOLUTION FAVORS OLD AGE PENSIONS

The advisability of the federal government instituting a system of old age pensions will be debated in the house of commons. Dr. J. E. 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 ways and means for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in Canada."



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COAL MINERS ARE MAKING BIG GAINS

Indianapolis, Ind.—Continued gains in the non-union coal fields were claimed today by the United Mine Workers of America for the nationwide suspension of work in the coal industry with the union's announcement that 665,000 miners are now participating in the walk-out.

Plans for pushing the movement into the non-union fields, particularly central Pennsylvania, were being considered by union officials, with indications that more organizers may be sent into the coal fields.

With the strike now nearing the end of the second week, the new figures on the numbers of idle men showed an increase of 65,000 since the opening of the suspension when the union claimed 600,000 participants.

Except for the developments in the non-union fields, no change has yet come in the general situation. In union circles here, the opinion apparently was that the strike is settling down to a test of endurance and that any changes will occur slowly.

A colored boy walked into a local drug store and asked permission to use the telephone; then he called up Mr. Jones and the following conversation took place:

"Is this you, Mistah Jones?"
"Yes."
"Well, Mistah Jones, I saw yo' ad in de paper, the other day and yo' wanted a colored boy. Did you get one?"
"Yes."
"Is he givin' perfect satisfaction?"
"Yes, he's givin' perfect satisfaction."
"Well, Mistah Jones, provide this colored boy don't give perfect satisfaction, you call me at 504."
The colored boy turned and started out, and the druggist, who had overheard, remarked: "You didn't do any good, did you?"
"Yes, sah," came the reply. "I's dat colored boy what's working down there. I's ject checking up to see how I stand."—Forbes Magazine, New York.

HULL COUNCIL TO MEET EMPLOYEES

Following the suggestion made by City Engineer Theo Lanctot, the Hull city council has decided to meet the civic employees, who are members of the National Catholic Unions to discuss with them the wage schedule and working conditions which shall be in force during the coming summer.

The first of a series of meetings, for the purpose of negotiating will be held at the city hall on April 21st. The minimum rate of wages paid to civic laborers, is at present fifty cents an hour, but in view of the decreased cost of living it is anticipated that this rate will be subjected to a slight reduction. The city has agreed to recognize officially the existence of the civic employees union and will deal with it as a body.

MINERS' NOMINEE

Isaac P. McDougall, of Inverness, Cape Breton, has been nominated by the employes to represent them on the conciliation board investigating the Cape Breton coal mining situation and has been appointed as member of the board by the minister of labor.

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The end.
Watch this space next week.

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TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

AUSTRALIA.
Round Table Conference.—Nogret is expressed by managers of industrial interests, as well as by certain representatives of labor, at the failure of the Round Table Conference of Capital and Labor at Sydney.

ENGLAND.
House Developments.—The housing problem of London has led to the development of flat houses as in New York and Paris. Whereas, twenty years ago there were practically no flats in London, by 1911 there were 15,800 flat houses, with 122,500 separate families and a population of 470,000.

INDIA.
Factory Act.—It is asserted that the Indian Factories Act, which has been in effect since 1911, is the direct cause of the decrease in accidents to factory workers, to safeguard whom more comprehensive precautions are now being taken under the Act, than ever before. The yearly average of 63 accidents, in 1911, had been reduced to 27 in 1920.

NORWAY.
Apartments for Employees.—Certain vacant property in Christiania, belonging to the Norwegian Government, will be used by it for the erection of an apartment house for government employees. The building will comprise 53 three-to-four-room apartments.

Arbitration Court Decisions.—Norwegian employers state that the Compulsory Arbitration Court, by granting high scales of wages to workmen, in 1920, has made it prac-

tically impossible for Norwegian industries to compete with the industries of other countries.

Decrease in Work Hours.—In order to avoid discharging workmen, and in order to decrease unemployment in general, a number of concerns have decided to decrease the number of work hours per week.

SCOTLAND.
Engineers' Lockout.—As a result of the engineers' lockout, which became effective from March 11, 1922, 35 per cent. of the engineers in the Federation shops of Edinburgh and Leith are totally unemployed, while 10 per cent. are working on short time varying from 30 hours per week to 5 days per fortnight.

SOUTH AFRICA.
Unemployment Committee.—The Natal press is lauding the work of the Unemployment Committee which has now been active for more than four months but which is now facing dissolution, for want of funds. This committee has provided work, clothing and financial aid for the relief of the unemployed persons in the Durban district, and apprehension is expressed on account of the gravity of the conditions that will arise if the committee is forced to close down at the end of April.

SPAIN.
Housing at Madrid.—In accordance with the Royal Decree of December 10, 1921, providing for governmental aid to societies formed for the purpose of building workmen's homes, one of the workmen's societies so formed has proposed that capital be raised among its members, and that

the government be asked to aid it and other building societies in the building of substantial wooden dwellings for the housing of workmen.

SWITZERLAND.
Unemployment.—Federal, Cantonal and Municipal authorities are taking energetic steps in the way of making money allotments, stimulating building activities, substituting the use of Swiss materials, extending credit to the Federal Council for Federal enterprises, and establishing additional courses, in a united effort to relieve the conditions resulting from the unemployment of 150,550 persons, the approximate total at this time.

MANITOBA LABOR MEMBERS ANGER THE TRADES COUNCIL

Sweeping censure was passed upon members comprising the Labor group in the Manitoba legislature for the stand adopted during the past session of the house, in a lengthy report of the legislative committee of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council endorsed by the delegates recently.

"We regret to have to report that with the exception of George Palmer, M.L.A. for Dauphin, the Labor group appears to have considered the defeat of the Norris government of more importance to the workers than the championing of Labor legislation," the report stated. "With a little common sense management the passage of legislation of prime importance to labor could have been effected. They failed, however, because an attitude was adopted similar to that of an ordinary opposition—to defeat the government in disregard of the possible consequences. The groups which joined in the defeat of the government apparently had no idea as to what course they should pursue after expressing the adverse vote, and they are still at sea."

Continuing, the report assailed the Labor members for their action in what was described as "star chamber" sittings. "So far as this session was concerned, the Labor members, agreed to give up the fight in the interest of essential labor legislation, and from the date of that agreement, the ten Labor members might just as well have remained at home.

Members of the legislative committee told the council that there had been very little indication of the chief legislation asked by organized labor being enacted into law, involving such measures as the Workmen's Compensation act, the Distress act, municipal housing loan, Rural Credits, Distress act, Sunday beach trains, and other bills.

No Doubt of Success.
"No doubt all of these measures would have been passed and money provided for housing loans and rural credits had the government remained in power a little longer. The past session offered every opportunity to the Labor members to achieve results of great importance to the people they represented," the report

stated, adding that there had been as much thought and time devoted by the Labor members in planning how to obtain the adoption of Labor legislation as was given by C. A. Tanner, Kildonan, in preparation of his speech of criticism of the provincial hydro-electric scheme, labor could have enjoyed the benefits of much better legislation.

The report concluded by expressing regret that practically no co-operation was manifest between representatives in the legislature and organization of labor. To remedy this condition it was recommended that an appeal be directed to the workers to support only men who would pledge themselves to truly represent labor.

In the discussion which followed several delegates maintained that the Labor group could have adopted no other attitude on the vote of non-confidence in the Norris administration.

TORONTO LABOR SPEAKER ATTACKS PRESENT SYSTEM

Winnipeg.—"The present system of capitalist society has been a complete failure. It is crumbling as the result of its decadence; with poverty, misery and degradation as the chief factors strengthening the indictment of the system," said J. W. Bruce, International union organizer, of Toronto, 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 working class is too seriously engaged in petty beekering amongst themselves to give a thought to the future," he said.

NOTHING 'IMPOSSIBLE.'
Twenty-five years ago there were no automobiles on the streets; a traction engine had to travel on the road with a man and a red flag in front. Motor travel, they said, was "impossible." Ten years ago flying was "impossible" and aviators were said to be mad. Now we have air service for mail and passengers. We are told that economic justice is also "impossible," that human nature has to be changed. Old fogies are always using the word "impossible." The word "impossible" has no meaning at all—in fact, there is no such word.—The International Steam Engineer.

BIG BUILDING BOOM IS SHOWN IN MARCH FIGURES

"On every side are indications that there will be a second volume of new construction for the year 1922. The volume of contemplated new work reported in Canada during March," according to McLean Building Reports, Limited, "amounted to \$23,773,100. Construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion amounted to \$15,665,000, compared with \$10,718,300 in February and \$10,256,700 in March, 1921. Residential building accounted for 44.6 per cent. of the March total and amounted to \$5,500,800. Business buildings amounted to \$5,267,200, or 22 per cent. of the total; industrial buildings, \$200,000, or 1.9 per cent.; while public works and utilities \$2,007,000, or 14.5 per cent. A significant feature of the March construction record is the increase in business buildings over February.

"The construction industry has just passed through two extremely uncertain years, and ought to be hailed with satisfaction by those engaged in the industry, because of the fact that it holds promise of laying low the uncertainty of the past two years particularly, and in varying degrees the past seven years.

"The ending of this period of freaky markets and scattered demands points the way to a substantial resumption of activity throughout the industry. During the years of and immediately following the war, construction costs advanced tremendously. The much divergence in the cost basis of the various commodities and materials existed, but these costs are now approaching a new average level, higher than in 1914, but evidently constituting a new normal on which business may be soundly transacted. This new normal will likely gradually recede during the next decade or more and there will undoubtedly be frequent fluctuations during that period."

"While the level of construction costs will probably recede for ten or more years, this recession will not be sufficiently great to pay prospective owners to postpone contemplated projects in anticipation of this reduction in costs. In fact, the price level today is economically sound, and it will pay owners to proceed with construction."

RAILROAD MEN TALK CONDITIONS

Toronto.—Executives of the Canadian railroads will meet officials of Division No. 4, Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, on Monday, in Montreal, to negotiate an agreement on hours of work and working conditions, Harry Kerwin, general organizer of the International Association of Machinists, and an official of the division, stated today. Division No. 4 has jurisdiction over all union shop workers on the railroads.

Wages, which are fixed at 77 cents an hour for mechanics, will not be changed, Mr. Kerwin said, explaining that the agreement between the railroads and the division stipulated that a party to the agreement, if it desired to reopen the agreement must give a 30-day notice of its intention and must state what clauses it desires to amend. The notice of the railroads to the division does not mention wages.

Matters in Dispute.
"Hours of work, which includes the overtime periods and working conditions, are what the railroads desire to change, and this will be opposed by representatives of the division," said Mr. Kerwin.

"The first agreement with the railroads fixed the working day at eight hours, after which overtime would be paid. The railroads desire now to change this, which, of course, would affect wages, since it would reduce overtime. Recently on account of unemployment we agreed to a working week of 48 hours. At many local points we found that subordinate officials who were forced to call upon mechanics to work a longer period, refused to pay them above the ordinary rates of pay instead of adhering to the principle of the agreement."

FAMILY BUDGET PLACED AT \$18.65

Calgary, Alta.—The first sitting of the board of calculation appointed by the Federal Government to enquire into the coal strike in District 18, comprising the south-eastern British Columbia and Alberta fields, commenced here.

W. E. Knowles, K.C., of Moose Jaw, is chairman of the board, R. G. Drinnan, of Edmonton, represents the operators, and H. Ostlund, K.C., of Lethbridge, is acting for the miners.

Robert Levitt, the miners' president opened his case by a preliminary statement, during which he said if the miners accepted the operators' proposed new wage scale which calls for a general reduction of about 35 per cent., it would mean that their standard of living would be reduced much below that of 1915. He presented a budget amounting to \$1,865.61, which, he said, had been corroborated by Prof. Osborne, of Columbia University, as necessary for a miners' average family consisting of himself, his wife, and three children.

"In asking for a wage scale that will enable us to purchase this budget," he said, "the mine workers do so in the belief that this is the absolute minimum upon which a man can support himself and his family in decency and health. To receive a lesser wage means a steady deterioration of the health and moral qualities of the family through lack of food and proper housing."

Mr. Levitt declared that no reduction of wages should be made. He contended that their demands were fair.

R. M. Young, commissioner of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, gave figures which purported to show that the wages of some of the mine workers had increased as much as 246 per cent. compared with the hourly rate of 1915. The operators, he said, submitted that the miners' demands meant the maintenance of peak, war-time rates, and ignored entirely the economical deflation which had occurred in other industries. The total of the increases since 1915 varied in different occupations from \$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)

NAME	Machine	Words	Errors	Net Words Per Minute
Fred Jarrett	Underwood	1738	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	34	71
Henri Boutin	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	1126	18	64
Luella Sheratt	Underwood	1574	64	62
G. Jeanne Black	Underwood	1318	44	58
Leo David	Underwood	1309	34	57
Florence Burden	Remington	1419	56	57
Juanita Hopkins	Underwood	1434	59	56
Loretta Granfield	Underwood	1352	57	52
Persis A. Hebden	Underwood	1459	68	52
Agnes Copleston	Royal	1139	26	52
Vera McMillen	Underwood	1470	70	51
Ruby A. James	Royal	1331	57	50

and ten others.

One Minute Championship

NAME	Machine	Words	Errors	Net Words Per Minute
Corinne Doyle	Underwood	130 words,	no errors.	

Inter-Provincial Championship

NAME	Machine	Words	Errors	Net Words Per Minute
Alta K. Stevens (Toronto)	Underwood	1448	25	80
Bertha Schuman (Toronto)	Underwood	1430	29	76
Geraldine B. Graham (Toronto)	Underwood	1448	36	72
Hazel Wardell (Toronto)	Underwood	1412	34	71
Henri Boutin (Montreal)	Underwood	1340	27	71

and twenty-one others.

City Championship

NAME	Machine	Words	Errors	Net Words Per Minute
Irma Wright	Underwood	1625	18	96
Alta Stevens	Underwood	1448	25	80
Bertha Schuman	Underwood	1430	29	76

and eighteen others.

Novice Championship

NAME	Machine	Words	Errors	Net Words Per Minute
Margaret Robinson (Shaw's Riverdale School, Toronto)	Underwood	1126	18	64
Winnifred M. Perry (Shaw's Danforth School, Toronto)	Underwood	1178	33	57
Grace Murray (Park Business College, Hamilton)	Underwood	1381	56	55

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On their advice and recommendation will depend the division of the immense mileage into suitable operating districts or divisions 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 control and decentralization in matters of local detail. As to this, I have had opportunity to consult the gentlemen who are at present operating and managing the roads. They agree that the large mileage should be divided into units, each with its own headquarters and under the direction of a manager who, while subject to the lines of policy laid down for his guidance and direction by the Board at general headquarters, should have much wider 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 referred to the criticisms made of the reports as to earnings published by the National Railways and by the Grand Trunk, and said that in order to ensure public confidence in these returns "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 board."

Now the members have the railway statements in their grips and have for the most part gone home for Easter. They will return on Wednesday next, and within a short time of the resumption of sittings will find Mr. Kennedy before them with his statement on Montreal 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 crop 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 hardship 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 bankruptcy. Their hope of salvation this year lay in the re-establishment 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 muled 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.

Picture Not a Dream.

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 overdramatic 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, who wonder.

Signs of Trouble.

Because of the importance of the Wheat Board to the Progressive 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 committee and there will be many interesting meetings and challenges of wittiness. 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 divided 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. The committee adopted Mr. McMaster's motion and will ask for a speedy judgment.

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

FAILURES OF LABORISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ward of foresight and judgment, or of leading to others of your own ideas in order that some new ideas or methods may be made available for man, just as wages are the return for labor. Profiteering—that is, taking an unjust share of returns as against the share given to the laborer, or charging unfair prices to the consumer, by combination or monopoly—profiteering is wrong, exactly like a fair day's wages for a half day's work is wrong, and both are bad economics as we had morality.

And if we look at the problem on the largest lines, what is the ultimate way out? Is it not that all should be both workers and capitalists themselves? Both are functions which every individual ought to perform, and in proportion as he does them, so fully ought he to secure a due reward. And in no other way is it possible for the working man to lift himself permanently to a secure basis. There will for many a decade be a certain amount of insecurity in employment. You must not and you ought not to get rid of competition in industry. It is the breath of progress and of life. What matters is making the mainspring of competition emulation and not the destruction of a rival. Despite all that can be done by Labour Exchanges, therefore, to facilitate movement, there will be periods of uncertainty for Labour, just as there will be up and down for Capital. The real security is investment, for it both provides against bad times and steadily raises the standard of living in good times. And investment is a good thing in itself for it encourages that creative and developing process without which no country can give full employment to its people. If therefore we look forward will not the social millennium be nearer, not when everybody is socialised, but when every citizen does his day's work, finding his happiness in such service, and when every citizen is also a capitalist investing his savings intelligently and constructively and drawing from them a steady income which will lift him permanently above the fluctuating level of wages due to foreign competition, and also give him that margin which he needs for recreation and education of himself and his family? In this way and in no other can prosperity, equality and freedom be combined.

IX. The Way Out.

If the ideas in the foregoing pages 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 partnership, treat it as an associate equally concerned with itself in the success and conduct of business, and distribute the proceeds on a basis which is just, and recognise that the well-being and contentment of the employe are as important an end as efficiency and dividends. Labour on 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 in their joint enterprise, and then do its best to make the partnership a success.

It is not the purpose of this article to work out details. Nor would it be of use to attempt to do so. It is impossible to dogmatise about the terms of partnership. Some people declare for co-partnership, others for the representation of the workers on the Board of Directors, some for guilds, or for other schemes. All we can say is that the conditions of industry vary so infinitely that no one system will work universally. Each industry, perhaps each business, must work things out for itself. What matters is a change of attitude on both sides—a friendliness, a trust, a determination to cooperate and share justly and fairly with others, a recognition of mutual service, a willingness to work, a spirit of real and true comradeship, open diplomacy with the cards on the table. This spirit is the only thing which will transform industry. When both parties, forgetting the past and dealing justly, fairly and openly with one another, agree to work loyally 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 will rise and savings increase, the factory or the mine will be happy instead of a sullen spot, and ways and means will be found for mitigating all troubles of Labour—unemployment. The spectacle—the barbarous spectacle of seeing ever greater aggregations of capital and ever larger alliances of Labour organising for war against one another when they ought to be dealing with the problems of industry hand in hand—

will disappear, and as the proceeds of industry are more justly distributed and associated between Capital and Labour becomes more friendly, the social gulf will begin to disappear, the class divisions will lessen, and the working man will be able through his savings to share as a shareholder in the problems which confront the capitalist. Capital and the menace of a financial feudalism living on an underpaid people will vanish away.

That is not the whole story. But it is the beginning. There are many other features of the existing economic order, other than the relations between Capital and Labour, which require examination and reform. The watering of capital, the conditions under which Companies and amalgamations are floated, the methods by which their conduct is controlled by share holders, a whole collection of international industrial problems, are waiting for solution. There is the question whether the State cannot find some better way of dealing with the aggregation of excessive duties. There is the problem of the idle rich. But all these problems will be dealt with both more wisely and more rapidly, once the present insane conflict between organised Capital and organised Labour is out of the way, and the brains of Labour, instead of toying with plans for destroying Capitalism, turn their attention to improving the efficiency and the justice of the existing economic structure.

It is in this way, and in this way alone, that we shall come through our 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 adequate doles. When everybody works his best, because he knows his work will bring him a just return,

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