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National and Rational

OTTAWA, ONT., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th, 1924.

Live News and Views

Single Copies 5c.

In Killing Canadian **Industry Farmer** Defeats Own Object

Following Principle of Saving Five Cents and Losing a Hundred Dollars by Short-Sighted Policy of Working for **Lowered Tariffs**

The Canadian farmer is either a very poor figurer or is being seriously misled by politicians who shout from the house-tops that they are zealously working in the interest of the farmer and Can-dian process by knocking Canada's tariff to the four winds which katchewan), of five members, includ-half-decade, 1900 to 1905, are again used to re-equipping and enlarging adian progress by knocking Canada's tariff to the four winds which constitutes our only bulwark against the destroying seas of foreign

It has been figured out that the farmer might save, not more than \$8.00 on a piece of machinery by bringing it in from the States duty free, but if he really made that saving it would be poor t pense for the damage he would be doing to the country and also for the actual money that he would lose on the sale of his products. But would he actually save this \$8.00? We emphatically declare that he would not, for the moment that the Canadian implement manufacturer is driven out of business by unfair competition which it is impossible for him to meet, due to the vast differences in the status of the two countries, the American manufacturer immediately raises his price to equal the price that would have to be charged by the Canadian manufacturer and right there the imaginary saving of eight dollars is wiped out; and what else happens as a result of the taking away of our protection?

Not only has he ruined Canadian industry by his short-sightedness, but he has ruined his own market, for is not Canada the principle market of the Canadian farmer for his standard products and American competition will become so strong that he will lose his market entirely. Even-now, no doubt the average farmer is wondering why he is only getting fifteen cents a dozen for his eggs and why, every year, it is also impossible for him to dispose of the vegetables he has grown during the preceding Summer? wer is easily found in the advantages that the States enjoy in vary ing weather conditions which permits them to grow fresh vegetables and produce new laid eggs in great quantities at all seasons of the year and the surplus is dumped into Canada, destroying the market for our own produce. At this season of the year, the Canadian farmer is not getting near the cost of the feed for his hens with eggs at fifteen cents a dozen let alone the labor and overhead involved, but if there was sufficient duty on the importation of American eggs, your farmers would get a price for their eggs that would be commensurate with the material and labor cost and this is what is needed to put our Canadian agriculture industry on a sound footing.

Just as soon as our farmer starts to operate on a profitable basis 180, of this city, decided at their regit will reflect in the prosperity of Canadian industries of all kinds and the natural and healthy growth of the country will follow

There is also another serious phase to this question which should not be overlooked; the suspension of Canadian industries caused CKCH, the Canadian National broadthrough the lowering of our tariff throws countless men and women out of work and the present situation is further aggravated by the migration of our best class of citizens to the other side. In fact we have already felt the effects of insufficient tariff protection by way of a heavy exodus of skilled labor and mechanics of all lines to the States during the past few menths,

The farmer is an artisan and a working man just the same as the

Bindery Girls

Fight Wage Board

Toronto Workers Not in Accordance

With Finding of Wage Commission

Toronto, Ont .- Bindery girls of this

members against decisions of the Minimum Wage Board. They have

finished their argument with the Board on behalf of lower-paid girls

in industrial establishments, but de-

improved conditions and wages for

working girls.

ermined to continue the fight for

artisan and mechanic in our cities, and one needs protection just as bad as the other, for after all their interests are somewhat similar.

THEREFORE, LET US ALL UNITE FOR A GREATER TAR-IFF AND A GREATER AND MORE PROSPEROUS CANADA WILL FOLLOW!

Minimum Wage Law for Women Reaches Factories; Shops

The Minimum Wage for Women Act, passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1920, according to a prome into efect on May 1st, 1924.

The Nova Scotia act applies only to tories and shops. Factories are lefined as in the Factories Act, while a shop is defined as "any retail, auction or wholesale shop, store, booth stall or warehouse at which assistants are employed for hire." The Governor-in-Council is authorized to appoint a Minimum Wage Board consisting two women. The members of this confronting the industry, augmented their plants. The industry emerged board will receive remuneration ac- by the generally upset economic con- from the war years in a flourishing textile manufacturing.

dequate to furnish the necessary cost of living to employees," and, to close their doors, others are operwhere not inconsistent with the Fac- ating short time, few are operating tories Act. or the Act "Of the Closing at a profit, and importations of woolof Shops and the Hours of Labor lens are increasing each month. Therein for Children and Young Persons" to ascertain and declare also what were reasonable hours and a political football in nearly every proper sanitary conditions and requirements for those employed in factories and shops; and secondly, to suffered more from political meddling wages and/hours of employment for ing is a prime necessity in Canade such employees. Special minimum rates may be fixed for defective workers and for apprentices in occupa-tions for which minimum wages have

Musicians Charge To Play for CKCH

Ottawa, Ont.-While they still ining. The charge fixed is \$2.00 per get. The president of the Associated These rates will apply to all com- mental in obtaining the 1923 incres nercial stations.

of the American Federation of Music- woollen manufacturing industry here, and bands of Ottawa and Hull. The ditions will surely result in complete president is Oswald May and the sec- disaster. Immediate steps must be retary, M. Muhlig.

N.S. Wage Act Starts May 1st Canada's Woollen Industry is Seriously Threatened

amation issued on February 11, will Ruinous Competition of Foreign Woollens Under Decreased Customs Tariff and Depreciated Exchange Rates Has Caused Serious Situation

By E. Stanley Bates

Once again the woollen manufacturing industry of this country is be- they met the great demand satisfacing threated with extinction. The torily without profiteering or scanording to a scale fixed by the Govditions throughout the world. The condition.
drastic results that followed the The census of industry taken in

The woollen schedule in the Canadian Customs tariff has been used as \$40,688,467. tariff revision performed since Confederation. No Canadian industry has stablish standards of minimum and tariff tinkering. Woollen cloththat it has been easy to make itical capital out of its manufac-Politicians have either failed or refused to obtain any close knowledge of the industry, its indigenous character, its importance in our in dustrial development or the variety

of problems affecting its different 10,447. The total value of products fore, on such a question as tariffs, Should he accept, he will leave almost Hansard is filled with the greatest twaddle on the subject of woollens. No definite tariff policy to encourage and to give their servises free of rapid development of the industry charge to all amateur radio broadcast- has ever been enforced in Canada. ular meeting held recently to fix a of usch importance to British woolcharge for members playing at any len manufacturers that the Bradford commercial radio station such as Chamber of Commerce maintained : lobby in Ottawa for some time prior easting station in the Jackson Build- to the bringing down of the 1923 budour for each artist and \$3.50 for the Chambers of Commerce said openly leader when an orchestra is playing that this lobby was largely instruin the preference to British goods The association, which is a branch The result has been disastrous to the ians, controls most of the orchestras and continuation of the present contaken to improve the situation.

Early Development of the Industry The manufacture of woollens in of from three to four hundred thou-Canada commenced with the earliest colonists Records of the first French ettlements give accounts of the manufacture of coarse homespuns and woblien cloth. As population increased small carding and fulling mills ere set up in every community to supply yarn for home weaving and knitting. Many of these small plants developed in line with the progress in England and elsewhere. As early as 1820, records show that complete woollen manufacturing plants were operating in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. British settlers included many from the woollen manufacturing districts, and quite a number of the present-day establishments

According to the census of 1871 there were 279 establishments in Leave was asked by Gordon R. Canada where woollen manufactured during these times, until in 1899 the annual production; amounted to U.S. Miners on Strike some 13,992,000 yards of woollen cloth, valued at over \$15,000,000.

First Serious Blow

Premier MacDonald Announces Adogwill not return until an agreement in
the of Liberal Measure
union representatives and mine operint put into effect in 1883. Between
that year and 1907 eighty-eight mills The old wage contract expired at were forced to go out of business. Briproducing about seven and a half

> The knitting trade did not fare so and knitted goods manufacturers

worsted weaving mills operating in Many woollen mills are being forced Canada, having a combined capital investment of \$32,785,219. This branch of the woollen industry employed a total of 7,386 workers, paying \$7,011,363. in salaries and wages. The value of products amounted to

in 1921 includes both woolien and otton knitting. The figures, however, show the importance of the inapital investment of \$37,906,361. Sal-

Both branches of the industry sufered great losses by the depreciation of inventories caused by the handling can be accomplished. slump in prices during 1920 and 1921. Then on top of these losses, just when ing stations, members of the Music-lines Protective Association, local No. ored importations of woollens from 1922, the Customs tariff was again creases in the British preference. dealt with later on in this article.

Development

ilies. Many towns in Eastern Canthe best kind. A mill with a turnover relationship holds good in Canada.

ment supporting a town of about 1,000 population. To-day there are a number of towns in Eastern Canada where the chief industrial activity is woolen and allied manufacture There is no industry better suited to small town development, and these small urban industrial communities are among our greatest assets. They provide nearby markets for the small produce of the farmers. The best agricultural communities in Canada to-day are those surrounding live industrial towns. This applies to all conditions exist in other countries The board have authority first "to granting of the British preferential 1920 showed a total of 94 woollen and In England and the New England States such woollen manufacturing towns are counted in the hundreds

The foregoing facts are scarcely realized by the average layman, and certainly not by the average politician. Nor do they attempt to differentiate between branches of the industry. The tex-The census of industry report of tile industry is divided into two great the hosiery and knit-goods industry branches, that of woolien manufacturing and that of cotton manufacturing. The woollen industry embraces worsted manufacture, wooollen card- by the Provincial Government, has dustry. Well over 50 per cent. of the ing and spinning, woollen and wornoted have to do with the sted weaving and woollen knitting. woollen branch of the industry. The All branches of the industry are rereport shows that 127 plants were presented in Canada in more or less in Great Britain, France and Beloperating in that year, with a total degree, and while they have much in gium common, trade problems affecting aries and wages amounted to \$8,399, one branch of the desdustry very often by Mr. Franq, who received his au-273. The number of employees was only slightly affect the others. Therean intimate knowledge of the conditions and requirements of branch is necessary before intelligent The basis of worsted manufacture

1922, the Customs tariff was again process is one of combing by which and seek additional information tinkered with. The budgets of 1922 the shorter fibres are removed. In various points on which they may deand 1923 each brought down in woollen manufacture there is no combing operation, and generally the full reports of the proceedings to These increases have seriously af- speaking the shorter types of wools fected both branches of the woollen are utilized. A rough division of the industry. The consequences will be fabrics classified according to one or the other of these processes is, as Woollen Manufacturing in Industrial follows: Worsted-Serges, broadcloths carpets, hand-knitting yarns, fine hos-The wooolen industry is one that lery, fine underwear and sweaters; urnishes employment for whole fam- Woolen-Tweeds, homespuns, overcoatings, blankets, velours, cassiada have been built up around one or two woollen mills which furnished losiery and underwear. Throughout the livelihood for the population, the world the industry is divided now over the worst. The Federation Woollen manufacturing provides well about two-thirds woollen and one- is about to dissolve its connection paid, clean, healthy employment of third worsted manufacturing. This with the National Working Alliance (To be continued in next issue)

Canadian Labor at **Empire Exhibition**

Canadian organized labor will be represented at the coming inter-empire conference, representative both of the trades union movement, which is to be held in London during the British Empire Exhibition. The executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which had the matter under consideration, has accepted an invitation to be represented at the conference and representatives will be chosen in due course.

The conference is regarded as one of the most important ever called under the auspices either of the trades union movement or of the political labor movement, Subjects under discussion will, to a certain extent, parallel considered at the recent imperial conference, namely: Development of inter-empire trade, emigration status of British subjects within the empire and so forth

Special interest will be attached to the conference in view of the accession to power of a Labor government in Great Britain.

Gustave Franq Off to Europe

Picked By Commission to Study Workmen's Compensation Abroad

Montreal, Que,-Gustave Franq. ember of the Royal Commission Workmen's Compensation appointed been authorized by the Commission to proceed to Europe to study and report on workmen's compensation laws

No answer has yet been returned immediately and will be away only five or six weeks, returning in the latter part of the month of May, in time for the return visits of the Co mission to Montreal and Quebec. The sire enlightenment after perusal of

TRANSPORT WORKERS

Germany.-In a conference of the German Traffic Federation held recently, the president said that during the last few weeks there had been so general an improvement in the trade union position that it might safely be declared that the trade unions were of Employers and Employees in the Germany Transport industry.

IF WE DO NOT PROTECT OUR OWN COUNTRY, NOBODY ELSE WILL!

We ask the citizens of Canada who love their country

ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE TARIFF!

a budget and ask the board to accept it," said one girl. "We will present it and our arguments against the year agreement in line with the one Mr. MacDonald said further that no were started by these people. board's decision to the legislature. We adopted at the international conven- new Government rent bill would be are also asking the board to supply tion early in the year, and an adjust- introduced at the present session. ns with a list of boarding houses ment of inequalities, which would where board and rooms can be had for \$7.00 a week and the names of girls who are willing to work for to renew the present contract for the strikes and lockouts illegal. The the value of the products amounted \$10.00 a week. Some of our members period of one year, less war bonus of Chamber declined to do this by a to \$5,507,549. The industry prosper-

8,000 Alberta Miners Out on Strike

being Struggle With Owners Indicated --- Men Demand a Three-Year

will investigate conditions in these

ada Cool Operators' Association fail- mittee to certain additions and while the miners are insisting upon mills were exceedingly busy, and to ed to reach an agreement on a new amendments which he thought would renewing the old agreement for three the credit of the Canadian woollen contract. The men demand a three- prove satisfactory to all sides.

\$1.17 a day.

Labor Government Drop Rent Bill

London, Eng.-Having been forced ators now in progress here.

to drop the Government's rent bill Calgary, Alta.-With every indica- for the time being, as a measure de- midnight March 31st. Miners took tish goods flooded the Canadian martion that the struggle will be one of feated on its second reading, cannot their usual April 1st holiday and are ket in a direct attempt to close down the longest in the history of the Wes- be reintroduced at the same session not expected to return to work unless all woolen mills in this country. By tern Canada coal industry, approxi- of Parliament, Premier MacDonald an agreement is reached by a sub- 1910 there were only 78 woollen and mately \$,000 miners went on strike, announced in the House of Commons committee of miners and operators in worsted weaving mills in operation. comprising the miners of Alberta and that the Government would adopt the conference here, northeastern British Columbia fields. bill of Ernest Simon, Liberal, known Approximately 40,000 men are at million yards of cloth annually. Maintenance men will remain at as the "prevention of evictions bill." fected, according to union heads. The Premier added that the Goy- Efforts to arrange a 30-day contract badly. Reorganization of the indus-The strike order was issued on ernment would give this bill all fa- to keep the men at work during fur- try brought about the develo March 15th, when union officials and cilities to insure its further progress ther negotiations were futile. The a large and prosperous knitting inrepresentatives of the Western Can- after it has been subjected in com- operators demand wages be reduced, dustry. During the war years all

make an average increase in wages Hall-Caine, Conservative, to intro- ing was carried on. of ten per cent. The operators offer duce a bill to make sympathetic nual wage bill was \$917,827 and vote of 26 to 131.

Kansas City. Mo.-Coal miners in southwestern states left their jobs and

years.

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union vement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand mem-

bers in Canada.

2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Congress.

2. 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

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.

Mining Under the Sea

By F. W. Gray, Mem. I. Min. Eng.

It is a singular circumstance that on the whole Atlantic coast line of the American continent, there are only two places at which coal and iron-ore deposits are found at tidewater; namely: in Nova Scotia and in Newfoundland. In both instances the presence of the coal seams and iron-ore deposits was revealed by outeroppings on The amount of coal and iron-ore underlying the land areas is, in both instances, relatively small and unimportant when compared with the undersea deposits.

There can be little doubt that large beds of coal, and possibly iron-ore, are concealed by the waters of the sea in such a manner that their presence can only be surmised, and they are, of course, inaccessible to mining. In one or two instances the erosion by the sea has been so extensive that the outeroppings of the coal seams and the iron-ore seams are only sufficient in area to indicate the presence of these minerals in greater quantity under the sea.

The most valuable and important undersea coal deposit in Nova Scotia lies off the shores of Cape Breton Island, extending for about 20 miles on either side of Sydney Harbor, and underlying the

waters forming the entrance to this splendid roadstead.

The coal seams in the Sydney field extend inland for a comparatively short distance, running inland at no point further removed than seven miles from the seashore, but their extension under the sea is unknown. The workings of a number of the colleries have proceeded under the bed of the ocean for varying distances, up to a maximum of two and one-quarter from high-water mark. How much further the coal source extend is not been as the collection of the coal source extend is not been as the coal source extend is not been as the coal source extend is not been as the coal source extend in the coal source extend is not been as the coal source extend in further the coal seams extend is not known, but the probabilities are that they continue uninterrupted to a distance beyond the limit of

man's ability to carry air for ventilation, and for the cutting and transportation of coal. What this limit is no person can determine.

When the mining of coal under the sea was first undertaken in Cape Breton about 50 years ago, the vision of the pioneers of that day did not carry beyond the possibility of mining coal to a distance under the sea of one mile from the opening at the shore. To-day coal is being mined off the coast of England almost four miles from land, and it is thought that coal can be mined off Cape Breton Island up to a distance of five miles from shore. It may be even mined at much greater distances from shore should the progress of the arts and the need for coal develop as rapidly in the next 100 years as they did in the century that has gone by since coal was first

mined or a large scale in Cape Breton.

The pioneer of coal mining in Nova Scotia was the General Mining Association of London, England. This company has a monopoly of the miners in Nova Scotia, and between the years 1825 and 1857 expended £300,000 in developing the mining of coal in that province, a very considerable investment at that time. In 1857 this monopoly was broken, the ownership of the coal seams being revested in the Government of Nova Scotia, and a number of smaller, independent coal-mining companies were formed.

The General Mining Association, by arrangement, was allowed

to select coal areas for its operations and retained, under a royalty arrangement, coal areas at Sydney Mines, Glace Bay, Springhill and Stellarton. The General Mining Association gradually parted with its coal properties to other companies, but independent coal-mining

With the partial exhaustion of the coal lying under the land in the course of years, the mining of coal from under the sea became more and more extended, with the result that the lease boundaries of the two companies commenced to conflict and became a grave hindrance to the further progress of large scale mining in the The two companies were very much in each other's way, and the difficulty was eventually solved by the consolidation of

In the meantime, the Dominion Coal Company had acquired the Nova Scotia, so that when the British Empire Steel Corporation was important coal areas in Nova Scotia, which were originally selected by the mining engineers of the General Mining Association in 1857.

The consolidation of the British Empire Steel Corporation took in not only the coal areas above mentioned, and notably the great submarine field off Sydney Harbor, but acquired also the se ship of the iron-ore deposits lying off the shores of Belle Island, in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, and thereby brought under the centrol of one Canadian company impacts asking operations of grounds conditied magnitude then any secular operations in the

The iron-ore deposit at Wabana, Newfoundland, is unique. has no geological counterpart anywhere. The iron-ore is found in now being carried on between R. A. Lamb, secretary of the Hamilton seams that are as even in thickness and as regular in inclination as a normal coal deposit. Like the Sydney coal-field, the outcropping of the iron-ore seams on Belle Island is of small extent when The extremity of the main tunnel, from which the ore is miner in working agreement for the new year, and the local bricklayers regarding a this district, is over two miles from the shore, and at this point the which commences in May. An agree-workings are in an ore seam varying in thickness from 15 to 30 ment satisfactory to both parties is

The ore is shot down by explosives and is then loaded into cars it was learned here recently. njechanical contrivances. The height of the seam permits the Indications are that living and use of loading machines of greater size and to a larger extent than other conditions will be about the coal mines; and there are few places underground, and certainly no same this year, and the local employther places situated at such a distance under the sea, where mechan-

ical shovels of the type used in the Wabana mines are to be found.

The extent of the iron-ore deposits under the sea at Wabana, granted, and it is expected that most is, like the coal deposits at Sydney, not known, but they are believed of the old agre to continue as far as it will be possible to mine the ore.

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At the present time the mines of the British Empire Steel Cororation are producing from under the sea 3,500,000 tons of coal and 1,000,000 tons of iron-ore annually, and there is every probability that these tonnages will be very largely increased in the years

The consolidation under one management of the coal areas in the Sydney coal-field and the iron-ore areas at Wabana was the compelling reason for the formation of the British Empire Steel Corporition, and it has proved, and will increasingly prove as the years go by, to have been as wise a proceeding as it was an inevitable one.

At the present time three large undersea colleries are projected n the Sydney coalfield, one of which is well advanced towards completion. Each of these colleries will win and render fit for mining arge tracts of coal, owned jointly by the consolidated companies. inity of interest has made it possible to mine these areas with a ninimum of waste of natural resources and greater protection for osterity than would have been otherwise possible.

The devolpment and equipment intended to win submarine coal extremely expensive. Openings at the shore must be very large n order to carry the air required for ventilation and pumping must be unusually powerful; similarly the machinery for havling coal over long distances and the equipment for the generation and conreyance of power underground must be carried out on a much larger

scale than is necessary in a land colliery.

One of the new collieries before mentioned, will cost in the inity of \$2,500,000 before completion. Such an expenditure could her production and that one of the not be justified except it made possible the winning of large quantities of coal over a long period of time; and, in this particular instance, the sum named is expected to render available for mining thou day and go back to the nine and approximately 1,000,000,000 tons of coal over a period of 120 years ten-hour day.

This colliery is being equipped with electrical appliances for entilation and pumping, for the haulage of coal, the transportation have united as solidly as have the of men to and from their work at the coal-face, and for the cutting opponents of the eight-hour day. The and removal of coal from the seam.

It is reasonable to expect, as previously suggested, that new inventions will come to the assistance of the coal-miner during such a long period of time as 120 years to come, and it would be an inter- German workingman. And in this the occupation to speculate on what the future may hold in this French workman is supporting his

It is quite evident, however, that submarine deposits, no matter | So emphatic was the defense put w valuable and lasting they are, can only be developed by con- up by the French and German labor solidation of interests and by the unity and continuity of manage ment, and the financial resources that competing companies could body o the international bureau has not attain to

The attempt to mine coal and iron-ore in the Sydney coal-field the fight to have the eight-hour day and in Newfoundland by individual companies, brought about a convention ratified by all of the physical condition which insistently called for a consolidation of leading nations of the world. anagement. The experience of the successors of the General Mining Association in Nova Scotia has pointed out, with irrevocable logic, the weakness of unconsolidated and scattered interests in connection with the financial side of mining. There rarely has been referendum law, a case where amalgamation of interests was so compellingly demanded by the circumstances, or where it has been, and will be, so thoroughly justified by the results.

Communist Propaganda

The Communist Party of Canada (formerly the Workers' Party) The need for consolidation led, in 1893, to the formation of the Dominion Coal Company, which was an amalgamation of a number of smaller companies in the Sydney coalfield, with which was amaignated also a large part of the General Mining Association's holdings. Later the remainder of the General Mining Association's holdings in the Sydney district was acquired by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, which brought under the control of these two companies virtually all the submarine coal in the Sydney coalfield. coming from the platform that a revolution would break out in Canada some fine day soon, and would blaze forth from all over the ountry like a smouldering fire fanned to life.

Why this foreign elements wants to pick on Canadian industry to receive the butt of their demented ideals is more than we can understand. Canadian industry is but a child trying to struggle along, and keep alive and with odds so great against it by way of tariff instability, radical agitation and unfair competition, it is not given a chance to develop and grow such as any normal child is Springhill areas and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company had entitled to. If the Communist Party are to bother anyone and want accuired the Acadia areas at Stellarton, both on the mainland of who have money but who are withholding it from circulation and formed there came back again under one management the four most from the deevlopment of the country, rather than the industries who have everything tied up in their struggle to put Canada on the map and if they make profits in the performance of their gigantic undertakings they are certainly entitled to them.

Builders' Wages

Contractors Expect Old Agreement WILL BE REAL PROPERTY.

likely to be reached within a few days,

Will Fight to Keep Eight-Hour Day

French and German Laboring Classes United

Geneva.-Before the governing body of the international labor bureau, the French and German governments, fogether with the French and German industrial magnates, have joined hands in a fight against the eight-

And with equal solidarity the French and German laboring classes have joined hands to support the victory which they won when the eighthour day labor convention was aunched by the first international laor conference at Washington in 1920 With the French and German la oring classes thus a solid unit against the solid unit of the French and German governments and the French and German industrial classes Europeans point out that this is the time since the war that the French and Germans of about any class whatsoever have ever gotten tother on any question whatsoever.

While the fight now being conducted by the French and Germans against the eight-hour law is only part of a campaign that has been launched in a number of the leading European industrial countries the question or reparations as a basis for the fight has enabled the French and Germans to push the matter farther than has been done elsewhere.

To Increase Production Before the governing body of the international labor bureau the German government and the German industrials have taken the position that the only way in which Germany can pay her reparations is by increasing

Against this position, however, the German and French laboring classes German labor representatives are bitterly opposed to the idea that the burden of reparations must fall on the German brother.

representatives that the governing decided to continue harder than ever

This victory has just been followed by a similar victory by the Swiss

The fight in other countries over the eight-hour law is expected to be pushed to a conclusion by the workingmen. The favorable position by the new English Labor cabinet on the eight-hour law has greatly strengthened the position of the supporters of the convention in all of the other

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OUR HOME PAGE



HOUSEHOLD NOTES

RHUBARB DISHES

A Curious Soup

If you've forced your own rhubarb in cellar or store cupboard, you've been having lovely pink stalks of it for some time, but if you are dependent on the shops it has not yet come

down to your price. Rhubarb soup-do you know that healthy dish? It is not, as many fruit ips are, just the juice mixed with other sweet ingredients, but is a bone and vegetable stock made healthier by the addition of rhubarb. A weak stock will do excellently made from bones, onion and carrot. When made and strained, add pieces of rhubarb cut up and pieces of crusty bread, seasoning at the same time. Boil up, skim, simmer until the rhubarb is soft; strain off and serve hot.

Rhubarb Pudding

Rhubarb jelly makes a good basis for any mixed fruit jelly, particularly for one with very finely chopped nuts in it. Gingered rhubarb is the best basis for a fruit food. Rhubarb pieces fried in batter should have nutmeg to flavor it, or it may seem rathe. tasteless

plain stewed rhubarb, and it cer- and a half tablespoonfuls of butter altainly improves it. Make a syrup of sugar and water in the proportions of a quarter pound of sugar to each pint the apples, allowing it to permeate water, and add for that quantity a saltspoonful of carbonate of soda. Cut up the rhubarb stems, drop into the syrup and cook until tender but not broken. Remove and cook the syrup until it thickens. Pour it over cooling rhubarb and serve cold fore serving. with sponge fingers.

ON COOKING VEGETABLES

Keep a special enamel bowl into ing full of nourishing qualities should auce, this is just what you need to serve with custard sauce.

Always buy fresh, young vegetables. Always drain well before serving. Serve a sauce on your vegetables every second day.

Don't soak greens: wash well, but Don't soak greens: wash well, but eggs, one teaspoonful of cornstarch don't leave lying in water. Take dead and one teaspoon of sugar together leaves off as soon as you get your until light and smooth. Then turn greens home.

Use soft water to cook all vegetables. If your district provides hard until like thick, smooth cream. Rewater, use a very small piece of soda, move from the fire and add flavoring or about a mustardspoonful of car- vanilla or orange, and set aside to bonate of soda.

All greens are improved if blanched that is, plunged into boiling water. then into cold, and then cooked in boiling water.

Uncovered pans and much boiling water, mean nicely colored greens.

RAISED APPLE BISCUIT

Scald one cup of milk, add one the previous year. tablespoon of sugar and one tablespoon of butter; let cool. Add onehalf cake of yeast dissolved in warm water, one teaspoonful of salt and one cup of flour,

Let rise; add cup of apple, pared and grated, and one cup of flour sifted with one-half teaspoon of soda. Let rise for one hour. Shape into two flat cakes, let them double their bulk, bake in hot oven, split while hot and butter. Serve hot with sugar and butter.

APPLE CREAM PIE

This pie is made of early apples, which are always so tart and pungent. Line a rather deep pie pan with flaky pie crust and fill with wellsugared, sliced apples. Drop bits of Carbonate of soda is often added to butter over them, using about one together. Dredge the pie lightly with flour, then pour cream slowly over the layers well.

Bake thirty minutes or until the apples are thoroughly done. If deired the pie may be further-enriched with decoration of whipped cream and dots of red jelly, arranged just be-

APPLE SNOW

Core, quarter but do not pare, three which you pour the water used in cooking vegetables. This water, bewhites of three eggs stiff, add half a never be thrown away. When you cup powdered sugar and beat again. want water to add to stock, to moisten meat in cookery, to make a white like snow. Pile lightly in a dish and

CUSTARD SAUCE

Put a pint of milk on to scald in double botler. Beat yolks of three milk over this and mix well. Return to the fire and stir and cook

More Militant Union Is Desired

C.P.R. Employees Devise Ways and Means of Increasing Organization Revenue

Montreal. Que.-To enable their union to become "more militant," railroad shopmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company recently de- application of collective agreements vised ways and means of increas- the payment of wages almost entire-

tion by 100 per cent. The decision was made by forty dex number of prices and not in felegates who attended a convention viet roubles, which continually deof the system's federation of railway preciate in value. Thus average employees, Canadian Pacific Raff- wages, which were equivalent to 7.4 employees, Canadian Pacific Rait- wages, which were equivalent to 7.4 an EASTERN Cap way, held here. The exact scheme "real" roubles in October, 1922, had the action is regarded as significant 1923, an increase of 74 per cent. On in view of the railroader's approval the other hand, the individual out-of a draft wage scale which would put of a worker, which amouted to raise earnings of shopmen fifteen 578 real roubles during the second per cent. and reinstate the 1920 wage half of the fiscal year 1921-1922, in-

Shop management details were dis- real roubles in 1922-1923. cussed, special attention being given

The productivity of labor, which
to the wages paid triple cleaners. The
had fallen heavily since 1913, did not 16 cents an hour by being paid help- the last months of 1922. ers' instead of mechanics' rates.

Officers were elected as follows: Frank McKenna, Montreal, presi- to March) amounted to 42 per cent. dent for the past fourteen years, was of pre-war productivity, and during re-elected; J. E. McGovern, Montreal the first half of 1922-1923 to 38 per was named vice-president for the cent, whilst wages had risen to 50 Eastern lines. The vice-president for per cent, of pre-war wages, the Western lines will be named Whife the increase in the cost of later. William Lester, Montreal, was production is also due partly to the elected secretary-treasurer,

Prices and Production Cause Difficulty

Price of Raw Materials and Fuel Blamed

situation in Russia is the continued the payment of middlemen, etc. These and heavy rise in the prices of in- expenses are held to be respon cultural products, and makes indus- 1913, for 85 per cent. of the increase to dispose of its output, and as stocks 73 per cent, in that of sugar, and 63 ulate in the undertakings them- per cent, in that of leather soles

selves, they are obliged to cut down production, a process leading to increased unemployment and contribut ing to unfavorable working conditions.

One of the main causes of the phen senon is the increase in cost of labor. From the beginning of 1923 there has been a substantial rise in wages, under the influence of the new policy which laid down the general ing the revenue for their organiza- ly in cash, and their determination in goods roubles according to the inrorked out was not divulged, but already risen to 12.9 roubles in March, creased only by 15.5 per cent, to 668

men hold that the cleaners are losing alter much in 1923, as compared with

In the mining industry, or example, the first half of 1921-1922 (October

high price of raw materials and fuel, it has been affected in a very large degree by a great increase in general overhead expenses. These expenses are due not only to heavy taxes, but also to participation in the main tenance of undertakings which have been closed down, in the administration of commercial unions and trusts, A striking feature of the economic in the maintenance of sales agencies trial goods too expensive for the peas- in the cost of production of wool, 75 ants, whose purchasing power is dim- per cent, in the case of matches, 95 inished. Industry finds it difficult per cent. in that of electric light bulbs

\$150,000,000 FN, 19223

Vancouver, B.C.-British Columbia's Workmen's Compensation Board, made public here. The payroll for ating at the end of last year numbered 6,524, an increase of 145 over

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Bindery Girls and

girl can maintain herself in frugal behalf.

comfort. Board and lodging is fixed the Wage Board at \$8.45, clothing at \$3.36, and sundries at \$3.64 a week. The minimum Toronto, Ont.-After a month of wage of the board is \$12.50, and while work, bindery girls of local No. 28, there is some difefrence in board and payroll for 1923 was \$150,000,000, ac- International Brotherhood of Bindery lodging, the major differences becording to the annual report of the Workers, who questioned the budget tween the girls and the board are reand the minimum wage of the mini- garding clothing and sundries. In a mum wage board, and were determin- letter accompanying the budget, the ed to make investigations if need be, girls state that their feeling toward 1922 was \$128,592,502, and for 1921 have completed their labors. The the board is not one of hostility, and \$120,090,375. Employing firms oper-girls have decided that \$15.45 is the that they are prepared to recognize minimum weekly wage on which a the work which has been done in their

Consider

THE result of the best thought of many geniuses covering a period of about 150 years and the expenditure of millions of dollars in experiments and equipment-is what you buy for a most modest sum when you turn the switch that floods your home or business place with light or gives you power for a hundred uses, for which we of the present age should be duly thankful. And the citizens of Ottaws have a further cause for gratification in their own electric service, which keeps electric rates at their present low

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dustrial products. This increase far for \$3 per cent of the increase in the TO DEPRIVE a child of the milk that it needs is to rob exceeds the rise in the prices of agri- cost of production of cast from since it of its God-given heritage—the right to be healthy and useful in body and mind.

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

"OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN"

The Duty of Labor The Stupefying

By Leon Jonhaux (General Secretary of the French Confederation of Labora

The international working class: movement must put the fight against pension of £2,000. Ten years ater uals. war in the very forefront of its activities.

It was Jaures who declared that the primary duty of Labor was to work for the disarmament of the nations. What greater duty can it have?

Although Labor has always stood for peace, no preceding generation ever had such bitter proof of the fact that nationalism, militarism and war are absolutely incompatible with the ideals of Labor. The terrible experience of 1914-1918 has at last taught the workers that in international conflicts they are coldbloodedly sacrificed, being deliberately exposed to the sufferings which cannot fail to accompany such con-

Not only have they seen battlefields soaked with the blood of millions of their brothers-they have also known, and they are still experiencing all the sufferings which They it is who have to bear the inevitable aftermath of war. They it is who have to bear the burden of the upheaval and ruin of the world. Millions of workers are forced to endure unemployment and to watch their children growing up stunted by its physical and moral evils; others are compelled to work for lamenably low wages, which mean neither more nor less than semi-starvation There is not one that does not realize how terrible a menace is war to the conditions under which he lives by every private soldier and every and works, and to the hard-won gains of former days.

Thus, the same war that enriches the capitalist drags down the worker by reducing his wages, and exhausting his poor savings.

We must all, admit that time- has shown the utter falsity of the prophecies of the complete collapse and inevitable bankruptcy which beset our path. It is much as they do yet another reason to the mize in that way, many which already exist for detest-

"In war it is not the country which is exposed to the worst dangers," said Lamatine, the well known almost always a dictatorship.

But the evil deeds of war do not stop with the war itself. They leave behind them a trail of reaction, and, only too often of dictatorship. Terthe world during the past five years. various cults of nationalism feed each other, they wax fat on the hate and suspicion which each provokes; they claim that they are fighting one depend on each other's support; and thinking. It will not do to say: "Of groups of emigrants are reported as count of increased living ec what they actually do effect is the course we must have a Navy and of strangling of all liberty.

of this: We know only too well how, either as openly recognized dictatorships, or else under the guise of commercial exploitation or of patriotic emotion these nationalist cults are ociated with the capitalist powers which they serve, and are turned Bulky Pay Envelope

against Labor, which they fear, It may often happen that it was let loose on purpose to create a diversion against the efforts of enslaved classes to free themselves; but whatever its cause, its invariable effect is to hamper the acquisition of all those who seek to present the sentlyprogress of humanity and to defend A number of platerers are needed

HUNGARY

cording to a recently published de-once. cree of the Royal Hungarian Ministry between employers and employees, ed workmen can find plenty of work, tle among themselves, must, upon ap- ployment there again this year. While is thereafter attended by the em- there will be plenty of work for pla-

(From "The Daily Herald")

One hundred and fifty years ago a it was arranged that this pension Stevedores Seek Other Pursuits-

extinguishing the pension.

on! Famous authors, if they fall per cent. on poverty, are granted £50 to £100 year; at their death this ceases; heir descendants get nothing. No no heed to them at all. But because Chile. Kings delighted to honor the men are the inevitable aftermath of war, them increase of territory and beat who ought their battles and gained off the predatory attacks of other Kings, we went on making grants to admirals and generals long after Kings had ceased to be important, and we go on still.

To Lord Haig and Lord Beatty. both rich men, and to others very, very large sums of money were granted after our most recent war.

Why? Because we followed tradition They had done nothing to merit gratitude more than had been done able seaman; indeed, they had done less, for they were not called upon to bear discomfort and hardship. Yet we filled their pockets fuller just because this had been the practice of

kings. So powerful is the influence of tra- taken effect in January, 1924, result dition, so ready are the minds of most people to be stupefied by what 000 in the weekly full-time wages of is customary, that very few saw any- nearly 1,000,000, and in an increase of the old order. A wave of thing to object to. Especially deadly of £25,000 in the weeling wages of reaction which is almost universal is the effect of ancient practice when has forced the workers' organizations it concerns the fighting services. The to stand on the defensive and even great majority have been accustomed then their position is by no means to let themselves be led by the nose an easy one. It is futile to hide the in all matters affecting the Army and and to ignore the difficulties Navy. If they were told the Fleet must be increased they set up a cry more honest and courageous to look for ships. If they were warned them in the face and to learn the against reducing land forces, they deis which they teach us, adding clared it would be suicide to econo-

As for strategy, which means the method of disposing our ships and men to best advantage, that is regarded as being beyond the cognizance of the ordinary mind. How many people, French poet, "it is liberty." War is for example, have asked themselves what the transfer of our chief naval strength to the Mediterranean means? Having got rid of the German Fleet, we do not need it in the North Sea; so much is obvious. But rible have been the experiences of why do we need it in the Mediterranean? Is there any Power there against whom we are to be egged on to fight, as we were against Germany for years before the war?

No question to-day more urgently gainst the other, but in reality they than this demands honest, clear We know only too many examples will merely expose us to be fooled and victimized again. We must get rid of the incubus of tradition. We ture must think out our problems for ourselves,

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A rate of wages approximating liberty and the establishment of jus- \$4,000 per annum is offered to plastice. The duty of the working classes terers of Toronto who wish to work as such, is therefore to resist all war in the United States, according to an and all causes of war. And this duty advertisement posted up on the bulleis inseparable from the aspirations of tin board of the Labor Temple re-

humanity against these evil forces for work in the Lights atomic and which would plung in into bloodshed are stiered \$13 a day of 8 hours, and and drag it down to shame and dis- promised 60 days' work. To secure them a firm in Chicago guarantees transportation to and from Toronto if any of those who accept the jobs are not anxious to remain in Chi-Adjustment of Wage Disputes-Ac- cago. The jobs are to be filled at

Building trades mechanics who are serious disputes concerning wages in the United States state that skillwhich the parties are unable to set- and that building will offer much eniplication of one of the parties to an the jobs are advertised are for a industrial inspector, be referred to an period of 60 days, judging from letofficial adjustment committee, which ters received from the United States, ployers and the workers, or their terers during the season. There will be opportunities for overtime pay.

News From the Various Countries :

BRAZIL

Concession for Workmen's Dwel- time lings-On Jan, 2nd, 1924, the Gover- | Inemployment-in the cities of a concession of sixteen years' exemp- is without employment; while 350,tion from the payment of taxes as a 000 of the 700,000 inhabitants of Colmeans of encouraging the construc- ogne are said to be getting assistance tion of houses for workmen, govern- from public and private sources. British Admiral was granted a state ment employees and private individ-

should continue so long as there On account of the low scale of wages were any heirs of the Admiral bear-ing his name and title. So for 150 said to be abandoning the docks for years the nation has gone on paying other employment, especially agricul-Lord Rodney's descendants their dole. tural occupations, in which higher Lately, attention has been called to wages are being paid. This condithis by Labor M.P.s. and recently the tion, it is said, has resulted in the Treasury published a proposal to end very slow handling of cargoes and he drain on our resources by paying the detention of ships. The dock the present Lord Rodney £42,009 and companies are seeking to meet the demands for higher wages by in-What a comment on our civiliza- creasing their charges to shippers 100

Labor Shorfage-The reopening. famous artist, man of science, inven- during the past six months, of numertor, or administrator has ever had his ous nitrate plants that had been idle tions, in both Northern and Southern services rewarded at anything like since 1920, has caused an acute La- Ireland. Seventeen members, reprethis rate. As a rule the State pays bor shortage in northern and central senting the railways, the workers.

DENMARK

Unemployment-Due to the shutting down of building operations throughout the country on account of the extremely severe winter weather. unemployment developed unfavorably during January, 1924, the total being 56,346 persons at the end of the month, as compared with 33,832 at the close of December, 1923.

Emigration-During the year- 1923. Danish emigration to the United States was double that of the preceding year; while Canada received three times as many Danish immigrants as in 1922.

ENGLAND

rates of wages reported as having and partly by the State. ed in an aggregate increase of £88, over 480,000 workers.

GERMANY

American Rellef Committee Assists -Announcement in the Frankfort papers that beginning last month one million children in Germany are to be provided with a daily meal by the American Relief Committee has been received with great satisfaction, paricularly in municipal circles where the needs of the children are recognized as being urgent.

Placements-For every 160 posions open for men in December. 1923, there were 1,282 applications; for every 100 positions open for women there was 495 applications; and of every 100 applicants of both sexes approximately nine were placed in

Civic Duty at Leipzig-All ablaodied unemployed persons in Leipzig, who are receiving municipal loles, are subject to call for civic cuty, and any who refuse to work are cut off from their doles.

Emigration to Brazil - Large

failed to agree upon the employers proposal of an increase in working ne, recommended an increase from weekly, with extra pay for the over-

or of Pernambuco, under a resolu- Essen and Duessedorf it is reported

INDIA

Cotton Mill Industry-Latest available reports indicate difficulties in the cotton mill industry at Bombay. cerning the payment of a bonus, as tional economic crises, was defeated to which they asked for arbitration. Mill-owners refused arbitration and an unfavorable situation has develop-

IRISH FREE STATE

Railway Wages Board-A "Railway Wages Board" has been formed, with jurisdiction over disputes between employers and employees, with regard to wages and working condi- First Province to Give Legislative and the public will comprise the

ITALY

National Credit Institute-A decree for the founding of a National Credit o assist Italian Labor abroad.

published a royal decree, dated Deember 30, 1923, providing for obligatory insurance against sickness in all the other provinces to reach. and old age for persons of both sexes etween the ages of 15 and 65, emcommerce, agriculture, public service, liberal professions, and domestic or personal service. Premiums on such insurance are paid partly by Change in Wage Rate-Changes in the insured, partly by the employed

- JAPAN

Free Passage to South America-According to the Japan Times and Mail, any farm resident of the zone recently visited by earthquake, who wants to emigrate to San Paulo, Brasil, will be given Y200 by the Kaigai Kogo Kaisha, an emigration company which is collecting Japaneses settlers for the San Paulo tract, provided the prospective emigrant has Y25 which he will apply to his passport charge, as an evidence of good faith.

SWEDEN

Tnemployment-According to the there were 16,100 laborers out of as to include any employee where, in

TUNISIA

having recently left the district of Tunisian Government has taken been the subject of resolutions of Longer Working Day-An arbitra- poor who cannot afford to purchase revolutionary-inclined "reds"

FOR QUALITY NOTHING SURPASSES

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SWITZERLAND

Psychological Tests for Apprentices -An investigation among various in- a material effect in securing this 46 up to a maximum of 53 hours dustries at Geneva, made some time legislation. The workers who directago, disclosed that 28 per cent, of the ly benefit by these measures will not persons taking up skilled work, either care whether they were "hardy an- DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR proved themselves incapable of carrying it on effectively, withdrew, or may most profitably pursue, both as

Factory Law Amendment Defeated -By a popular vote of 431,342 to 317.746, the amendment to the Factory Law, which proposed to estab-Recently, 160,000 operatives declared lish a 54-hour week instead of the a strike on account of a dispute con- present 52-hour week, in times of na-

NORWAY

to strikes, unemployment in Norway the Dominion. is said to be on the increase.

B. C. Leads in Advanced Labor Laws

Effect to Eight-Hour Day

The British Columbia legislature is now leading Canada is the matter of legislation beneficial to the workers it has the honor of being the first province to give legislative effect to the eight-hour day convention of the dated December 15th, 1923, provides international labor, organization, passed at the Washington conference Institute, with a life of thirty years in 1919. Although labor in British Columbia " endeavored to have this Obligatory Insurance-The Gaz- act strengthened and brought into efzetta Ufficiale, of February 16th, has feet at an earlier date, we believe even in its present form, fairly administered, it sets a goal for labor

Two other acts, namely, the t platoon system and the one day's rest ployed in any capacity in industry, in seven for fire-fighters, have also been enacted and bring British Columbia legislation in this respect into line with Ontario. That the fire fighters appreciate the efforts of the organized workers to secure these beneficial measures is evidenced by the fact that four new locals have been added to the International as sociation of Fire Fighters in cities of British Columbia during the past few

Factory legislation has also been strengthened by an amendment to the Factories Act, raising the age at which any child, male or female, may be employed in any factory in British Columbia, from fourteen to fif-

The fifth measure is an act, known as the Women's and Girls' Protection act, whilst the main purposes of this act are to prevent the employment of white girls in restaurants. laundries, etc., operated by Orientals, Swedish Unemployment Commission, yet the act is drafted in such form work on January 1st, 1924, as com- the opinion of the chief of municipal pared with 45,900 unemployed at the police or the inspector of provincial beginning of the year 1923. Of this police, such employment would be total 10,700 were in the cities and against the interests of the morals 5,400 in the rural districts. On Jan- of the women or girls so employed. uary 1st, 1924, only 1,566 of the un- This new act is similar to the one in employed were receiving State aid, as existence in Saskatchewan and uncompared with 13,016 on January 1st, like the British Columbia act, which it repeals, and also the cast of Ontario and Manitoba, does not specially allude to either Chinese or any other nationality, which provisions have Aid for the Poor-To partially off- evidently prevented the acts of these poor, on ac- provinces from being a dead letter.

course it must go somewhere." That Hagen, Westphalia, for Brazil; and steps for the purchase of 50,000 kilos ing before the conventions of the 700 additional families are said to be of olive oil (a staple article of food Trades and Labor Congress of Canpreparing to follow in the near fu- in Tunisia) for resale at the low price and for a number of years, and some of five france a liter to those of the times sneeringly referred to by the tor appointed by the Saxon State, oil at its present high price of seven "hardy annuals." We have no doubt, after employers and workmen had france a liter. "however, that the publicity given however, that the publicity given

tion of the congress at Vancouver had

nuals" or not, but will realize that Effect of Tradition tion known as Law No. 1, 1924, made that sixty per cent, of the population were dismissed. This disclosure has it has been through the constant, and resulted in the application of psychological tests to apprentices, in order that so much progress has been made to find out what kind of work they In congratulating the British Colto find out what kind of work they In congratulating the British Colthe STATIONARY & HOISTING
ENGINEERS' BOARD umbia legislature on having led the to their employers and themselves. | way for the general adoption of the eight-hour day and the passing of the

other beneficial measures, enumerated above, we also extend our congrat. ulations to the British Columbia provincial executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the good work performed on Schalf of all the workers of that province, assisted as they have been, by Inemployment -Due, principally the united voice of labor throughout



SPADINA CRESCENT, TORONTO Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister Jas. H. H. Ballantyne

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