

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

10,000 WORKERS THROWN OUT OF WORK IN N. S. Twenty-five Mines of the Dominion Coal Company Closed Down.

SYDNEY, N.S. — Cape Breton is in the grip of the worst slump that has hit the eastern coal industry for many years past.

HAMILTON CARPENTERS AND EMPLOYERS MEET Carpenters Seek \$1 Per Hour — Employers Offer 75c. Per Hr.

HAMILTON — A conference will shortly take place between representatives of the Hamilton master carpenters and journeymen regarding wages and a new agreement.

ADOLESCENT ACT WILL NECESSITATE 1,500 PERMITS AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON — According to a statement made by Inspector Halden there will be a total of 1,500 permits necessary next September when the Adolescent Act comes into force.

MOOSE JAW TEACHERS STILL NEGOTIATING.

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — In an effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between Moose Jaw school teachers and the board of education, a conference was held Friday between the interested parties.

COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS SOUGHT

Hon. Walter Rollo Introduces Measure in Ontario House.

TORONTO — Three important amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were brought down to the Ontario Legislature last week by Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor.

National Unions Vote to Affiliate

OTTAWA — Open warfare has broken out between the International and National railway brotherhoods and the International is now taking the aggressive.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES FORM FEDERATION

Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks Unite For Protection.

OTTAWA — A new civil service organization came into being last week when the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees was officially created.

ONTARIO WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION MEETS AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON — The Women's Educational Federation of Ontario educational committee recently met at the home of Mrs. Janet Inman.

ARMOUR & CO. ESTABLISH A JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

CHICAGO — Armour & Co. last week called an election in all of its plants for the employees to choose representatives to form an industrial democracy in which workers and employers would have equal representation.

WINNIPEG STREET RAILWAYMEN COME BACK STRONGER THAN EVER

O.B.U. Bee Couldn't Last and Many of Those Miled by These Extremists Have Come Back to Old Division No. 99.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Old Division No. 99 has come back. That was the message which came from the old local locals of the Amalgamated.

to be the dominant craft endeavoring to dictate the policies of all crafts to the specific advantage of their own members.

PRINTERS' 44-HR. WEEK MUST COME EFFECTIVE MAY 1

Secretary Toronto Local States I. T. U. Will Fight if Necessary For This Reform.

TORONTO — The battle is on for the 44-hour work-day in the job printing offices of Ontario and Quebec, according to Secretary George Murray, of Typographical Union No. 91.

QUEBEC MAKES IT COMPULSORY FOR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS TO REGISTER.

HAMILTON — James Inglis, London, Ont., president of the Electrical Workers, while here conferring with local No. 135 officials.

ANGUS SHOPS AT MONTREAL CLOSE FOR WEEK.

MONTREAL — Over 5,000 men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway were given a compulsory holiday Wednesday night until April 4 owing to the closing down of the Angus Shops in this city.

KITCHENER MUSICIANS AT ALLEN AND IMPERIAL THEATRES ON STRIKE.

KITCHENER — The musicians of the Allen and Imperial theatres at Kitchener are on strike, pending a settlement of their demands by the local manager.

STONECUTTERS VOICE OBJECTION

Ask That All Stone Be Dressed in Ottawa.

OTTAWA — The Ottawa branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, through its corresponding secretary, Mr. Harry Birkett.

to be the dominant craft endeavoring to dictate the policies of all crafts to the specific advantage of their own members.

Compensation Board to Have Five Members

TORONTO — According to an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act introduced into the Ontario Legislature last week, the number of members on the board is to be increased from three to five.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN DURING CONFINEMENT

Sgt.-Major MacNamara Believes Government Should Consider Banning Every Child Born.

TORONTO — Moving the second reading of his bill for the protection of women during confinement, J. MacNamara, Riverdale, said in the Legislature he believed governments might seriously consider the banning of every child born.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY TO REDUCE WAGES.

SUDBURY — The International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff last week announced a general reduction of 15 per cent. on all payroll rates in the mining and smelter divisions.

TORONTO MACHINISTS HOPEFUL OF MAINTAINING WAGE SCHEDULE.

TORONTO — Union machinists, whose wage demands have been among the highest of Toronto labor organizations each spring, are prepared this year to negotiate upon the 1924 agreement.

MOOSE JAW TEACHERS ASK ARBITRATION.

OTTAWA — School teachers of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, have concluded with Hon. G. D. McCreesh, Minister of Education, that if a board of arbitration will be established to deal with a dispute which has developed between them and the school board.

TORONTO CARPENTERS RETURN MODERATE OFFICIALS.

TORONTO — The result of the meeting of Toronto District Council of Carpenters, held last week in the Labor Temple, was very satisfactory.

Life Insurance PLAN ADOPTED BY MACHINISTS

Association First to Take Active Steps to Furnish Group Insurance to Membership.

WASHINGTON — The group insurance plan submitted to the International Association of Machinists, will be overwhelmingly endorsed, according to reports by these officials.

WAGES UNAFFECTED BY TOOL BREAKAGE

Ottawa Police Magistrate Dismissed Case in Court.

OTTAWA — "I cannot allow the employer to deduct from a man's wages for the breakage of tools used in his work unless it can be shown that such breakage was caused maliciously."

LONDON LABOR CANDIDATE BADLY DEFEATED.

LONDON, Ont. — The Hamilton Chamber of Commerce has asked the Independent Labor Party to endorse a protest against the proposed under which employers and employees would be compelled to make monthly returns and payments of their income tax to the municipalities.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICIALS MEET IN THE WEST.

REGINA — Employment officials of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and representatives of the Department of Labor, Ottawa, met in Regina recently to consider the right of collective bargaining, the terms defining it were very vague.

CARVELL'S STATEMENTS CONCERNING RY. EMPLOYEES' WAGES REPUUDIATED

President Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Quotes Annual Report of C.P.R. as Evidence.

OTTAWA — Publication of the annual statement of the C. P. R. punctures the claims of Hon. F. B. Carvell that the railroads are barely squeaking through, due to their high wage bill, according to Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

HAMILTON MUSICIANS HONOR H. J. HALFORD.

HAMILTON — At a recent meeting of the Musicians' Union H. J. Halford, for three years president of the local, was the recipient of a solid gold chain and locket.

No Reduction in Painters' Wages

TORONTO — Friendly relations have been re-established between the Painters' Association of Toronto and the Painters' Union and as a result of several conferences between representatives of both parties during the past week most of the differences have been adjusted and the men who were out on strike have returned to work.

MACHINISTS TO WORK IN RUSSIA

I. A. M. is Endeavoring to Have Blockade Lifted.

WASHINGTON — Through the official organ of the International Association of Machinists information is made public for members of the organization who desire to go to Russia.

HAMILTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SEEKS CO-OPERATION OF I. L. P.

HAMILTON — The Hamilton Chamber of Commerce has asked the Independent Labor Party to endorse a protest against the proposed under which employers and employees would be compelled to make monthly returns and payments of their income tax to the municipalities.

WANTS CLEARER DEFINITION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

WINNIPEG — Labor's definition of collective bargaining was brought before the Manitoba Legislature last week by G. A. Tanner (Kildonan and St. Andrew's), who moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Industrial Conditions Act.

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TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

Both Countries Agree to Refrain from Hostile Action.

BLOCKADE LIFTED.

Negotiations Commenced As Far Back As Nov. 25, 1919.

WESTMINSTER, England. — The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons last week that a trade agreement with Russia had been signed by Sir Robert Horns, president of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the British Government, and Leonid Kravyn, on behalf of the Russian Soviet Government.

Each country agrees to refrain from any hostile action; All British subjects are permitted to return home immediately, and all Russian subjects in the British Empire are similarly treated;

Both parties agree to remove all obstacles hitherto placed in the way of resumption of trade; Russian ships are allowed rights of free navigation of the seas and British and Russian ships are to receive same treatment in each other's ports as are accorded by the established practice of nations;

Russia agrees to clear the mines from sea passages to her ports; Exchange of private postal and telegraphic correspondence and despatch and acceptance of wireless messages is established;

No gold, funds, securities or commodities are to be taken possession of in payment of imports.

The agreement contains 14 clauses and comes into effect immediately. It remains in force for twelve months and may be terminated upon six months' notice by either party.

OTTAWA TAILORS RENEW AGREEMENT FOR ANOTHER PERIOD.

OTTAWA — The existing agreement between the Ottawa Journeymen Tailors' Union and their employers has been renewed for another period. All existing conditions have been maintained and no change has been made in the agreement which was in effect during the past year.

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LABOR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA HOUSE

WAGES IN CANADA INCREASE 90.3 P. C. SINCE 1913

Labor Department Compiles Statistics on Increase in Living Costs and Wages.

OTTAWA.—The tremendous advance in cost of living, and the increase in wages in Canada, during the period from 1913 to 1920 is shown by a lengthy statement, which will be published by the Labor Department as a supplement to the March issue of the Labor Gazette. The statement, covering increased wages, is a most exhaustive one, consisting, for the most part, of tables showing the advances in the various trades and occupations under review. The rates of wages compiled from statistics obtained in 21 Canadian cities scattered across the Dominion.

An increase of 82.1 per cent. in the hourly rates of wages paid in 1920 over the 1913 scale is shown by the statement. As far as the weekly scale of wages is concerned, the increase is only 79.3 per cent. over 1913, but it is pointed out that there was a decrease in the number of working hours per week, which is responsible for the discrepancy in the two rates. In regard to the cost of living, the department points out that the average increase in all items, for a family, when the peak was reached in July, 1920, was 101 per cent. over 1913. Food had dropped to a level of 152 per cent. over 1913, but fuel continued to increase, reaching a level of 118 per cent. above 1913.

The occupations under review in the bulletin with reference to wages are as follows: Seven building trades, five metal trades, two printing trades, railway motor men and conductors, and six classes of steam railway employes.

The department took as its index number for 1913, the figure 100, and on this basis it was discovered that the average increase in hourly wage rates for building trades, was 89 per cent. since 1913, and weekly rates for 82 per cent. over 1913. Street railway motor men and conductors secured average increases of 84 per cent. in hourly rates and 75 per cent. in weekly rates. In steam railways, the increases per day and per mile for the six classes averaged 85.3 per cent. but it is pointed out that overtime rates for excess hours or mileage have been paid since January, 1918. This means a great increase in the rates now given.

The increase in factory wage scales over 1913 is very large. Index numbers of these rates show an average increase in common factory labor of 116 per cent. in hourly rates since 1913, and 98 per cent. in weekly rates. In lumbering and sawing the average increase in the 15 samples given appears at 103 per cent. in hourly rates and 91 per cent. in weekly rates.

SPEED THE PARTING GUEST



Trade reports show that business is improving practically throughout the whole of Canada. (News Item.)

Trades and Labor Councils

OTTAWA—If the spotlight of public gaze had been sought by an embryo alderman, no better means could have been found than that adopted by Ald. L. P. Whyte, who has introduced a motion that laborers in the city employ be paid the sum of 40 cents per hour, commencing on May 1, the present rate being 55 cents per hour.

From what angle this budding civic representative has looked to make such a move is beyond fathom by your executive. We do not wish to attach him to any yard, but our information is that smallwages is his business, and small wages is apparently his objective.

It is too ridiculous to be treated in serious fashion. Such a move—40 cents per hour for a 44 hour week, means with no stoppages for weather or other causes, \$17 a week salary, with employment uncertain for many months of the year. At this time it appears this civic representative will be unable to find even a seagull to what is possibly the most unfair proposal in regard to wages that the Ottawa City Council has heard advanced.

Your executive could not ignore this item, owing to its general adverse comment it has caused, but record that the presentation of such a motion allows for a display of big men as our civic representatives by leaving this budding alderman and his misty motion severely alone on Monday night.

The above was the recommendation of the executive of the Trades and Labor Association at its last regular meeting relative to a proposal of Ald. Whyte. It may be interesting to note that when Ald. Whyte did introduce his resolution at the city council he received no support.

Resolutions urging appointment of unemployed men to positions as deputy returning officers and clerks in connection with the coming referendum; the adoption of a system of licensing passenger elevator operators by the Ontario Government; pledging support to the Building Trades Council in their "respect of scraps of paper," and effort to uphold contracts, and condemning Brig. Gen. G. W. Griesebach for "an unwarranted attack on Federal Union 66 in the House of Commons," featured the meeting.

An appreciation of Hon. Walter Rollo's action "in his presentation of a bill that seeks to prevent unfair charges to tenants," and of the council's action in this connection, by the G.W.V.A. was unanimously endorsed.

The present system of garbage collection was commended as against the proposal of return to the contract system, and it was decided after some discussion to notify the city clerk that the meeting endorsed this view. The street railway question was discussed at length, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, was of the opinion that nothing could be gained by reversion to the contract system of collecting garbage in Ottawa. Private individuals tendering for the work were not likely to be influenced by anything other than the thought of "what money was to be made. This attitude would make for either inefficient collection service or reduction in wages to employes. He failed to see why the city could not efficiently administer the same.

Delegates House drew attention to statements made by Brig. General Griesebach in the House of Commons "concerning the return of 66 to the O.R.U. and the I.W.W. President Hayden stated that the "policies of the Civil Service Federation harmonized with those of Associated Federal Employers Union 66 harmonized with the views of the Allied Trades and Labor Council." He said that General Griesebach "was the man who did the Government's dirty work in comparing an organization composed of 89 per cent. returned soldiers to the I.W.W." A large section of both Liberal and Conservative parties, he said, were strong for the return of the "spoils system" in the Civil Service, and he had not much faith that the Agrarian party would do the same.

Advocating adoption of legislation requiring licensing of passenger elevator operators, the executive report called attention to the necessity of safeguarding passengers, "the increasing number of women being utilized for this class of work, ac-

spect for United States citizens, he denounced the abominable and damnable tactics employed in the Thorold district, which were on a level with the work of Pennsylvania armed men in the past. Mr. Fleet closed by saying that every attempt to reduce wages should be opposed. Delegates Brun, Lawrence and Halford were named a committee to address the next meeting of the bricklayers and masons, building laborers and local No. 294, structural iron workers, to urge that the organization affiliate with the T. and L. Council. Delegate Foster reported that as a result of representatives from the council visiting the last meeting of local No. 394, O. B. U. efforts to induce the union to quit the A. F. of L. had been thwarted.

BROCKVILLE—Endorsement of the stand taken by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, regarding the statement of Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, relative to the matter of railroad labor, was made by the Brockville Trades and Labor Council at its regular meeting. Different delegates took exception to the statement of Hon. Dr. Reid that responsibility for the deficit on the Canadian National Railway rested on the high rate of wages paid the men.

The council further urged that labor be represented in a fair proportion on any committee of investigation which may be selected to probe the minister's allegations.

ing with it a lower standard of wages and the attendant evil of underpaying the position of elevator operators. Whilst standing solid for equal rights of sexes, it appears to us that this position is not one appropriate to the female sex, with the hazard entailed.

HAMILTON—A communication read at the last regular meeting of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council from the G.W.V.A. stated that that organization had registered a protest with the Federal Government against a return to the patronage system. The several speakers who took the floor commended the action of the veterans. A resolution asking Secretary Foster to communicate with Premier Meighan, backing up the veterans' stand, was carried without dissent.

Following the reading of a letter from a central labor union affiliated with the A. F. of L., which asked that organized labor rally to the support of the railway brotherhood and endeavor to offset the efforts of the railways to bring about a reduction in wages, a delegate announced that the T. & L. Council, C. had given notice that, effective immediately, what is called the back shop, would close down. Mention was made that blacksmiths, boiler-makers, and machinists would be thrown out of work. Delegates were advised that the company intended to farm out its repair work.

The delegate asked that every effort be made to organize the National Steel Car works, in view of the fact that that firm was to give some of the work. Men who receive 37 1/2 cents per hour will be employed on it, while railway shop laboring help, in accordance with the McAdoo wage scale, are paid 82 cents per hour. After the council had been informed that the railway shopmen were holding a special meeting in the 29th Century club, the delegate was assured that no time would be lost by the T. & L. Organization committee in trying to organize National Steel Car employes. The council will ask the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to circulate allied Canadian labor unions to protest against any contemplated cut in railway employes' wages.

Organizer John A. Fleet, A. F. of L., gave a resume of the recent conference of the American Federation of Labor executive and international and national union officials in Washington, when it was decided to combat the employers' American plan campaign. Mr. Fleet dealt with the lockout of the Beaverboard company's employes in Thorold, which he characterized as the first step in Canada towards establishing the American plan idea. The speaker criticized the firm, which he said, was American, with headquarters in Buffalo, for using armed men against the locked out employes. Mr. Fleet after stating that there were no defections in the ranks of the men who refused to have their wages reduced, said that while he had every re-

Labor Espionage in the U.S.

Practice of Employing Spies in Industry is Now National in Scope.

Espionage in industry is not an institution which is agreeable to contemplate. It is a practice which is general in the United States and is rapidly being instituted in Canada. It has been developing inconspicuously these many years, says Sidney Howard in the New Republic. Recent labor disputes show that it can no longer be considered in terms of locality; it seems to have become a factor in industry as a whole. He continues:

"Given an employer suddenly face to face with the probability of labor trouble in his plant, ignorant of the character and point of view of his employes, with no access to their plans, very fearful of their organization. The result is almost inevitable panic and the labor spy exists to exploit this panic. He capitalizes the employer's ignorance and prejudice and enters the plant specifically to identify the leaders of the labor organization, to propagandize against them and blacklist them and to disrupt and corrupt their union. He is under cover, disguised as a worker, hired to betray the workers' cause. Espionage in industry is not a credible institution, but it seems to go on very generally.

"The labor press of the last few years is filled with the records of spies discovered in unions and expelled from them.

"In December ten important officials of the labor unions of Akron, Ohio, were exposed as confessed and convicted spies of the Corporation Auxiliary Company, a concern whose business is the administration of industrial espionage. Last spring two similar corporations entered the courts of Philadelphia and left there a complete (and unpublished) record of their proceedings in the employ of the textile manufacturers of Philadelphia.

"It is strange that this business should have gained such a hold. It is strange that the employer should not reasonably suspect its effect. Though he proposes only to relieve immediate labor difficulties by the destruction of a particular union, he may well accomplish very different ends. This labor spy, often unknown to the very employer who retains him through his agency, is in a position of immense strength. There is no power to hold him to truth telling. The employer who depends upon espionage rather than upon his own eyes is, in great measure, at the mercy of his spy. The very nature of the spy's business makes it necessary for him to do either of two things. He may falsify his re-

ports or create, through his own invention upon the workers, a basis upon which to report the truth.

"Wherefore we need not be surprised to find situations prearranged in the plant of prospective clients, strikes prolonged rather than broken, rioters furnished by espionage agencies along with strike breakers, trouble fostered where peace has been.

"Briefly, to retain a spy is to set between employer and employe, a middleman whose business it is to stimulate the prejudice of the one against the right of the other, whose very livelihood depends upon the existence and continuance of trouble, whether real, imaginary or provoked. Industrial espionage is a curious substitute for industrial relations. In American industry it is an amazingly general and characteristic substitute and the evidence of its work is unbelievable and cannot be denied.

"It is most amazing of all that employes should have thought it profitable. But the scale of organization of industrial espionage affords any doubt of its scope. Only a tremendous clientele can justify it. It operates through the secret service departments of great corporations; the railroads, the United States Steel Corporation, the Western Union Telegraph Company and like corporations. Strike insurance companies maintain spy services. And, finally, a dozen vast detective organizations with branch offices in every manufacturing centre, together with hundreds of smaller local agencies, devote themselves exclusively to training and furnishing industrial spies, agents, provocateurs, and strike breakers. It would be interesting to know how many men the business employs. One can only guess at thousands.

"A mere layman can't understand why efficiency experts don't get into business for themselves and monopolize the world.—Cleveland News.

And as far as we are personally concerned, Uncle Sam can take our excess profits tax and buy himself a button with it.—Dallas News.

Maybe the noise of riveting in our shipyards makes it impossible for Japan to hear the talk at Geneva about disarmament.—Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

Blatchford truly reminds us that "the majority are imperfect, but can we trust the minority to be less imperfect?"

His Smoke

PHILIP MORRIS NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

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Undertaker and Embalmer.
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THE ROLLAND PAPER CO., LIMITED.
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Mills at St. Jerome and Mont Rolland, P. Q.

Imported "Booze"

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquor into the province be prohibited?

WHILE importation of intoxicating liquors into "dry" provinces was forbidden by war-time Order-in-Council, Ontario's jails were half empty. Since that order was rescinded, imported "Booze" has been filling them up again.

Jail Commitments

—Before and after the Federal war-time Order-in-Council prohibiting importation of liquor into Ontario was rescinded:

Commitments for Drunkenness.	Commitments for All Crimes.
1919 3,415	1919 13,096
1920 4,511	1920 14,756
Net increase, 1,096.	Net increase, 1,660.

Imported "Booze" is demoralizing social conditions, breeding a disregard of law, endangering the home and menacing the youth of this province. Imported "Booze" is defeating the expressed will of the people.

Vote — and Vote, "Yes"
Let us shut the door to Imported "Booze"

Ontario Referendum Committee

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L. E. OULMET, President.
PATHE FILMS
and Producers of the British-Canadian Pathe News.
Head Office—MONTREAL.

Keep the Machinery Going

The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fall. Belts that make the longest run with the least repair and adjustment are the workman's best friend. No lost time. Machinery in every factory should be driven with

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TORONTO—CANADA

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Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

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There you will find the best in entertainment.

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Made in Canada by Canadian workmen

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Laco Lamps—Eden Washers—Century Motors—Royal Vacuum Cleaners.

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MONTREAL.

LABOR'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME IS PRESENTED TO THE B. C. CABINET

Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Asks For Abolition of Near-Beer Business.

VICTORIA—The legislative programme of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was presented to Premier Oliver and members of the Cabinet by the British Columbia executive, consisting of Mrs. Fearn, and W. H. Bartlett, of Vancouver, and A. E. S. Woodward and Ben Simmonds, of Victoria. A. Woodward told the Premier that the labor attitude towards beer sales was that it should be under the Government.

Steps should be taken to close up entirely the near-beer business as it is almost as pernicious as the bar in the days before prohibition, said A. Woodward. "There should be no liquor sold in packets or in any other way except by the Government. We think that the evils of the draught business are greater than the evils of sale in sealed packets."

GET THE FINGERS AND BRAIN OF MAN TO WORK ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Encourage Immigration, But Direct the Immigrant to Supplying of Real Needs.

By George Pierce, in the Canadian Railroader. The world is full of valuable machinery conceived by the minds of men to perform the most extraordinary task of converting the raw materials of the world into useful commodities for the benefit of mankind. From the smallest mechanical contrivance to the gigantic mechanisms devised by the genius of skillful engineers in iron and steel, all rests and depends upon the thumb and forefinger and the forehead of man. It is interesting to know that among all the animals, only the man and the ape-like ape can place the end of its thumb in contact with all the fingers, and, therefore, no animal except man can successfully use a tool.

so badly disorganized, not only by world production, but by the very particular difficulties arising out of the fact that a community of seven or eight million people, scattered over conditions from foreign markets, are suddenly attempting to live within themselves. We have incurred the cost of prohibitive expense in the interment of goods that the machinery of finance and commerce has cracked under the strain. As the population grows, thousands of freight cars would be carrying freight two ways with a consequent reduction in expenses for transportation; thousands of freight cars would be carrying freight two ways with a consequent reduction in expenses for transportation; thousands of freight cars would be carrying freight two ways with a consequent reduction in expenses for transportation.

We may look about us and review the vast conceptions, the delicate arrangements, the great beneficent changes that have come upon the face of the earth and realize with startled intelligence that all is the product of the fingers of the human hand. Carlyle said, speaking of the creative possibilities of man, that "Without tools he is nothing, and with tools he is all." In discussing the subject in the book called "Poverty and Progress," the late Mr. Ing, says: "This mechanical possibility, guided by the light and intelligence that burns in the frontal lobe of the brain, organized and directed through man's reason, has built civilization." Yesterday he fashioned the spear, today he rides the clouds. In the dim past he hewed a canoe, today he masters the ocean wave. The dexterity and the adaptability of his fingers and his thumb have been the lever by which he has lifted the world to modern civilization.

The mines retain their secrets locked in the slumbering bosom of the mountain. Caverns of impenetrable forests, the leafy isles in unexplored live woodlands, the innumerable murmuring of the forest vastness. Rushing rivers tumble on without a meaning. Fields, forests, the mines, the sea, the air, none yields a blessing until the magic touch of the dexterous fingers that are adapted to wielding the tool. If the forest yields comfort, it is because you can hear the axe ringing in the wilderness. If the rushing rivers have given up warmth, it is because man and his tool-made canoe dived into the hollows of the waters and learned their secrets. If we sit beneath the fire with comfort and contentment, it is because man with his fingers delved into the earth and ripped up its warmth for your hearth-stone and mine, and so it is with the minerals, the iron, the steel and the precious metals which have become the foundation of modern commerce. Before the fingers of man came there was nothing.

Germany's plea for a loan would be a little more convincing if she wasn't planning to pay annuities to the members of the Hohenzollern family.—New York World.

Ye Old Firm—Established 1850-70 Years HEINTZMAN & CO. ART PIANOS Canada's Most-Loved Piano HEINTZMAN HALL, 133-137 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

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Child Labor

"When I was four years old," says an aged Englishwoman in Lawrence, Mass., "my father began to carry me on his back to the mill. He was a loom-dresser and I handed him the threads. All through my childhood I worked." It stunted her growth. It prevented her learning to read. Even in our land of opportunity, she was deprived of opportunity, and is today only a drudge.

A long, long time has passed since the little girl's father began to carry her on his back to the mill in England, yet see what was still later going on in America. In "Labor Problems," by Prof. Thomas Sewall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, and his collaborator, Helen L. Sumner, we are told that "to the South the recent development of cotton manufacture has led to such a great conditions that universal attention has been attracted to the problem—so bad that they have been compared to those that existed in England during the early days of the factory system."

The employees of these southern factories are an illiterate, ignorant set of white people, enlisted from their remote homes in the hills by the bait of wages and opportunities never before enjoyed. As a result of the needs, the ignorance, and the moral obligations of these people on the one hand, and of the greed and selfishness of the manufacturers, especially those from the north, on the other, children are put to work in the cotton mills at an early age, sometimes as low as six years.

Legislation has dealt severely with employers of child labor in southern cotton mills and with certain other employers of child labor as well, but reform is by no means complete. Addressing the American Child Hygiene Association, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover recently said: "Up to the present the Federal Government has not been able to deal comprehensively with the subject of child labor. The original child-labor law was declared unconstitutional. The present Federal Child Labor Law imposes a tax of 10 per cent on the net profits of any factory, mine, or quarry employing children under fourteen or sixteen years. The Federal Government is incapable of making provision against other employment, and thus the great mass of children employed in street trades and various blue-collar occupations goes on unhindered. It appears to me absolutely essential that we should have a constitutional amendment which permits the Federal Government to take direct action on this question, for 60,000,000 as certain states are backward in the progress of development that they will sacrifice their children to industrial advantage. It is not only unfair to the other states, but it is poisoning the springs of the nation at their source."

Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child-Labor Committee, puts the case vigorously in an article contributed to "The American Child," and entitled "American Progress, 1820-1920." Cries he, "Three and a half million children of American children between ten and fifteen are out of school, earning their own living. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin all report a startling increase in the number of children leaving school to go to work. It is this progress that the Progressives intend to stop. It is a progress consistent with American ideals? Can we afford to progress at the expense of children?" Dr. Felix Adler, of the Society for Ethical Culture, declares: "1,500,000 children today are laboring on the farms. Their work is not such as to make them fit to take up the problems of the American people, to be architects of the new civilization. Incredible conditions have been disclosed in certain rural communities. Thousands of children have only the smallest number of months of schooling." Nor is poverty always the excuse. In a pamphlet by Gertrude Folke on "Child Labor and School Attendance," we are told that "A Colorado family who boasted that they made \$10,000 from their farm the preceding year were allowing their two children, seven and 11 years of age, to work in the beet-fields during the school hours. An-

"The Tobacco of Quality"



number of accidents is twice that of adults. "Secondly, in this age the boy rebels against authority. This is his saving grace; his will is developing. Thirdly, his nature demands variety in his work. In the factory, his life is monotonous, hence he flees from one factory to another. Fourthly, when he gets interested in a piece of work he wants to see it through and not leave it unfinished. But in more factories he finishes only a part of the product upon which he is working, and so is deprived of the very training he needs at this age. Lastly, one of the strongest demands of boy nature at this age is that for play.

Now, many adults look upon play as simply a childish luxury fit only for those children who do not need to work. Psychologists, on the other hand, regard the play of children as the means by which alone they develop their physical and moral nature into manhood and womanhood. Children are educated more by their play than in any other way. As Mr. P. F. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, puts it, "seed corn must not be ground," yet we read in a statement widely-circulated by the National Child-Labor Committee, in December, 1920, that "in fourteen States this year child labor has increased, more children having left school for work than in 1919. Many of them are employed in industries not regulated by the Federal tax on child labor; they may be employed nine, ten or eleven hours a day; they may be worked on night shifts; they may even work at trades known to be dangerous. In Massachusetts last year there were 1,621 industrial accidents to children under sixteen, ten of which were fatal; and sixty-two of which resulted in the permanent partial disability of the child."

Excellent scientific testimony backs up Mr. Fuller's contention. For example, Prof. Albert H. Sanborn, for remarks in the Child-Labor Bulletin, "The young boy is not a complete adult in all but size and strength. His physical condition is in a state of development through which it should pass completely. The same is true of his mental and moral nature. At about fourteen comes a great change. Certain characteristics show themselves which make the boy's nature demand certain things that in many instances are exactly contrary to the requirements if he goes into a factory at that age. First, the large bones and muscles must have much exercise, but the finer movements can not well be accomplished. The boy is in the awkward age. Hence the

TORONTO CARPENTERS EXPECT TO SIGN NEW AGREEMENT SHORTLY.

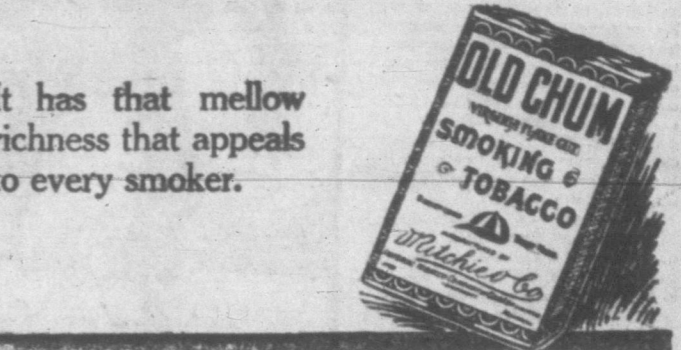
TORONTO—The Wage committee representing the Toronto Carpenters' District Council reported to the fortnightly meeting of the council last week in the Labor Temple, that there was a prospect of a favorable agreement, according to John Cottam, secretary of the Council. Secretary Cottam said he expected the agreement would be signed after another meeting between the committee and representatives of the general contractors' section of the Builders' Exchange. He would give no idea of the settlement, but admitted that the offer of the contractors of 99 cents an hour until June, to be revised then according to cost-of-living figures, was entirely unsatisfactory to the Council.

MACHINISTS VOTING ON EIGHT ADDITIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HAMILTON—Voting for the eight additional vice-presidents of the International Association of Machinists, created at the Rochester, N. Y., convention, will take place during May. There are fourteen nominations for the seven United States vacancies, while James Sommersville, Moose Jaw, and Harry Kirwin, Toronto, are candidates for the extra Canadian vice-

Everybody Smokes

OLD CHUM



It has that mellow richness that appeals to every smoker.

FIFTY-FIFTY. In the sweet alliance of the twilight they honeymooned upon the beach. "Dearest," she murmured tremblingly, "now that we are married I have a secret to tell you!" "What is it, sweetheart?" he asked softly. "Can you ever forgive me for deceiving you?" she asked. "My left eye is made of glass." "Never mind, lovebird," he whispered gently, "so are the diamonds in your engagement ring!" The Bolsheviks will need a new alphabet to accommodate all the new organizations they are creating.

When the Doctor's Bill Comes In

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THE LEAGUE'S AIMS

- 1. We do not advocate conditions as they exist to-day.
2. We are opposed to a return of the open bar.
3. We do advocate Government Control of the sale of spirituous liquors.
4. We endorse the Ontario Temperance Memorial and stand behind the principles therein expressed.

BECAUSE

- 1. Total Prohibition is inconsistent with true temperance.
2. Prohibition is class legislation.
3. Prohibition has failed wherever it has been adopted.
4. Government control and its enforcement will have the support of the great mass of all thinking people of this Province.

Every thinking woman will join the League and sign and obtain signatures to the Ontario Temperance Memorial.

CUT THIS OUT

Fill in this Application Form and mail it to the Secretary of the Women's League for Temperance and Government Control, at 104 Mill & Empire Building, Toronto. I am in favor of a Law-abiding Country—True Temperance—the Permanent Abolition of the Bar and a wise system of Government Control of Spirituous Liquors. Please enroll me as a member of The Women's League for Temperance and Government Control and send me copy of the Temperance Memorial and book on Government Control. Signatures Address Enclosed \$ donation to help the cause.

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KITCHEN'S Railroad-Signal WORK SHIRTS

fit as neatly as your dress shirts and are the only work shirts with the open front feature. You won't be bothered longer with the obsolete sort after you have worn your first "open front" Kitchen Work-Shirt. MADE ONLY BY The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co. Limited Exclusive makers in Canada of famous "Railroad-Signal" Overall. Brantford, Ontario

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For Temperance and Government Control

COMMITTEE

- Mrs. W. E. Hodgins Ottawa
Mrs. J. M. Lyons Ottawa
Mrs. J. D. Clarke Toronto
Mrs. W. P. Fraser Toronto
Mrs. James George Toronto
Mrs. C. A. Harnock Toronto
Mrs. Edmund Phillips Toronto
Miss Kathleen Jenkins Toronto

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CIVIL SERVANTS OF U.S. DEMAND MERIT SYSTEM

Organized Government Employees of U. S. Discuss Problems With President Harding.

WASHINGTON—President Harding recently received the members of the Executive Council of the National Federation of Federal Employees and discussed with them the employment problems of the Civil Service.

The representatives of the organized employees of the Government, through their president and spokesman, Luther C. Steward, told him that to them the three essential means to the achievement of improved employment conditions and greater efficiency in the Government service are reclassification and reorganization of the Civil Service and the establishment of national budget system, "the same programme which we understand you have in mind, Mr. President, as one of the big aims of your Administration."

The statement to the President on behalf of employees was in part as follows:

"To the directly human factor in Government efficiency—the personnel problems—our organization has devoted itself from the beginning of its existence. Your phrase, as we believe it is, 'to put heart into the Civil Service,' therefore has deep significance to us. We are earnestly asking for a thorough reclassification of the service, in order to guarantee to the people of the United States the most efficient system in public employment, to the employee a just wage and proper conditions for efficient work, and to both public and employee the elimination of the inefficient. Through representative committees from our organization we have been and are now co-operating with administrative officials and legislators who are at work upon reclassification.

"For the reorganization of the administrative departments of the Government, as well as for reclassification, we, as employees in all occupations and in all branches of the service—through our organization, offer you our fullest co-operation in the undertaking to readjust the various services, bureaus and offices, in order to set up an efficient Government machine. Because we are the men and women who operate the existing machinery, we understand its defects and recognize the need for readjustment. We hold the high calling of public servants to give to their Government the best that is in them, and it is not alone our calling, but our earnest hope and desire, as the assistants you and those whom you are responsible for the operation of the various departments of the Government with the utmost efficiency and usefulness to the people of our country."

The President, through the executive council, sent a message to all Government employees welcoming their co-operation in solving the problems of the Civil Service and Government efficiency.

AIM OF HEARST IS TO DESTROY LABOR UNIONS

Samuel Gompers Charges Anglophobe Editor With Enmity to A. F. of L.

WASHINGTON.—That William Randolph Hearst, falling to dominate, has undertaken to destroy organized Labor is asserted by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial in the April issue of the American Federationist. The editorial follows:

"From boyhood the writer has endeavored to obtain the fullest information on any subject, particularly those affecting the rights and interests of the working people and the people generally. He has read the newspapers and the magazines representing all points of view, whether favorable or antagonistic. His observations, both in articles and editorials or in oral expressions, have shown to all the diversity of the course of reading. In recent years, however, he has declined to purchase any of the Hearst publications and has read only such portions of them as have been brought to his attention.

"Opinion point of view, is the right of all men and must be respected and safeguarded; but when a publication or a series of publications such as Hearst's are bent upon controlling institutions, movements and men, or if unable to control them, to destroy them—that is a matter not of opinion and point of view, but utter perversity.

"For years Hearst personally, politically and through his newspapers has undertaken to control the Labor movement and those who speak for it. When Hearst applied to the Presidency of the United States he had his representative meet and confer with the president of the American Federation of Labor with a view of chaining him to his presidential chair. This he declined. When Hearst was candidate for Governor of New York the same process was tried, with the same result.

"When it has dawned upon him that the people declined to follow his lead, he has resorted to the Hearst's political aspirations he has by every conceivable means endeavored to undermine their influence and destroy them.

"So he has begun a repetition, through his newspapers, of the slanders and contemptible attacks upon the character and work of the president of the American Federation of Labor and his associates. His real enmity is not necessarily against these officers of the Labor movement, but is in the hope of maintaining or eliminating the American Federation of Labor itself.

"In view of all the utterances and the attitude of William Randolph Hearst and his newspapers we deem it a duty to Labor as well as to the public generally to make this brief reference to Mr. Hearst's effort to dominate or destroy the international trade union movement, and those who have been its respected and trusted defenders and exponents."

The World's New Leaders

World Waits For Coming of Youth—New Men and New Ideas.

By Sir Philip Gibbs, in the English Review of Bookings, etc.

All that is a black picture of a year of history, he says. Yet there is, surely, hope. In spite of all blackness I see light ahead, or think I do. In this past year there have been the faint stirrings, at least, of a world conscience which presently may lead to action, changing the whole aspect of the scene. Beneath all the hard crust of materialism and cynicism which have Europe in their grip at the moment there has been, as far as I can trust my own observation, a welling-up of generous, ardent idealism, which presently, and very soon I think, will break through the crust and prevail. I wish what I have said and heard in Europe, and I feel that in spite of the black record I have given there is the glimmer of dawn of a new order, if I am wrong then there is no hope at all for Europe. But in railway trains, restaurants, way side places in many countries, I have met men and women of all classes who are inspired by a desperate will to break the old spell of evil which now prevails and to establish a new order of things which shall fulfil in some degree the hopes and ideals which came to them in the agony of war—the destruction of militarism, the security of common folk, a closer fellowship among civilized peoples, a resistance to the old man who made the war, and a cleaner system of society, which shall sweep across the frontiers of nations. I have found amongst these people a consciousness that the old gospel of force must give way to new ideas and that Europe can only be saved by a reconciliation of nations, exchanging their resources of wealth and labor, helping each other out of the ditches of despair, wiping out the old barricades of commercial rivalry. This I am convinced is the faith of great numbers of people in every country of Europe, thwarted for the time being by the dead-ends—the men with the old ideas who still have their hold upon the machinery of Government—but not always to be thwarted.

As a distinguished Frenchman has said to me: "The dead-heads cannot live for ever. Soon they must die and then youth will prevail. The world waits for the coming of youth—the new men with the new ideas born out of the convulsions of war. It waits for its new leaders. At the present time they have not come clearly. There is no sign from them. But surely below the surface of the old order of things, the new spirit is quickening and will produce its men. If not then, again we are doomed. Perhaps they will not appear in the year that is coming, not before more tragic happenings have befallen us, but nothing in my belief, can check the triumphant assertion of a new leadership which will presently take up the control of all European nations, and work for the ideas of peace and fellowship beyond national boundaries. For that is the only hope of Europe, and there are many who know it."

At present it is difficult to climb

the life of me I cannot remember the numbers of the two used tickets. You will have to pardon this negligence on my part.

"On the morning of July 19 my wife, after having spent a sleepless night, revelling in her mind a twelve-month accumulation of news she had to tell her sister, ultimately succeeded in keeping our youngest child's face clean long enough to slip into a travelling suit—bought for the trip, price \$115; very chic. You know how it is—'Couldn't travel without new—nothing to wear'—all that sort of things. But she did not keep a close watch on our eldest child, who, while Mrs. T. was drugging the suit, had clambered onto a porch swing and skidded off same on his face.

"A decision was rendered that the trip to Canton would be made without him, owing to the number of splinters that had parked in his face and the disagreeable looking condition of his wearing apparel. Inasmuch that ticket of your issue, No. 7,027, etc., was bought to insure his passage to Canton, and was not used by him for reasons stated above, same was returned to you for refund.

"Trusting that the information herein contained will assist you in making an adjustment, I am,

"Very truly yours,
W. E. T.
He got his refund.

"No man nor purblind, but sees that Communist Europe is changing no less than Capitalist Europe." Ransome.

DOUBLE PLATOONS FOR ONTARIO FIREMEN

Applies Only to Cities With Over 10,000 Population.

TORONTO—The bill in the Ontario Legislature providing for the adoption of the two platoon system in permanent fire brigades, sponsored by W. A. Crockett, South West, was considered by the Ontario Legislature in committee, and approved with an amendment restricting its application to towns and cities

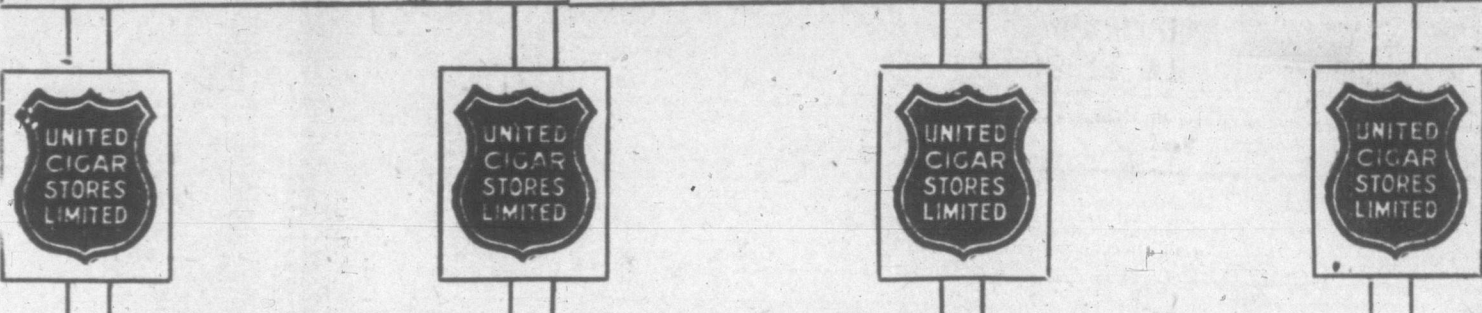
of 10,000 population or over. The amendment was suggested by the attorney-general.

Second readings were given to some minor bills, among them being George G. Halcerow's bill to amend the Municipal Act, respecting petitions where there are no municipal elections, and Joseph E. Thompson's bill to amend the Municipal Act to permit the payment of \$5,000 salaries to controllers of Toronto if the electors of this city approve of the measure.

Pat — Go aisy, Mike, it's three miles we have before us.
Mike — Sure, that's why O'Fm burryin'; O' want to get there before O'f'm tired out.—Boston Transcript.

BABY'S ARMS.

Put not the clinging arms away;
The soft wee dimpled arms so white—
The guileless life is but a day
Ere infancy is far from sight.
Oh, fleeting is the dusk and dawn;
Spurn not the bill of baby laughter.
The tiny footsteps soon are gone
Into the lanes of years hereafter,
Carress your babe and hold her near,
So very close: The winds are blowing
That drift her dreamy hours, my dear—
The stream of Time is silent flowing.
—ALEX. WARD.



A Friendly Organization with a Policy and Service

It having been drawn to our attention that some people, having evidently been misinformed, are representing this Company as being in some manner connected with another Company of a similar name owned in the United States—we herewith make the following statements, which we are in hope will fall under the eye of every Canadian smoker:

- FIRST---**
This Company is controlled and managed by Canadians in Canada.
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This Company has no connection either directly or indirectly with any foreign Company of similar name in the world.
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This Company was originated in Canada by a British Subject.
- FOURTH---**
Every Director and Officer of this Company was born and raised under the British flag.
- FIFTH---**
This is the only chain of Cigar stores operating in Canada from "Coast to Coast" that is ALL CANADIAN.

Buy **MADE IN CANADA GOODS** From Canadians

THIS MAN BEAT THE RAILROAD

The following story, taken from the New York Evening Journal, will appeal to every one of our readers who has been asked by a railroad company to furnish information concerning certain happenings, complaints, or the reason why certain articles have been overlooked in the handling of packages, freight, and sometimes in handling freight that is considerably larger than that designated as "package." It will also appeal to anyone who has tried to secure a refund for any cause and who has been subjected to the numerous questions, forms and every-thing else that appears to be interminably involved in securing a return for any cause. Following is a copy of a letter that was actually sent to the Pennsylvania Railroad:

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1920.

"Dear Sir:—Received your esteemed favor of the 10th inst. in re unused ticket No. 7,027, faced 1-2 purchased, Toledo, Ohio, destination Canton, Ohio, and returned to you for refund on the 12th ult. in which you desire information as to why ticket was not used for transportation.

"On July 14, 1920, my wife, Mrs. Charles E. Thompson (nee Maria T. Priddy), expressed a desire to visit Mrs. H. B. DeBord at Canton, Ohio. Mrs. DeBord is one of my wife's sisters who married a man named DeBord, engaged in general contracting and building business in Canton, Ohio, and doing extraordinarily well for a man so young.

"For your information, my wife has one other sister, married, and two brothers, one married and one unmarried. This may be irrelevant to the issue at hand, but judged I had better mention the fact to assist you in making an adjustment.

"On the morning of July 14 the bell on one of the telephones in my office (I have two phones) rang. I quickly drew my face into a stern expression and assumed a business-like attitude—you know, pencil in hand, scratch pad on desk—and called in the receiver the word "hello." (Were I of English extraction I probably would have said, "Are you there?") Lo and behold, "my master's voice" came over the wire. She requested, no, she demanded, that I drop everything and take her to the Pennsylvania Station on lower Summit street, Toledo, Ohio, to purchase two one-half fare tickets and one full fare ticket to Canton, Ohio. Knowing the folly of attempting to tell the wife that I was too busy, I rushed to the Pennsylvania Station and bought two one-half fare tickets and one full fare ticket to Canton, Ohio. (For

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EMPLOYING OVER 44 p. c. EX-SERVICE MEN



Industrial Review From Many Sources



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PROHIBITION IN ICELAND MOST DISMAL FAILURE

Conditions Were Ideal For Test Owing to the Island Being a Self-Contained Community.

Fellowship, London, Eng. Iceland provided ideal conditions for a real test of prohibition. The island is a self-contained community of a unique kind. It is isolated in a singularly complete manner. It stands alone in the North Atlantic, separated from Greenland by some two hundred and fifty miles of sea, and from Norway or Great Britain by some six hundred miles of ocean highway. Communications with the other world are infrequent and limited.

To these favorable conditions must be added the fact that in 1908 the people of the island took a referendum on prohibition and decided to make the experiment for a three-fifths majority. As a result, a prohibition law was enacted in 1912. That law, however, has been such a disastrous failure that the leader of the party which secured its passage in the Althing, the Rev. Sigurd Stefansson, has now become the leader of those who demand its repeal.

"Why? The answer is supplied at length in a remarkable speech by Mr. Stefansson, which has been recently translated for Fellowship. Here is his description of the ideal which prompted him to support prohibition. An alcohol-free country, within reach in the near future was an idea that filled the people with enthusiasm and hope. They hoped that morals would improve. They hoped that the well-being of the people would increase, for unhappily there were too many doubting Thomases and indulgent in alcohol, were unable to save money or look after their means of subsistence. Prohibition was expected to bring spiritual, as well as material, blessings.

Dark clouds soon gathered over that dream. It was quickly discovered that the new law had not taken root in the hearts and minds of the people to the extent necessary for a law which infringes so nearly on the liberty of the individual. The promising hope which had led the natives of Iceland to vote for prohibition was "shamed," and, on the other hand, "the fatal prophecies of the enemies of prohibition have been fulfilled. Each year that passed, the history of the prohibition law became more and more sad." Mr. Stefansson continued:—

I do not speak as a fanatic, nor do I go to extremes. I am stating facts, purely and simply, and I am sorry to have to speak them. Experience shows that the people have not gained by the prohibition law, but, on the contrary, they have suffered losses. There are others who have gained, and that to an extent which I can only describe as unfortunate and foreboding. These are the breakers of the law. After showing how the health of the young people of Iceland was being ruined by the "undrinkable poison brew" which had taken the place of alcohol, "which no man would have dreamed of drinking before the time of Prohibition," Mr. Stefansson made the following points:

"It is impossible to see such a law carried through to any extent. That is beyond all human power. If the police could, like the old womenfolk in our fairy tales, look through hills and mountain sides, they would see stocks of spirit dug down here and there in the hills, also in the neighborhood of the capital, and even at the bottom of the sea right out here. I would not guarantee that they would do any good to catch the smugglers who stock their goods in this fashion, for if they did from time to time seize some of these goods, new stocks would soon be sent in place of the old."

But what had been the practical result of the "Prohibition Law? Every day you can see signs. Some of the other disastrous effects of prohibition are set forth in the following notable passages from Mr. Stefansson's impeachment. "It is not the case that all spirit consumed in this country is legal spirit. This year the Althing has been obliged to put a duty on cooking spirits, hair spirit, and perfume. Why is that? Because people have started to drink these fluids. It may not be enjoyable, but one sometimes does things even if they are not—especially enjoyable. Cooking spirit, owing to this duty, has become so dear that people can hardly afford to buy spirit to make a cup of coffee.

"As the Althing was not sufficiently foreseeing and sensible to find a practical and just duty in place of the spirit duty, it has been obliged to put a high rate of duty on all

Production is Increased by N. S. Miners

HALIFAX.—The report of Hon. E. H. Armstrong, commissioner of works and mines of Nova Scotia, which has been tabled in the House, shows an increase of \$42,213 tons in the production of coal in Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1920, over the previous year. There was also an increase in the sales of \$23,898, the total output for the year was 5,677,976 tons. The royalties derived from the mineral resources of the province for the year totalled \$39,851.

Stefansson made the object of his speech the fanaticism of the wait-and-see school. "What I imagined in 1909, when I voted in favor of the Prohibition law, was that, even if the older generation were weak, and would endeavor to circumvent the law in order to satisfy a desire for alcohol, yet the generation now growing up would be better placed than before and it was this hope which decided me to cast my vote in favor of Prohibition, but this hope has not been fulfilled. It is clear that it is not the older generation that is more clever in dodging Prohibition, it is the younger generation. This is the saddest point of all, and it gives extremely small ground for hope in the future of the law. The fact that the fruit is more tempting to youth than to the older people."

To those fanatics who, like their kin in the United States and Canada, urge that the remedy is to increase the severity of punishments for violating Prohibition, Mr. Stefansson replied that such severity only augmented the difficulty of control. "People are not so quick to denounce their neighbor when they know that the illegal possession of a bottle of brandy may cost him a fine of several hundred kroner, or a visit to prison." He added:—

"It is impossible to see such a law carried through to any extent. That is beyond all human power. If the police could, like the old womenfolk in our fairy tales, look through hills and mountain sides, they would see stocks of spirit dug down here and there in the hills, also in the neighborhood of the capital, and even at the bottom of the sea right out here. I would not guarantee that they would do any good to catch the smugglers who stock their goods in this fashion, for if they did from time to time seize some of these goods, new stocks would soon be sent in place of the old."

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"As the Althing was not sufficiently foreseeing and sensible to find a practical and just duty in place of the spirit duty, it has been obliged to put a high rate of duty on all

imported articles of necessity, and this duty has been increased from time to time. It is now such that the poor cannot get a crust of bread without paying duty on it, nor can he buy a piece of material for his hat, or a piece of material for his clothes, a handful of salt or cement, a bag of coal or a piece of wire. Possibly this duty will remain in force, but it originates from the time this country lost its revenue from spirit on the introduction of the Prohibition Law.

After narrating how the home manufacture of poisonous spirit had become a thriving industry, Mr. Stefansson indicated another pernicious effect of the Prohibition Law. "Other evil things are taking place. Illegal import of spirit grows rapidly, and is probably now larger than the legal importation. There are rumors of large stocks of wines which have reached us from Spain and other countries. They are fetched in boats out here in the bay, or stored at the bottom of the water, to be fished up and landed later on when opportunity offers.

"If, during the war, spirit reached the coast, to the extent mentioned, a harbor which was the only and exclusive one for ships from foreign ports a harbor where the control by the police is impossible, then anywhere else, then we can imagine what quantities will reach us of illegal spirit when ships can sail once more freely into any bay or fjord where there is no control or supervision by the police."

Finally, Mr. Stefansson pointed the moral which is to be made evident in America. In Iceland the lack of respect for the Prohibition Law is "undermining respect for other laws."

WON'T REDUCE WAGES OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

Winnipeg Schedule to Remain in Effect Another Year.

WINNIPEG.—Civic employees' wages will not be reduced this year owing to the unrest and uncertainty of industrial and labor conditions. C. W. Gordon, chairman of the Joint Council of Industry, was informed following negotiations between the firemen of the City Light and Power department for a re-adjustment of wage scales in different departments, he stated last week.

Station maintenance workmen claimed that the spread between their rate of pay, which is 1-2 cents an hour, and that of the firemen, which is 2-2 cents an hour, is greater than is warranted by the character and conditions of work. Following a conference between representatives of the workmen and city officials, the Joint Council found that a certain preference should be paid the firemen or outside workers. Adjustment of the scales could be effected only by a reduction of wages paid to firemen or an increase in wages paid to inside workers.

The joint council was then informed that the city council had decided to maintain the present scale of wages for civic employees throughout the current year owing to unrest.

In view of this decision against any reduction and because the downward tendency of prices did not warrant an increase in wages paid to inside men, the Joint Council recommended to the city that differentiation in the wages of outside and inside men should be attempted to maintain general wage scales as considered.

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