

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer and Employee Absolutely Necessary for Industrial Peace.

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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B.C. Electric Will Assist Unemployed

Vancouver, B.C.—In reply to a circular letter sent some time ago to a number of the larger business firms and companies here, Mayor W. R. Owen has received a letter from Mr. George Kidd, president of the B.C. Electric Railway Company with regard to the forthcoming unemployment conference in Ottawa and the employment possibilities of the B.C.E.R.

A number of men will be required for the work on Stave Falls and Alouette Lake, states Mr. Kidd's letter, and while work naturally falls off in the winter months, the B.C.E.R. will do its best to maintain as large a staff as possible when work is most needed.

Fair Wage Clause Is Under Fire

Murdoch's 8-Hour Day Attitude Also Attacked

Much criticism was handed out to Hon. James Murdoch, minister of labor, at the Labor temple recently for his action in regard to the eight-hour day question when before the federal house. This discussion brought up the fair wage clause for government work, and it was announced that the Provincial Council of Carpenters, in session in Kingston recently, passed the following resolution in regard to certain changes made in the bill. The resolution sent to Ottawa, protesting the change is as follows:

"Whereas, amendments to the fair wage policy by order-in-council of April 9, 1924, which apply to the 'A' conditions there is a part of section two which, unless altered, has a tendency to nullify the original purpose and intent of the fair wage policy of the Dominion of Canada and opens the way to any one interested to evade the provisions of the fair wage policy. The language is clear and provisions is made whereby the contractor could, by requiring his workmen to sign contracts either as an employee or employees, prevent the application of this said fair wage policy. The part to which exception is here taken, being as follows: 'The powers of the minister of labor hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong, or to the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wage, overtime conditions and hours of labor.'

"The explanations and statements made and issued by Minister of Labor Murdoch, in reply to criticisms of these above-mentioned paragraphs, are not at all satisfactory to the carpenters."

Ottawa Man Is Vice-President

Ottawa, Ont.—At the recent convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, held at Kingston, Mr. Charles R. Nichols of this city, business agent for the Local Brotherhood of Carpenters, was elected vice-president. Mr. Arthur Exton, of Kitchener, is the new president of the council, and Mr. T. Jackson of Toronto, for the past thirteen years secretary-treasurer, was re-elected to office.

The following delegates were named to attend the general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters which will be held in Indianapolis, G. Brooks, Windsor; N. Hawley, St. Catharines; T. Jackson, Toronto. The delegates were chosen by the proportional representation ballot, which was superintended by Mr. Adam of the Federal Labor Department.

Telegraphers Expect Wage Increase

London, Ont.—Wages of district telegraphers, in line with the revision of wages by the heads of the C. N. R. and C. P. R. commercial telegraphers presented to the Dominion government, will likely be raised. Confidence is expressed that a board of conciliation will be appointed to deal with the case.

Some 30 telegraphers and linemen in this district are affected and as there standard runs below the eastern scale justification for their participation in the claim is felt.

Strike May Destroy the Coal Industry

THE complacency with which the public has viewed the present Western coal strike will soon disappear. We are now past the middle of September. It will not be long before the people will be seriously thinking of replenishing their coal bins.

The situation now is that American coal is replacing Alberta coal in the markets of Manitoba and in some parts of Saskatchewan. If the strike continues much longer Alberta consumers may have to depend upon fuel brought in from the United States.

Perhaps the miners do not care if that happens. But others care. This is not a matter that should be judged by its effects upon individuals, whether miners or operators, but by its effects upon the country. Whether the mining industry of this province shall carry on or sink under the combined attacks is a question of national importance.

In a frank statement of the present position of the case one mine manager has told his men that if the Alberta mines cannot ship a cheaper coal during the next month the extended markets that the coal trade and the government worked so hard to obtain will be lost to the Alberta mines. His company, he said, could offer the men continued work from now on through the winter if the men would accept the reduced rate that would make Alberta coal attractive to retail purchasers. Failing this, the company would be faced with the possibility of discontinuing operations in the Lethbridge district.

What are the miners holding out for, under the direction of their leaders? It will be well to refresh the public's memory on that point.

The scale they are offered is but 2 per cent. less than the highest wage rate paid in the United States. It would still stand at 40 per cent. more than the Nova Scotia miners' scale. It would be 25 per cent. higher than the Vancouver miners' scale. It would be from 20 to 40 per cent. more than the non-union rates paid in Alberta.

Are the miners justified in holding fast to the determination made for them by their union leaders to accept nothing less than the highest rate paid anywhere on this continent?

They are injuring themselves by this course. Retail and wholesale trade throughout the province of Alberta is being damaged. The comfort of the people is imperiled by it. A national industry laboriously built up is threatened with the loss of its markets.

The time has arrived when something should be done to bring the opposing forces in this dispute to an amicable settlement.

Company Union is a Success

Besco Experience in Favor of Conferences to Deal with Labor Problems

THE British Empire Steel's plant council system, at Sydney, N.S., for handling the relations between the company and the employees since the memorable strike of last summer, has been found too unwieldy and is being changed. Under the original plan, there was a general committee of representatives of each department, elected by the men, and meeting twice a month and heard all complaints and prepared recommendations.

A central committee, merely a smaller delegation from the general committee, met an equal number of company officials in what was called the joint committee, the decision of which was final.

The arrangement consumed too much time, and so the general committee has been split into four standing committees as follows: (1) rates and conditions; (2) safety, compensation and benefit; (3) personnel and central; (4) joint. Each receives complaints and suggestions coming under its jurisdiction and later discusses them with the central committee, which in turn takes them up with the company representatives in joint committee.

This procedure expedites business and prevents undue discussion and loss of time, an important point, since the sessions of these committees take place in working hours and at the company's expense.

On the whole the plant council system has worked out well since it was inaugurated last fall. There has been prompt adjustment of thousands of minor grievances which, under the old pre-strike system, there was no method bringing to the attention of the management and which therefore grew and festered in secret, until they finally culminated in outbreaks out of all proportion to their real importance.

Hamilton Women's Labor League

Does Not Feel Single Girls Getting Square Deal

Hamilton, Ont.—A regular meeting of the Hamilton Women's Labor League was held here recently. Many matters were discussed relative to the welfare of women and children. An earnest discussion took place regarding the excessive and apparently unnecessary number of married women who are filling hundreds of positions in Hamilton, while hundreds of single girls are running around out of a job. Caustic remarks were passed on men in jobs driving their wives in their own cars and dropping them off at their places of employment, and in some instances passing through a queue of out-of-work girls. One member shrewdly remarked that if this type of woman was stopped from working to this extent she would have no alternative but to throw herself on the city, as her wants always exceeded her capacity to supply them.

This remark was provocative of much feeling, and the twentieth century idea of economic insecurity for workingmen's wives came in for much ridicule. A convention call was read from the Federated Labor League, to be held in London in September.

where the delegates would confer with the Dominion of Canada Trades Congress on many matters interesting to the working class as such. One of the questions scheduled for September will be, What, in your locality, are the most pressing questions for

Ranks of Jobless Growing in Quebec

Labor Leaders Hope Lumber Industry Will Improve Soon

Quebec.—Unemployment is growing in the District of Quebec notwithstanding the fact that construction is more active than in previous years at the same period. Building activities is not sufficient to compensate for the reduction in the activity in the lumber industry and the usual slowing down in textile and shoe factories in summer.

No real hardship is reported yet but at the Provincial Employment Bureau it was admitted that conditions are not too bright and that while applications for work are flowing in large companies do not seem anxious to take the risk of overloading themselves with help.

The only hope entertained by Labor leaders is that the lumber industry may regain some activity in a few weeks.

Tramway Workers Approve Contract

Over one thousand Montreal tramwaymen recently unanimously approved the wage contract arranged between the Montreal Tramways Company and its employees and passed a vote of thanks to the union officials for negotiating the agreement. The meeting was held at the union headquarters and was presided over by Gerard Gagon, President of Division 750, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.

The contract was read to the meeting in English by Raoul Trepanier and in French by H. Champagne, business agent, and points were explained. P. J. Shea of Detroit, representing the international president, spoke of the value of the tramways organization and of the satisfactory work it had achieved. A vote of thanks was passed to R. L. Calder, K. C., for his readiness to act as arbitrator between the company and the employees when the question of a board was under consideration, his name being received with cheers.

The contract is for three years and gives an increase of three cents an hour to the employees with an additional five cents an hour for Sundays and holidays.

Men Flock to City for Viaduct Work

Reports from various centres throughout the Province indicate that there has been a slight improvement in the employment situation during the past two weeks, but conditions are still far below normal. In Toronto itself, so far as the number of out-of-works is concerned, there has been no improvement whatever, registrations still being over 3,900. The settlement of the Esplanade viaduct dispute is responsible in a measure for this. Believing that the agreement reached meant that work would be started straight away, men have been coming into the City from all directions. Last week at the Government Employment Office, on Front Street there were no fewer than 6,000 entirely new registrations, and inquiries made by the officials indicated that many of the men had been attracted to the city in the expectation of work on the viaduct. There may be a little preliminary work done this year, but bonds have to be floated; surveying work has to be done; and tenders have to be called for the materials collected before the main work can be started. He would be an optimistic man who imagined this work would begin before March next year, unless extreme efforts were put forth.

So far no reports have been received as to the number of men likely to be required for the Western harvest fields. The Western trek generally begins about the second week in August. Last year the first shipment of men from Toronto was on August 15th. The lumber camps also begin to call for men about this time, so that there should be a marked improvement in employment soon. Employment officials, however are anticipating a bad winter. From various lumbering will not be so active as last year, and some people acquainted with the situation are forecasting that a number of the smaller companies will not attempt to function. Wages, it is stated, will be lower at the camps, \$25 to \$30 being mentioned as compared with the \$35 to \$50 of last year.

Demand Fair Wage in School Contract

With the strict provision that the contractors pay their men a fair wage, the Central Board of the Catholic School Commission recently accepted the tender of Corbell and St. Louis for the construction of a residence to the Gedeon Oulmet School for the

The Central District Board of the Commission had accepted the tender for \$37,740, without taking into consideration the wages of the men for sum of \$33,140.

At the meeting recently it was pointed out that the Central Board had gone on record in favor of the fair wage scale for employees of contractors, and it was felt, therefore, that the resolution of the central district could not be jessed as it stood. Mr. Piette stated that the tender could not be accepted unless it was provided that the workmen should receive a fair wage. It was pointed out that the difference was \$400, and the meeting therefore accepted the tender for the sum of \$33,140, conditionally upon the fair wage provision.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

"VOCATIONAL education for the 'teen age group' was the subject of a recent address by Mr. A. W. Crawford, director of the technical education branch of the Department of Labor at Ottawa. Mr. Crawford stated that the objective of vocational schools is to give sound general education which includes sufficient vocational training to enable pupils to intelligently select a suitable vocation and to enter employment with a thorough training in the fundamental principles and operations of the chosen occupation. Hence, the schools are both cultural and vocational. They are not trade schools which produce qualified journeymen nor are they such practical institutions that they over-emphasize the importance of earning a living and omit training which develops character and gives students an intelligent interest in the other activities of life.

Reliable statistics show that over fifty per cent. of Canadian children leave school before completing an elementary school training. Less than ten per cent. complete a high school training, and only about one per cent. finish a university course. Despite these figures, the universities complain that too many young people are being sent to them who are unsuited to university work and who lack a proper training in the work already covered. The vocational courses of study provided for "teen-age" children are in the early stages of development. No prescribed courses have been laid down for use in all schools. The work is organized in each locality to meet the existing educational and industrial conditions. Changes are made every year and a constant effort is maintained to perfect the courses already established and to develop new courses to meet the needs of workers not being served.

Pre-Vocational Courses

In communities of five thousand people or less, the day school work has been limited to pre-vocational or junior high school courses for boys and girls who have not completed the elementary grades before the age of fourteen, and for those children who have passed the high school entrance examination but do not intend to complete a secondary school training. The purpose of these courses is to prepare pupils for entrance to more advanced vocational training and to give sufficient vocational guidance and practical experience in various types of industrial occupations to enable each pupil to select suitable employment. The pupils' time is usually divided on a fifty-fifty basis; half time in the regular academic subjects of the corresponding grades in academic schools, and half-time in shop work and drafting or home-making subjects.

The shop work consists of woodworking, metal-working, printing, applied electricity, etc. Each pupil spends approximately the same amount of time in each shop or department until he has selected the type of work which best suits his abilities and limitations. The practical subjects for girls include cookery, sewing, elementary dress-making, home nursing, applied art or design, laundry work, household mechanics, etc. Both boys and girls receive instruction in elementary commercial subjects, and those who show no aptitude or liking for shopwork or domestic science may spend the full shop period in commercial training, which qualifies them for junior positions in office work or retail salesmanship. The courses usually extend over two years but, in many schools, pupils may take a third year, during which they specialize in one branch of shopwork before entering employment as apprentices or learners.

Vocational Courses

In the larger industrial centres pre-vocational courses are followed by secondary vocational courses which are intended to fit students for employment in various types of industrial or commercial occupations. Secondary vocational schools are usually organized in one or more departments, each of which provides courses designed to meet the special requirements of workers in one type of work. The departments most commonly found in established schools are,— industrial home-making, commercial, finance and applied art and technical instruction. In a number of schools, agricultural departments are organized to provide special vocational training for young people from the farms and for boys who intend to become farmers. A few schools have highly specialized departments which provide advanced training for workers in such occupations as tractor engineering, automotive repair work, electrical installation, mining, navigation and pulp and paper making. In most schools, however, this type of work is included in the general industrial department.

(Continued from page 3)

Winnipeg Ignores Electrical Workers

No Action Unless City Hydro Employees Make Application for Board

Winnipeg, Man.—Winnipeg will give no recognition to the application to Ottawa for appointment of a board of Conciliation to consider changing the clause in the Hydro linemen's working agreement which forbids affiliation with outside labor unions, it was decided at a meeting of the Legislation and Wage Committee.

The solicitor was instructed to wire Hon. James Murdoch Minister of Labor, advising him there was no dispute between Hydro linemen and the city in regard to working conditions, and that the city could not recognize any application which did not come from its own employees.

The matter was brought to the Legislation Committee by Mayor Farmer through the City Council. He received a letter some time ago advising him the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had applied through J. L. McBride, of the Winnipeg local, for a board of conciliation to work on the restriction clause in the city's working agreement.

Hydro Men Not Pressing
The committee was advised the Hydro linemen were not directly pressing for this board, and no communication was before the city from their own employees regarding the question.

Ald. McKeerchar enquired whether or not the government had power to appoint a board, even though the city refused to take part in such a move, but Ald. Sullivan was of the opinion the government would not take such a step unless the employees themselves brought some grievance before it.

On Ald. Sullivan's motion, the instructions were issued to the solicitor with the unanimous approval of the committee, Alds. D. McKeerchar, E. T. Leech and J. G. Sullivan being present.

Amazed at Action of Federal Gov't.

Bring Men to Canada Unfit to Work

Hamilton, Ont.—Crippled with rheumatism, an English war veteran, who reached Canada recently, and arrived in Hamilton, became a charge on the city. The man applied to relief officer McMenemy for a card that would admit him to the public ward of the general hospital.

Questioning him, the relief officer learned that he had not done any work in England since 1918, when he was discharged from the army as physically unfit. He received an eighty per cent. pension in the Old Land, which brought him about £2 per week.

Expressing amazement that Canadian immigration officials should have approved of the man entering Canada when he was unfit to work, Mr. McMenemy asked the man who induced him to come to Canada.

The man replied that "the church army and agents of the Federal Government" had advanced his passage money. He was promised that he "would be taken care of in Canada for twelve months," he said, after which he was assured he could get light work.

Favor Request for Increase in Wages

Ottawa, Ont.—The report of the board of arbitration appointed to consider the wage dispute between the city of Moose Jaw and the Saskatchewan Steam Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been submitted to the Minister of Labor. A majority report, signed by James Smith, chairman of the board, and W. G. Baker, recommends that the increased wages asked for by the men be granted. The report embodies a report submitted to the city recently by Mr. Peters, electrical superintendent of the city. The general increase of five cents per hour asked for by the electrical workers and the specific increase asked for by power plant employees are regarded as fair and the majority of the board recommend that the city enter into a new agreement with the men. N. H. Craig, representing the city on the board, submitted a minority report stating that the evidence did not warrant the increase asked for.

Plans for a luncheon to cricketers attending the Western Canada cricket tournament, which will be held in Winnipeg in August, were approved and the chairman and clerk instructed to make the necessary arrangements for from 150 to 160 guests.

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

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

The Assimilation of New Canadians

THE question of the assimilation of the growing number of new peoples whom Canada is again increasingly receiving, is a most important one, for, unless the newcomer is kindly welcomed, given a helping hand, encouraged and made to feel that his presence is considered an asset by this country, he will, as United States immigration figures would indicate, be eventually drawn away to the great republic to the south of us.

While it is clear that the movement of our trades population to the United States, particularly at times when wages are higher and work more plentiful (for no amount of patriotism or sentiment will prevent a man from going where he can better his condition), will always continue. The excessive immigration of last year is caused by temporary conditions which, in time, will right themselves, and they do not apply to any extent to our agricultural population. The United States, itself, has admitted, after a very thorough, recent inquiry, that the grain produced in Canada, at lower cost, is of higher quality and enjoys lower transportation rates, and in view of these facts and the further fact that some disheartened Canadian farmers abandoned Western Canada last year, it is high time that this question of assimilation be thoroughly understood by the general public, in whose hands largely, lies the power to remedy it.

Those who have been strangers in strange lands will remember with what pleasure they welcomed the first friendly overtures made to them by the inhabitants, the encouraging effect it had on them and the stimulus it gave to their activities and outlook.

Those who come to live in this country, no matter of what walk in life, have more or less the same general sentiments and feelings we have. They are human, subject to encouraging and discouraging influences, inspired to success or failure by their immediate surroundings and neighbors. It is but a little thing for Canadians to give—a great thing to these new citizens to receive—the welcoming hand of encouragement and co-operation which, for the first few months, is so necessary to banish home-sickness, depression and doubt, and instil in their places, confidence, contentment and faith, once in possession of which they will become satisfied, producing citizens, a distinct asset to this country and all who dwell therein—indeed, any other attitude is prejudicial to our best interests and to the development of Canada as a whole.

Trades and Labor Congress Convention

THE fortieth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is being held at London, Ontario, commencing Monday, September 15th, will be a memorable one from every standpoint, in view of the acute industrial and labor problems confronting Canada at the present time.

Never in the history of the Congress has the affiliated membership been faced with problems more difficult of solution. Questions of paramount importance to the workers, such as the ratification of the various conventions adopted by the Labor Section of the League of Nations—old age pensions, minimum wages for women, mothers' pensions, immigration laws, and last but not least, unemployment—will have their place on the agenda of the London Convention, and in order to formulate plans to deal with these problems it is essential that the most sincere and the most constructive thought be brought together for an exchange of ideas. This can be done by having a full and representative gathering at the London convention and we cannot too strongly urge on all affiliated locals, the advisability of being properly represented. The policy of the Congress is determined by its constituent members. Its future success will depend entirely upon the amount of interest and enthusiasm displayed.

It must not be forgotten, that through depressed conditions, there has occurred a gradual recession from the ranks of properly organized labor which has rapidly increased until now it reaches alarming proportions. This band of recessionists has set up standards of radicalism and disruption which are far removed from the constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and instead of improving conditions, will in time undermine and weaken organized labor to such an extent that the country will be turned into a place of bloodshed and strife. Radicalism has no place in Canada and will only aggravate the present unsettled conditions which are truly disheartening.

Stormy sessions will no doubt characterize this fortieth convention and strong wills and stout hearts will be essential to surmount the multitude of intricate and perplexing problems on the calendar for discussion. Labor unions can do no better than to see that Tom Moore, Faddy Draper and the present strong executive are re-elected to carry on the good work of keeping Canadian trade unions on a sound and safe basis, where they will be a recognized force in the establishing of Canadian industry.

Calling Out Militia Is Up to Province

Ottawa, Ont.—Third reading was given to a bill to amend the Militia Act in the house of commons. It affects the conditions under which the militia may be called out to preserve order in the case of industrial disputes. There was a good deal of discussion in which party alignment was disregarded, as to the extent to which the provinces should be responsible for the expense of such an emergency.

The minister of national defence explained that the district officer commanding, in consultation with the adjutant-general, was really the court of last appeal in such matters. The bill was read a third time and passed all stages of the house of commons.

Justifies U.S. in Exclusion of Japs

Sheet Metal Union Officer Claims Protection Absolutely Necessary

Montreal, Que.—Restrictive measures against the Japanese by the United States are absolutely necessary, according to John McCarthy, vice-president of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, who has arrived in Montreal to attend the executive meetings and triennial convention of the organization at the Mount Royal Hotel. Mr. McCarthy submitted a report to the executive recently on "The Yellow Peril." Ten years' study of the problem along the Pacific coast has led Mr. McCarthy to his conclusions.

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When the Japanese first invaded the Pacific coast, he said little objection was raised, the people having had experience of the Chinese. But it had been found that neither in the United States nor Canada did the Japanese amalgamate with the white residents. They entered into every walk of life but they did not assimilate or adhere to American civilization. Moreover they pulled down the standard of living set up by the white races. A whole family, and sometimes two or more families, inhabited one room; they worked for at least 50 per cent less than the white man's wages; and worked very long hours, toiling in the fields up to ten o'clock at night and later by lantern light.

Dissatisfaction in the United States grew as the people understood that the influx of Japanese really amounted to an invasion. It was realized that the line must be drawn very closely, and that restriction was necessary.

The percentage of Japanese births to American births within the State of California was 35 per cent. Mr. McCarthy pointed out, and this tended to bring about a very dangerous state of affairs. Inter-marriage was very rare.

A further danger was that under the old law, Japanese were getting control of the land. In Northern California, for instance, there was a Japanese settler known as the Potato King, who was gradually getting control of all the land in his district. Under the new law Japanese could not hold land or even lease land.

Japanese went in largely for truck gardening and sold their produce very cheaply, and the question has been raised whether the restriction of the Japanese would not raise the price of garden produce along the Pacific coast. As a result of his investigations, Mr. McCarthy stated positively that the white population along the Pacific coast would be willing to pay more for garden produce to avoid the Japanese invasion. There had been no anti-American demonstrations along the Pacific coast following the announcement of the new restrictions, new restrictions, Mr. McCarthy stated.

To Define Authority On Eight Hour Day

Commons Refers Issue of Jurisdiction to Highest Canadian Tribunal

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons adopted the report of the new Committee on Industrial and International Relations, which refers to the Supreme Court of Canada the question of eight-hour day legislation in Canada, that court to be asked to define the jurisdiction of the Federal and the Provincial Parliaments respectively on this matter.

An amendment to the report, moved by J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Centre Winnipeg), that the report be referred back to the committee for adoption of a recommendation that the Dominion Government should limit the hours of work on Federal Government works to eight hours a day, and forty-eight hours a week, and also a recommendation to declare such works as may be deemed advisable to be in the general interest of Canada under the British North America Act, so as to bring such works within the control of the Dominion, was later withdrawn.

Then E. J. Garland (Progressive, Bow River) moved for William Irvine (Labor, East Calgary) another amendment, proposing the eight-hour day in public works. This motion was ruled out of order by the Speaker, as it repeated the principle contained in the Woodsworth amendment.

Says Canada is Pledged to It
As a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, Canada was pledged to the adoption of the eight-hour day in industry, Mr. Woodsworth argued. By referring the question to the Supreme Court of Canada, the report of the committee left the issue where it was five years ago, and meanwhile workers were employed eleven and thirteen hours a day. Not to adopt the

eight-hour day principle was for Canada to treat the Treaty of Versailles and the Washington Convention as scraps of paper, said Mr. Woodsworth.

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, feared the Woodsworth amendment was not consistent with the partnership between the Dominion and the provinces. Again, there often underlay the demands for the eight-hour day a desire for the opportunity of earning overtime wages. Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Conservative, Wellington) supported the Woodsworth amendment. R. J. Woods (Progressive, Dufferin) opposed it, while A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni) favored it, as he said he was elected on an eight-hour day platform. Hon. Charles Marcell (Liberal) thought the committee's report should be adopted and allow the Supreme Court to settle the matter of jurisdiction. He scolded the Quebec pulp mills for refusing to observe the Sabbath. J. T. Shaw (Progressive, West Calgary) favored the amendment, as also did Mr. Irvine, who derided the Minister of Labor for forgetting about the eight-hour day "after thirty-six years in the front line of Labor."

Government Favors Eight-Hour Day
The Prime Minister said that the purpose of the committee's report was to support the principle of the eight-hour day in so far as Parliament was empowered. The Woodsworth amendment, however asked for a great deal to which the Government could not commit itself. He stated that it was because the Government supported the eight-hour day that he favored the committee's report, but opposed the Woodsworth amendment. Mr. Meighen doubted the value of referring the question to the Supreme Court and thought the ruling of the Department of Justice should be sufficient. At the same time he argued that Canada should either make a serious effort toward realizing the eight-hour day or abandon subscription to the Geneva Convention. He opposed the other part of the Woodsworth amendment. It would be a gross misuse of the powers of Parliament to declare certain works in the general interest of Canada for the purpose of instituting the eight-hour day.

Resolution Contains Suggestion for November Bylaw—Labor Party Discussed
Winnipeg, Man.—A resolution to the effect that a Winnipeg exhibition would be a desirable thing for the city, was among the first communications to be brought before the Trades and Labor Council at a meeting held in the Labor Temple. The communication was from the Photo Engravers' International Union, No. 37. The proposal of a new bylaw in November was among the ideas given in the letter. The resolution was passed by the council.

Additional data concerning state insurance acts was received by the secretary, following passing of a motion some time ago to that effect. The data was forwarded from the Trades and Labor Congress, Ottawa.

The instituting of a provincial body of the Canadian Labor Party was discussed at length, following a talk on the aims, objects and methods of organization of the Canadian Labor Party by J. A. Kavanagh, of Vancouver. The meeting resolved that the matter should be left in the hands of the executive council.

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Trades Council Votes to Revive Exhibition

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Additional data concerning state insurance acts was received by the secretary, following passing of a motion some time ago to that effect. The data was forwarded from the Trades and Labor Congress, Ottawa.

The instituting of a provincial body of the Canadian Labor Party was discussed at length, following a talk on the aims, objects and methods of organization of the Canadian Labor Party by J. A. Kavanagh, of Vancouver. The meeting resolved that the matter should be left in the hands of the executive council.

U.S. Labor Men Help Canadians

That holders of international union cards were not permitted to work in the United States of America if the quota of the holder's country of origin had been filled under the recent immigration regulations of that country, was brought before the meeting by James Wiering. He asked for more extensive enlightenment on the subject. The subject of Canada's autonomy as then raised as the immigration question and to the selection of immigrants by both Canada and the United States.

Sudbury Labor in Peaceful State

Unemployment Believed to Be Decreasing

Sudbury, Ont.—The unemployment situation at the present time in this town and district is at an exceptionally peaceful stage, according to officials of the Government Employment Bureau. There are about 150 men looking for suitable work and this number is gradually decreasing. The men are going to other points to try their luck or are hiring out on their own. The demand for labor of all kinds is low and there is no great pressure from the unemployed yet.



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OUR HOME PAGE



HOUSEHOLD NOTES

FINE FLAVOURED MEATLESS DISHES

Those who are enthusiasts on the non-flesh diet can find much pleasure in experimenting in the making of meatless meals, in the blending of different nuts and flavourings.

For a quickly made, light digestible meal, butter well a small pie-dish, cover the bottom with chopped onion, cover the onion with thin slices of cheese, pour over the whole a batter made with a gill of flour, one egg and a little milk. The batter should only just cover the cheese. Bake in a moderate oven. This dish goes well with fried tomatoes, or it can be served with onion sauce or cheese sauce (made with milk, lump of butter, grated cheese thickened with a little flour, and stirred while boiling.)

Very nice pinekernel sausages can be made with a quarter of a pound of grated pine kernels, the same quantity in bulk of brown breadcrumbs, a teaspoonful of mixed herbs, mixed with one egg, shaped into sausages, dusted with flour and fried in butter till nicely brown.

For those who can afford a rich nut meat, pinekernels and walnuts blend nicely. A tasty dish is made with three-quarters of a pound of pinekernels, a quarter-pound of walnuts, half a teaspoonful of marmite (which must be dissolved in a little hot water before adding,) mixed with four eggs. A ball of stuffing is made with breadcrumbs mixed herbs, and chopped butter, and a good pinch of salt, and baked in this nut dish, in a moderate oven, well basted with butter.

This quantity is sufficient to last three people two days, and is just as nice cold as hot.

All vegetables should, of course be steamed but if you have not time to steam them it is almost as good to place them in a saucepan with a very little water (about half an inch) and simmer them. When done, the water will have practically boiled away, but any left should be added to the gravy.

ROUGHER FOOD

Oatmeal, the skin of baked apples, figs with their little rough seeds—these are foods which the body has need of, rough foods that pass through it and do good.

Our diet is far too smooth, on the whole, because we are afraid of these body-stirrers, these rougher foods. Not only does it not hurt our digestions to have seeds, stems, rough cereals pass through the body, but it definitely helps digestion, reducing constipation, that worst of our daily ills.

Apple Peel is Healthy

Grown folk and children alike need these rougher particles of food to pass through the digestive tracts. When you eat an apple, you do your health good: when you eat an apple and its kin also you do yourself yet more good.

The morning or evening dish of oatmeal is wonderfully good for the same reason. So is the dish of prunes and figs. So, too, are oranges with their fine coverings, the rougher parts of green vegetables. Wholemeal bread is healthier than white, because it is rougher. Seeds do far more good than harm in passing through the body of a healthy child or person.

Don't eat soft paps all the time. Eat the rougher foods and get better health.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

(Continued from page 1)

Trade schools, which give a complete training in any one occupation, do not exist in Canada except as private institutions or apprenticeship systems of the railways and a few industrial corporations. In some of the larger vocational schools, time spent in shops is allowed for when the graduates enter apprenticeship, and in a number of instances apprentices are required to attend classes in the vocational schools during the regular working hours. The student's time is divided in the same manner as in pre-vocational courses, but the academic subjects are more advanced and the classroom work is not the same as that given in the corresponding grades of the high schools. An attempt is made to relate class instruction to the shop-work and to the immediate interests of the pupils. For example, the mathematics for boys in home-making, or to students in the commercial department. The problems and the type of work covered are organized to meet the special needs of students in each department. An effort is made to place students in the most suitable course of study, and provision is made for transfer from one department to another during the first two years. After the second year, students usually specialize in one branch of a department's work and prepare for employment in their chosen occupations. The training received however, is not limited to the vocational requirements of the students; they receive a cultural training which is equal to that given in any secondary school.

Students desiring to enter engineering or other faculties of a university may do so after completing a four-year technical matriculation course. The instruction received in this course covers all the requirements of senior matriculation and also provides a good general education and training for graduates entering industrial employment in office positions and work other than the skilled trades.

In addition to the regular full-time day courses, vocational schools in Ontario provide part-time courses in each department for the benefit of boys and girls under sixteen, who have left school before completing a secondary school training. These courses are operated under the provision of the Adolescent School Attendance Act which requires such children to attend day classes for four hundred hours each year, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

Special Courses

Special day classes for unemployed workers of any age are conducted in a number of schools throughout the Dominion during slack seasons, and are greatly appreciated by employees and employers. Short-term classes in highly specialized work are conducted during the summer and winter months to suit the convenience of the workers in various occupations. For example, during the slack period in the winter, special courses in oxy-acetylene welding, battery service work, electrical ignition, etc., are given to garage workers in different provinces.

Evening Classes

New types of day classes are being organized each year and over 16,000 pupils are being trained in day schools, but the bulk of the work in vocational education is being done in evening schools which are operated in over 150 municipalities, and attended by over 50,000 students.

Evening classes are open to any one sixteen years of age or over who can profit by the instruction provided. In most provinces, ten or more students applying for instruction in any subject will be provided with a teacher, if one is available. Classes are operated from October till March inclusive. During the past winter, instruction was provided in over 100 subjects. In some schools, shopwork instruction is restricted to those engaged in such work during the day but, as a rule, the classes are open to any one, on the understanding that preference will be given to the students to whom the instruction is of direct benefit in their daily occupations.

Correspondence Courses

Three of the provinces, viz.: Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, have organized correspondence courses for students in isolated districts, and for men engaged in mining and stationary engineering. Nova Scotia has developed an extensive correspondence department which has enrolled over 500 pupils in 57 subjects. These courses, in order to be effective, must be directly related to the everyday work of the students, but with proper supervision they produce very good results and offer a splendid opportunity for young people in small centres to improve their general education and industrial efficiency.

Lab. Church Talk on Drug Traffic Menace

William Ivens Discusses Addicts and Treatments, Disapproving Manitoba Plan

Winnipeg—William Ivens, M. L. A. spoke recently at the Labor church meeting in the Regent Theatre on "The Menace of the Drug Traffic." He quoted extensively from the writings of Dr. A. K. Hayward, superintendent of the Montreal General hospital. The article which he used the most was one dealing with vice and drugs in Montreal.

Dr. Hayward had stated that in 1921 there were 128 cases of narcotic poisoning admitted to the institution in an unconscious condition, due to an overdose. Fourteen of that number had died before they could be rallied. In the year 1922 there had been 1,000 cases of drug addiction before the courts of the city of Montreal alone. Dr. L. A. Amyot, deputy minister of the Dominion department of health, had estimated that there were between 12,000 and 15,000 cases in Canada alone. In the United States, the senate investigation committee had reported that there were in the United States not less than 1,000,000 addicts. Mr. Ivens also quoted various authors on the effects of prohibition on the drug traffic. He said that most were agreed that prohibition had practically no influence on the drug traffic. Most were agreed, he said, that prohibition had no influence upon the increase of the drug traffic but almost the reverse. Most of the drug addicts were young and only one per cent. lived to 50 years of age.

Methods of Treatment

There were three methods of treatment of victims, instantaneous, gradual and rapid reduction of dosage. The speaker maintained that the first method was the most favored by physicians. He said that ambulatory treatment as practiced in Manitoba was condemned by almost all authorities.

In Manitoba there was no institution for the treatment of addicts and consequently such were forced to plead guilty of vagrancy and be treated as criminals and sentenced to jail. Such treatment was not effective, declared Mr. Ivens. He was certain that there should be individual treatment for at least six months, followed by an effectual follow-up system. H. M. Rutherford spoke on "The Cigarette Evil" and urged fathers and mothers to see that their children never use tobacco in any shape or form. He demonstrated the evils of the habit by several experiments.

Protest City Hall Delay

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council has sent a letter of protest against the tardiness exhibited in the reconstruction of the city hall. It is over two years since the edifice was burned, and since that time many large buildings have been erected the communication reads. The letter asks a reason for the delay, or more speedy action.

Garment Workers Not Badly Treated

Denies Hochman's Charge of Low Wages and Unsanitary Conditions

Toronto, Ont.—As President of the Toronto Board of Trade, as Vice-Chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, charged with the responsibility of seeing that wages for women and girls do not fall below the cost of living margin, and as a large employer of female help in Toronto for over 20 years, R. A. Stapella recently took strong exception to the statement of Julius Hochman, organizer of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, published in The Globe. Mr. Stapella says Mr. Hochman, judging from his statements, does not know conditions in Toronto.

Act is Enforced

"First of all Mr. Hochman says that wages are low in Toronto and that the Minimum Wage Act is not being enforced," says Mr. Stapella in a formal statement in reply. "I want to say most emphatically that the vast majority of employers of garment workers in Toronto are paying well over the minimum wage levels and that the rest are obeying the Minimum Wage Law. There have been a few, but very few instances, we have found where they have not, but it was only necessary for us to draw the attention of the offender to his error in this connection and he immediately corrected it. In such cases we have always insisted that back wages be paid."

"Mr. Hochman further says that there are unsanitary conditions obtaining in the factories of Toronto. I would refer him to Mr. Burke head of the Factory, Shop and Office

Building Branch of the Department of Labor, and Dr. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health of the City of Toronto. The latter is looked upon as one of the greatest authorities on the continent, and Mr. Burke no less so, in his sphere of activity. I can say from an intimate knowledge of their work that sanitary conditions in the factories of Toronto are well looked after by these two gentlemen.

"So far as long hours are concerned," Mr. Stapella continues, "I am in a position to say they do not exist in Toronto. It is true the Factory Act allows a firm to work its employees 60 hours a week, but the custom is better than the law in this connection. Forty-four, forty-six and forty-eight hours generally obtain. Mr. Burke keeps very strict control over the question of overtime, and he does so through the permit system. He is a first-class man and manages his department with ability and efficiency."

"I will admit that female workers in Toronto are not organized very extensively and therefore are to some extent helpless, but the disposition of the better class of employers in Toronto is such that the women and girls do not suffer very much as a consequence."

Conditions Are Good

"I don't think it is quite fair for Mr. Hochman to come here from the United States, where in some cities, the very conditions he complains about are notoriously bad, and find fault with our conditions that I maintain are uniformly good without first of all acquainting himself with the facts."

"In conclusion I reiterate unsanitary conditions do not obtain generally in Toronto, abnormally low wages are not prevalent, excessively long hours are not in vogue and the Minimum Wage Act is being lived up to by the vast majority of employers, and being enforced to the limit where a trifling few seek to evade it."

Man Tied Himself Up for Five Years

Interesting Case Tried by Mr. Justice Walsh in the Supreme Court

Calgary Alta.—When a man who signs a contract with his employer not to work at the same business in Alberta for five years after leaving the company, and then, in order to save himself from starving to death, accepts a similar job with another firm, should he be restrained from continuing in this employment.

According to evidence given in the case, Drew accepted a position with the Totem Manufacturing Company, which owns the majority of the gum machines in the city, in November, 1921. At that time he signed a contract agreeing not to work at the same job in Alberta for five years, after he terminated his engagement with the company. In March, 1923, the company notified him that his services were no longer required.

Drew, with the contract in mind, endeavored to secure employment in a different line, and for a time was successful. He was thrown out of a job again, however, and when his money supply ran out and was in danger of having to get help from his friends, Drew decided to accept a position with S. Dworkin, a local tobacconist, who owns a number of gum machines. He worked there for a short time. When the officials of the Totem Manufacturing Company learned that he was working there, they applied to Chief Justice Harvey of the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain him from working until a test case was taken to see whether the contract was valid or not had been disposed of in court. Chief Justice Harvey refused to grant an injunction, however. In the meantime, believing that Drew was still under contract to the Totem Company, Mr. Dworkin dispensed with his services and engaged another man, and Drew is again out of employment.

The plaintiffs in the case charge that Drew had agreed not to become engaged in manufacturing, repairing or operating automatic gum vending machines, or to engage in any other similar business either as owner, partner or employee.

A McLeod Sinclair, who appeared for the defence, contended that the agreement was unreasonable and not according to public policy.

Last Chance for Evolution

Sacramento, Cal.—At the close of the hearing for and against removing from the public schools of California text-books teaching evolution, the

state board of education dodged the issue by referring the matter to a committee made up of the presidents of the nine colleges in California. A majority vote of this committee is to determine the question. Five of the nine colleges are under denominational or other religious control.

A Shortage of Road Labor

Ottawa, Ont.—Difficulty in getting labor is apparently the only obstacle now to the fixing up of the road in Wakefield, according to a letter from the Quebec deputy minister of highways Mr. J. Boulianger, addressed to Mr. H. K. Carruthers, secretary of the board of trade. The divisional engineer has been trying to get labor at the department's price which are: \$2 a day for one man; \$3 a day for a single team; and \$4 a day for double teams. The municipal council of Wakefield has to contribute 25 per cent. of the cost as its share.

Call for Help

Hamilton Stonemasons Secure Work at Ottawa

Hamilton.—Officials of the government employment service's local bureau were pleased recently at the receipt of two outside orders for help. From Ottawa came a request to supply eight or ten stonemasons to work for a contractor on a government job. The wages offered was the union rate at Ottawa—\$1.10 an hour. The superintendent secured a number of masons and expects he will be able to get the full quota soon.

The other order, for eight railway construction hands, was filled within an hour.

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

"OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Unemployment—Employment conditions in the republic are steadily improving, the month of May, 1924, showing only 29,000 unemployed persons, as compared with 48,600 in the spring of this year.

DENMARK

Unemployment—During the month of May, 1924, the number of unemployed persons in Denmark continued to decrease steadily, the figures at the close of the month being 17,507, as compared with 25,577 on the last of April, 1924.

ENGLAND

Amend Unemployment Insurance Bill—By amendment, children of the ages of 14 to 16, inclusive, are now excluded from the application of unemployment insurance bill, No. 2, thus reducing the contribution income and causing a decrease from 800,000 to 770,000 in the number of persons on the live beneficial register.

Upward Movement—An upward movement in wages is reported throughout England. In the industries for which statistics are available, the changes in rates of wages recently reported resulted in an aggregate increase of about \$275,000 in the weekly full-time wages of approximately 1,350,000 workers, and in an aggregate

reduction of \$3,700 in those of approximately 45,000 workers.

FRANCE

Bakery Strike Settled—Striking bakery employees in Marseilles returned to work upon the assurance of the Prefect that the law of 1920, forbidding work between 10.00 p.m. and 4.00 a.m., would be enforced by the government.

GERMANY

Emigration in 1923—According to official statistics recently published in the Dresden Anzeiger by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, during the year 1923, a total of 115,416 German subjects emigrated from their native land.

Revival of Merchant Marine—A pressing demand for dock and forwarding laborers is following the revival of Germany's merchant marine.

Unemployment in Saxony—According to the report of 73 Saxon employment decreased from 87,206 to 52,003 recently.

MEXICO

Arbitration and Conciliation Council—In accordance with the regulations of the Labor law of the State of Durango, the Council of Arbitration and Conciliation met recently and effected its organization.

majority vote of the General Executive Board

A fair measure of prosperity for members engaged in the building and jobbing industries with the exception of a few cities has been experienced during the past three years, Mr. Hynes reported, and from reliable sources he had learned that the condition should continue for several years to come.

Extensive Building

With the continuance of the extensive building program and clarification of the European situation, steady employment at good wages and working conditions should, from all estimates put forward by the various statistical organizations and the government Departments, be the happy lot of workers on this continent.

During the year 1921, Mr. Hynes recalled, building trades organizations in Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco were the objectives of a severe attack on the part of open shop, American Plan and Citizens' Association, and these cities had not yet recovered from the effects of their troubles in that year.

Forsees Big Industrial Improvement

Charles Hanna Talks at Trades and Labor Council

Belleville, Ont.—Belleville Trades and Labor Council in session here recently, endorsed the action of the city council in the appointment of a special committee to investigate labor conditions in the city. President George Beare of Belleville Trades and Labor Council and ex-Mayor Charles Hanna, were appointed to represent labor on this committee at the meeting.

An effort will also be made to have labor represented on the Local Brothers' Allowance Board as the result of the fire which was directed towards the re-appointment of this board recently.

The matter of old age pensions was introduced by Alderman Harry Greenleaf, and after much discussion, the matter was referred to the special Civic Labor Committee. This committee is advised to make such recommendations as it deems advisable to the Dominion government.

In the lengthy discussion which ensued relative to local industrial conditions, ex-Mayor Hanna explained that Belleville was in a much more health condition in this connection than many other cities.

There were excellent prospects here for much additional improvement industrially in the very near future here too he explained.

Provide Work for Canadian Members

Montreal, Que.—Statements that the building industry in the United States was in a flourishing condition and that the internal unions had been able to take care of their Canadian membership who had come to the United States, where they had been able to find work at rates higher than they had received in Canada, were made by officers of international unions in addresses delivered to the triennial convention of sheet-metal workers in this city recently.

John Coefield, general president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, stated that industrial conditions in the building industry were very good, with the exception of Canada, where conditions were very poor. In the United States the brotherhood had been able to take care of unemployed members of their union in the Dominion. The majority of these were now working in the United States at a higher wage rate than they had ever received in Canada, a rate averaging \$10, \$12 and \$14 per day.

W. A. O'Keefe, general organizer for the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, made similar statements with regard to his organization and unemployed Canadian members. There had been an influx of hundreds of Canadian members during the past year and they had been found employment at \$12 and \$14 per day.

Sawmill Walk-out Over; Men Return

Strike of Employees of Victoria Mill Over New Schedule is Satisfactorily Adjusted

Victoria.—The 350 employees of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company's mill who walked out when the company posted a new wage schedule, are all back at work now. The strike is over and satisfactory adjustment

has been arrived at for all differences over the new wage schedule.

The basis of settlement is practically what the company offered, although it is a modification of the terms originally proposed. The strikers will be reinstated and so far as known all the men will go back. Under the new wage scale white common labor will get 34 cents an hour instead of 32 and a half, as at first proposed. Asiatic common labor will get 23 and a half cents. Those earning above 40 cents an hour will have their pay reduced on a sliding scale. Some mechanics are getting as high as \$1.50 per hour.

100 Strike Breakers Dismissed in M'tl.

Montreal.—Something like 125 of the men who had been engaged to replace strikers at the Postoffice during the recent strike received notice recently that their services were not required any longer, and were asked to call for their salary.

Victor Gaudet, Postmaster of Montreal, declined to make any statement as to why the men were discharged.



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Walkout of Shoe Workers Holds

Quebec, Que.—The local shoe industry is still affected by a serious strike which has not developed into open trouble but nevertheless is affecting some three hundred families. There is no possibility of a settlement being arrived at before the latter part of this week.

Industry in the U.S.

Over 1,100,000 employees of manufacturing industry in the United States have been laid off since a year ago, according to the June employment report of the U.S. department of labor. This is a drop of 12.9 per cent in the number on factory payrolls and brings the total number of unemployed factory workers to a level of 18.5 per cent, below the average of the census year of 1913. This means that approximately 1,680,000 who had jobs then are out of a job to-day.

The falling off in the purchasing power of the working class since last June is shown to be more serious than the employment figures would indicate. Total payrolls have been reduced 16.8 per cent, meaning a loss in wages paid to workers running at about \$39,500,000 a week or some \$160,000,000 for the single month of June. This includes a loss of 4.6 per cent in average per capita earnings which fell from \$26.75 in June 1923 to \$25.56 in June of this year.

Ready for a Big Convention

Washington.—No special problems will be up or solution at the quadrennial convention of the Machinists at Detroit in September, according to General Secretary-Treasurer Davison. He is about to send out to the local lodges a printed circular containing the proposals submitted or endorsement. None of these, in his opinion, is likely to lead to long debate or a close vote in convention.

Although the railroad shop strike of 1921-23 cost the I. A. of M. nearly \$2,000,000 and 10,000 members, the international now has approximately \$1,000,000 in assets, to which it is steadily adding. The present year has seen few strike activities and no major disputes are now in sight. The shop strike on the Pennsylvania railroad system is stiff officially maintained.

T. and L. Funds Low Handouts Few

Montreal, Que.—Appeals for funds found the Trades and Labor Council at its meeting were somewhat shy. So what purported to be an appeal from the striking miners of Alberta and an appeal for the German workers went by the board for the present at least.

In the case of the miners the appeal came from the Montreal assembly of the Labor Party asking the council to subscribe. The executive recommended that the secretary be instructed to communicate with District No. 18 of the miners, asking them if they have launched a financial appeal.

Permits for Child Factory Wks. Few

Hamilton, Ont.—Not more than half a dozen permits for children between 14 and 16 years of age to work in the canning factories here have been issued this year, according to W. R. Rollo, adolescent officer.

In other years hundreds of children were employed in those factories. The reason so few have obtained jobs this year is believed to be the scarcity of work.

Only about 25 permits have been given children to work in factories of any kind. That means there are practically no boys and girls between 14 and 16 years of age working in the city except those who have working permits for the year and are attending part time classes in the schools.

Even during the vacation boys and girls between 14 and 16 years of age must have permits to obtain work in the city, and they must have the job before the permit is issued. If they are found working the factory inspector stops them and has the authority to prosecute the employer. Children under 14 are not allowed to work at all. No permit is required for children who go into the country to pick fruit. But even there work for the children is scarce, because men and women are taking those jobs when they cannot obtain other employment.

Labor Head Sees Many Blessings

Metal Workers Enjoy Wages Not Dreamed of 20 Years Ago

Montreal.—All building trades mechanics are enjoying a wage and working conditions today little dreamed of ten or twenty years ago, according to the report of John J. Hynes, general president of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, submitted at the triennial convention of the organization.

Evolution in the building industry has brought sheet metal workers into closer relation with other trades, Mr. Hynes stated.

He advocated that the sheet metal workers' convention elect a committee of three to negotiate trade agreements with organizations, all such agreements to be subject to approval by a

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