

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS AND LABOR COSTS.

THROUGH the Minister of Railways and Canals the Canadian Government has endorsed the charges of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Retail Lumbermen's Association, the Grain Growers' Company, the United Farmers of Alberta, and many other similar organizations, that the McAdoo award is responsible for the deficit of the Canadian National Railways. The Minister of Railways and Canals, for reasons best known to himself, makes the bald statement that the increase in operating costs of the national railways is due to increased wages. He says nothing of inefficient management, which, in our opinion, is more responsible than any other cause. The workers of this country have consistently and insistently demanded that the employees be given a voice in the management of the national railways. The present Prime Minister and his predecessors, made a solemn pledge to the workers that this would be the policy of the Government. Up to the present this has not been done. However, Dr. Reid says, not one word about management in his remarks, which follow:

"The cost of operation of railways, not only in Canada but in the United States, has increased so tremendously in the last two or three years that, in my judgment, it is hindering or preventing the future development of our country, and unless some means are taken to decrease the cost of operation of our railways, the development of our country will continue to be hindered. The development of this country and the United States has been hindered by what is called the McAdoo award in fixing the wages of railway employees. Some action must be taken, and I think the railway employees themselves should look into this matter and endeavor to adjust matters in such a way that development in this country will not be hindered on account of the enormous cost operation of railways as is the case at the present time."

Mr. L. L. Peltier, Canadian legislative representative of the Order of Railway Conductors, in discussing the utterances of the Minister of Railways and Canals, said:

"We should take our own medicine and not blame the McAdoo award at all. Wages in Canada on the railways had to be raised when they were. If they are too high now then a special committee should be appointed by the Government to go fully into the matter. At any rate let us cut out this loose talk. There is altogether too much of it. No reason exists why any one should work for the Government for less money than for outside concerns. Then consider the railway employee. If rates are boosted on account of wages, does not the railway employee pay his part every time he buys anything shipped in by freight? As I said before, if the rates are too high let the Government appoint a commission and go into the matter. But do not let us blame the McAdoo award for the state of affairs. Wages were raised in Canada for railway employees on a purely voluntary pronouncement from the Government. Whatever we do, let us cut out this loose talk."

When speaking in the House of Commons, recently, the Hon. T. A. Cregar offered the suggestion to the Government that there should be a new valuation and a reorganization of the Canadian National Railways. The statements of the Minister of Railways and Canals prove conclusively that something must be done in regard to this important question. Certainly railroad employees are entitled to the same consideration as workers on privately owned roads. This being so, just so soon as Canada considers this question from a national standpoint, instead of a political one, will the question be settled to the satisfaction of Canada.

BRITISH BYELECTION RESULTS.

IN three recent byelections in Great Britain, results of which were announced during the past week, the British Labor Party were successful in two of the constituencies. The Dudley byelection is of particular interest to Canada. The British Government has placed an embargo on Canadian cattle, against which the Canadian farmers protested. The Minister of Agriculture, Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, stood by the embargo and the Labor candidate advocated its suspension. The electors supported the Labor candidate, and the result is taken by the British press as a true expression of opinion on this question. While the embargo on Canadian cattle was one of the issues before the people, the Government's unemployment proposals were kept in the forefront by the Labor supporters, and just before the election the Times said: "If the Labor Party should defeat the Minister of Agriculture in Dudley it would be because of its candidate's insistence on the need of the Government taking more vigorous measures to deal with the unemployed problem."

The Labor Party scored a signal victory in the Kirkcaldy byelection. In this campaign the unemployment proposals of the Government were condemned, and the question was made the one of paramount importance by the Labor Party.

No doubt the success of the Labor Party in securing the electors' support on its unemployment proposals will have some effect on the Government. More consideration will be given to the workers' policy. The Labor Party unsuccessfully attempted, during the early days of the present session, to have its proposals embodied in a Government measure on the question. A private bill has since been introduced by one of the Labor members to meet the workers' wishes. Just

POLITICS AND PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

By J. A. P. Haydon.

In the first division of the present session of the House of Commons, the Government came out even more successfully than was anticipated. A majority of 25 was obtained on the adoption of the speech from the throne. Debate on this subject went on uninterrupted since the opening of Parliament on February 14 until early Friday morning. It took 591 pages of Hansard to record the speeches of the various members. During the past week three speeches worthy of note were delivered. Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, made a passionate appeal for free trade. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, sang the song of protection; and Mr. Maharg, Maric Creek, preached the "farmers' interest."

Dr. Michael Clark's address, whether one believes in his doctrine or not, was one of the best ever heard and interesting of all the addresses delivered. He has a grasp of economic knowledge which is one of the present features of the House of Commons. He is sincere in his declarations and his policy is one of advancement. He read extracts from a report of Mr. Ernest Hodder Williams, a publicist in Britain, who visits the United States each year, in which conditions in the steel industry of the United States were revealed. He challenged any man to go to Britain and find conditions of labor that will far exceed his conditions with those existing in the great steel corporations of the United States. Speaking of the tendency of the political times, in which more than the two old parties were contending the constituency, he said:

"If elections are going to take place in this country under conditions such as have prevailed recently, we are going to be faced with conditions under which consequences will be very generally represented by minority members. We are living in times when changes are very rapid, and may easily become too rapid, and one great advantage of proportional representation is that it would give you some guarantee of having in each succeeding Parliament a fair proportion of men who have attained their political knowledge and political position by constant service, year after year, in the House of Commons. I think it

is desirable that men of a certain size in our public life should be retained for the public service, whether they call themselves Liberals, Tories or Progressives."

Hon. Hugh Guthrie defended the administration and paid his respects to the free trade policy of the Agrarian Party. He stated that in all the machinery catalogues in the publications of the United Grain Growers' Company there was not a single implement or article of Canadian manufacture. He stated that the only way to correct the adverse balance of trade and keep our exchange from going lower and lower was to increase the duties on imports of such goods and to stop buying so much from the republic to the south. Mr. Cregar in his address pointed out that we should trade more and more with the United States, and with this policy the Government was entirely disagreed. Mr. Guthrie chided the Liberals for having no tariff policy and the Farmers for "talking in the language of a trade unionist and not of a free trader."

Very serious allegations were made against Canadian manufacturers. "The prime reason why farmers' companies are dealing in American implements is that the Canadian manufacturers absolutely refuse to sell any kind of implement to the Farmers' co-operative companies," Mr. Maharg claimed. He said: "The farmer apparently as the reason why apples were allowed to spoil in British Columbia last year is that the Canadian manufacturers absolutely refuse to sell any kind of implement to the Farmers' co-operative companies."

After Hon. Hugh Guthrie had concluded his address, the Government was anxious to have a division on the amendment of Mr. Klag and the sub-amendment of Mr. Campbell. The official Opposition (the National Liberal party) was not ready and the debate continued until Friday morning. The Government did not put up speakers and the debate was continued by the Liberals and the Farmers. Just before the vote was taken, Mr. Donald Nicholson,

what action the British Government will take in the matter remains to be seen, but the Labor Party has been successful in securing popular opinion."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, one of the best known of British Labor men, was unsuccessful in Will Crooks' constituency. The British press states that "the seat would probably have been won by an average trade unionist, but MacDonald's pacifist record during the war largely damaged his chances." His opponent was the recipient of the much-coveted Victoria Cross during the late war. Unlike the byelections of Dudley and Kirkcaldy the unemployment question was not an issue. The problems of war and peace were the chief topics, and as the Supreme Council was in conference at the time with the delegates of the Central Powers at the Savoy Hotel, many of the electors were of the opinion that a defeat of the Government candidate might be interpreted by the German delegates as a lack of confidence in the administration. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would be an asset to the British Labor Party in the House of Commons, and it is quite probable that a seat will be found for him in the near future.

The three byelections are indeed encouraging to the workers and the recent declarations of such men as Thomas, Clynes and Barnes that "the British workers can secure through constitutional means that which they fail to secure through direct action" are receiving the support of all classes.

ONE MAN ONE VOTE.

THE Labor group in the Ontario Legislature were unsuccessful in its efforts to have legislation enacted to limit electors to one vote in municipality, despite property holdings. The bill was introduced by Mr. K. K. Homuth, South Waterloo, and was defeated by a vote of 34 to 13. The count found the House split all ways on the issue. Labor members voted for the bill almost in a body. C. F. Swayze, Niagara Falls, alone of the Labor group voted against. Premier Drury, Attorney-General Raney, Hon. Walter Rollo, Hon. Harry Mills and Hon. H. C. Nixon voted with the "yeas," and Provincial Treasurer Smith and Hon. F. C. Biggs voted with the "nays." Of the Liberals, J. W. Curry, Southeast Toronto, and N. Asmusen, North Waterloo, voted with the "nays," while the Conservatives voted unanimously against the proposed measure. U.F.O. members split into two camps.

No valid reason was advanced against the proposal. We well remember when the late Allan Studholme sat in the Ontario Legislature and was unable to secure a seconder to the workers' proposals, yet today much of the legislative reform for which he struggled has found its way into the statute books of Ontario.

One man one vote is true democracy, and the workers of Ontario will continue the demand for this reform.

THE OPTIONAL PLAN AGAIN.

READERS of the Canadian Labor Press are well acquainted with the "Optional Plan of Employment," the cloak under which the Canadian "open-shoppers" are hiding. The annual convention of the Ontario Builders' and Supply Association at Stratford, recently, adopted a resolution providing for this "plan" in all trade agreements. Workers will tolerate no "plan" or scheme which has for its object the destruction of the trade union movement. Labor insists on true industrial democracy.

Queen's, P. E. I. spoke from the Government benches. The Government undertook on Friday afternoon to answer many of the questions on the order paper. The private bill of Mr. McMaster was read by the Minister of Justice.

During the week a deputation of representatives of the employees of the Toronto shipyards visited Hon. T. A. Cregar and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King relative to the dispute between the employees of the shipyards and the Dominion Government. The whole question was laid before the leader of the Opposition and Mr. William Duff, Lunenburg, has asked an order of the House: "For a copy of all agreements, contracts, correspondence, both letters and telegrams, and all other documents, which have passed between the Government of Canada, especially between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labor, and Minister of Marine and the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and the Dominion Government of Labor Council, and the Labor organizations connected with the shipbuilding industry, with regard to the dispute between the employees of the men previously or at present employed by the Dominion Shipbuilding Company; also all tenders, contracts, correspondence, both letters and telegrams, in connection with the building of certain ships at present under construction in the yards of the Dominion Shipbuilding Company at Toronto."

Mr. P. J. A. Cardin, Richelieu, is asking "why were a number of workmen in the Sorel shipyards recently discharged? He also asks when will operations at the Sorel shipyards be resumed?" It will be remembered that this question came before the Windsor Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Other questions being asked in which the members of Canada are interested include the following: By Mr. Michael Steele, South Perth, who asks "how many strikes occurred in 1913, 1914, 1919, and 1920? What was the total number of working days lost through strikes in each of those years? And what was the estimated loss in wages in each year on account of strikes?" Mr. Chas. G. Power, South Que-

bec, seeks information concerning "the amount of money expended by the Federal Government on unemployment relief in the Cities of Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, and through what agency were these amounts distributed, and what was the cost of distribution?" The same questions were asked in the Senate and the Minister of Labor replied that up to the present no money had been expended as none of the cities mentioned had submitted to the Government a statement as to the amount of relief granted in the respective localities.

Information concerning a practice, against which the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada protested, is being sought by Mr. Frank S. Carlin, Pontiac. The member for Pontiac asks eight questions in all, dealing with a recent visit of Commissioner Perry of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to England, and asks "were recruits for the R.C.M.P. brought from England and if so how many?" No answer also "if efforts were made to secure these recruits in Canada, and what is the difference between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a standing army?"

On Friday afternoon the Minister of Justice stated that 78 Mounted Police were sent to Toronto, Ont., on the request of the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Maisonneuve, on Thursday afternoon asked that "in view of the release of three prisoners from Stony Mountain Penitentiary, would the Minister of Justice lay on the table of the House at the earliest moment the papers in connection with that release? I refer to the gentlemen who were sent to jail in connection with the Winnipeg strike."

Mr. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, replied: "I am not aware that any gentlemen were released; I shall make inquiry. I understand that they served their time. I may say that the immediate dealings with these matters is at present in the hands of the acting Solicitor-General, Mr. Guthrie. I may also add that it is a well established practice of the House that papers with regard to releases under the Ticket-of-Leave Act should not be brought down to the House except, perhaps, in some exceptional cases. I do not think it is necessary to go into the reasons for that practice—reasons which Parliament has accepted on numerous occasions. However, if there be any papers relating to these cases, I will examine them and see whether there are any which should be brought down."

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN BELIEVES RUSSIA WILL EMERGE FROM BOLSHEVISM

After Spending Six Weeks in Russia on a Tour of Investigation Mrs. Snowden Found no Good in the Soviet System of Government—Let Russia Clean up Situation.

MANCHESTER, England—The handful of Communists who attended Mrs. Philip Snowden's lecture on Russia at the Whitworth Hall of the Manchester University, showed very distinct signs of annoyance as the lecturer proceeded to outline, in clear and unmistakable language, the effects of the Communist regime in Russia. The lecture, which was arranged by the university authorities and the Manchester branch of the League of Nations Union, was very well attended, and amongst the audience could be seen men and women prominent in business, religious, political and educational circles. It was during her six weeks' visit to Russia as a member of the Labor and Trades Union mission, Mrs. Snowden had no good to say of the situation. She began her lecture by dealing with the stories of the "nationalization of women" and the "hordes of Chinese coolies"; "two stories which she made a special effort to investigate. Of the first she found not one scrap of evidence to support it; the women in Russia, she said, are at least equal to any men, she said, and that anyone with any judgment at all, imagine you could indict a whole nation of women in that way? As to the second story, she said that although she visited all the big cities in the Volga basin as far east as Astrakhan, she never saw a single Chinaman.

"These 'stories' out of the way, Mrs. Snowden proceeded to outline the condition of Russia as she found it; a state of affairs which was damaging enough, she said, with her being told about it. Atrocities there undoubtedly were, but these were not confined to one side. She had met people who trembled at the name of Koltchak. Atrocities always had accompanied revolution, and that was why she was unflinchingly opposed to revolution. She had come to the conclusion that Russia, if it was cheap in Russia and neighboring countries; cheaper that it had been until recent times in this country.

Appalling Conditions. The condition of the people in the big towns which Mrs. Snowden visited was appalling. She had conversed with an eminent professor, whose toes were sticking through his boots, while at one big reception she saw a woman wrapped up in a sable coat, but with bare feet. An opera singer sang to them with his knees showing through his trousers. Everywhere the people seemed to be recklessly hungry, and the Soviet Government, with all its rationing affects, was only able to provide the people with one-third of the necessary bread. "I don't know how to express my feelings about the progress which would be hindered and aarchy would spread, over Europe. The Communist leaders had destroyed capitalism in one sense; but they had created it in another, for they had been compelled to give the land to the peasants in accordance with their promises, and today there were 25,000,000 capitalists in Russia who were determined to hold the land they had got.

Mrs. Snowden next proceeded to give her impressions of some of the Communist leaders she had met and talked with. Nicola Lenin appeared to her as a non-intellectual, a man with one idea; a man who would sell his immortal soul to achieve his ambitions. His political ignorance of other standards was colossal. "Why do you think he thought was the outstanding figure in English politics? It was not Lloyd George; it was Sylvia Pankhurst." Lenin Trotsky was a very intellectual man, who could converse fluently and intelligently in English on many subjects. She had been informed, that he was one of the greatest obstacles to the opening of trade between Russia and England. Zominoff was the most extreme of the Communists; Krasnain was at the opposite end of the scale to Zeminoff, while Lenin came half way between the two compromising and modifying his views as circumstances compelled him.

In Mrs. Snowden's opinion it was the armed interference of the Allied powers which was giving to the Soviet Government its greatest strength; for to the support of the Government had rallied men and women of varying political views. Maxim Gorky, a Socialist of a different type from the Communists of Moscow, was a personal friend and follower of Tolety, who was amongst those who, while opposed to Bolshevism, were more opposed to foreign intervention. She said Mrs. Snowden in conclusion, "that Russia will ultimately triumph, that Russia will come out of this struggle, finer, purer, and richer, and that she will become a great democratic republic, anxious to join hands with the other nations of the world in the work of establishing on earth the New Jerusalem."

Population of these United States, according to the new figures, 117,857,599—some of whom have not been mentioned for President Harding's Cabinet.—Boston Globe.

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Trades and Labor Councils

OTTAWA

OTTAWA.—The establishment of a Central Court by the Ontario Legislature at its present session "for the purpose of dealing with the rent question as a whole" is urged in a motion unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Council last Friday night.

The question was introduced on a communication from Associated Federal Employees' Union No. 44, which was presented by Delegate C. J. Tulley. The why and the wherefore of increased rents was discussed in exhaustive fashion. Economic increase, and inflated cost of building were explained by various delegates. Finally the following modified co-ordinating views of the diverse suggestions put forward, was passed:—

"Whereas reliable and trustworthy information coming from tenants directly affected in effect, that some owners of houses and land in the City of Ottawa are unduly and unduly raising the monthly rentals, this notwithstanding the fact that wages are not on the increase; therefore be it resolved that the Ontario Government, through the Premier, and the Minister of Labor, take up this matter and endeavor to pass a bill at its next session creating a central court for the purpose of dealing with rentals as a whole."

MONTREAL

MONTREAL.—That the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal does not approve of the present methods of dealing with unemployment is indicated by the report adopted at last Thursday night's meeting of that body. The report attributes the bulk of the present unemployment to manufacturers holding out in the hope of cheaper labor, just as they are holding out buying in the hope of cheaper material. To agree to a reduction of wages, the report continues, would simply be giving manufacturers a chance to issue additional watered stock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WAGES AND NATIONAL DEBT.
To the Editor of The Canadian Labor Press:
Sir: If your income were \$200 per month and your rent \$30; and your employer reduced your income to \$100 per month, would you be satisfied? I would not be satisfied for you to convince yourself that the burden of rent had been doubled. And yet this is exactly the sum that is today placed before the whole world in respect to the demand for lower or higher wages. What is the great fundamental difference between the economic condition of the world of 1913 and today? What has upset the exchanges of all countries and thrown the international trade of the world into a veritable chaos? Why are the classes disturbed by the overhauling taxes, and the masses by the unbearable high cost of living?

All the economic troubles today are caused by war debts, expressed in billions for every country that engaged in the war and many that did not engage. These debts are contracted for fixed sums of money, which do not fluctuate with price of commodities or wages. The debts must be paid in the exact nominal amounts in which they were contracted.

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By Marion E. Fox.
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Which grows stronger every day.
And I hope we will all be united
For many a long long day.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES MAKE PROGRESS

DETROIT—Officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees report that the members of 303 affiliated locals received wage increases last year that approximate \$1,000,000.

CON. CAMERON REPRESENTS OTTAWA I. L. P. AT PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

OTTAWA.—Controller John Cameron was the choice of the Ottawa Branch of the Independent Labor Party to represent the Ottawa branch at the provincial I. L. P. convention to be held at Welland, March 23 and 24.

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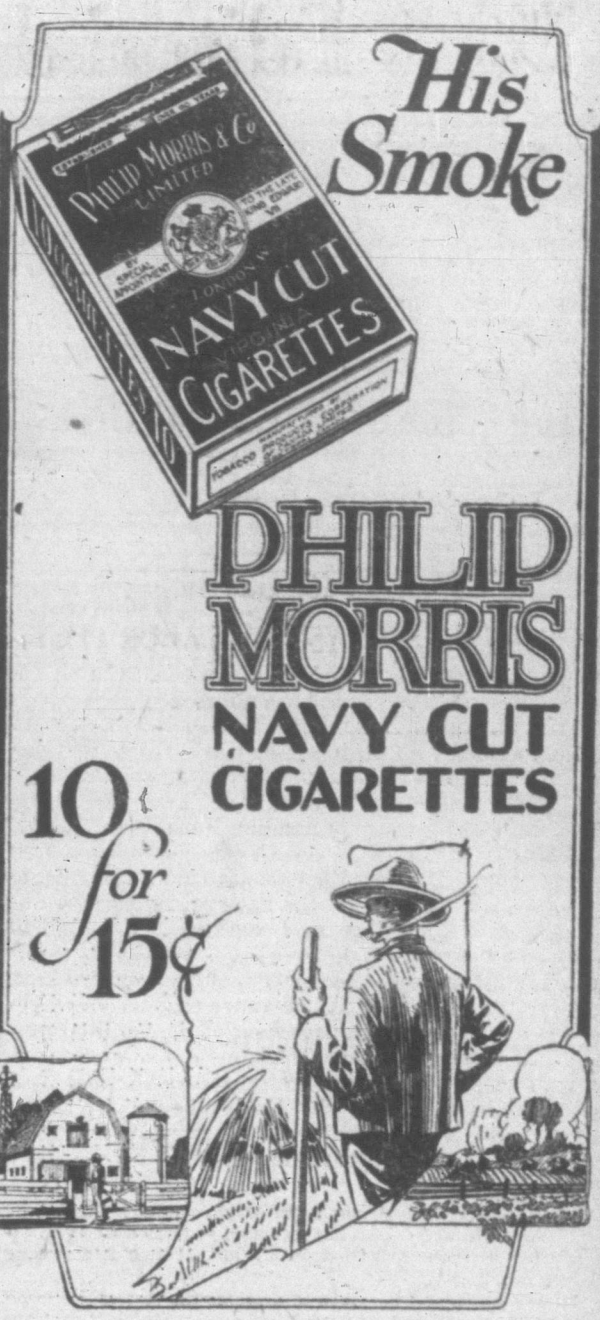
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Canadian Converter	65	7.0
Canadian Cottons	76	10.3
General Electric	100	7.2
Canadian Locomotive	68	11.5
Canada Steamship Com.	39	15.6
Canada Steamship Pfd.	66	7.5
Dupont	76	7.5
Dominion Canners	32	8.4
Dominion Bridge	42	6.0
Dom. Glass, Common	42	5.7
Dom. Glass, Pfd.	80	8.8
Dom. Iron, Common	47	12.0
Dom. Iron, Pfd.	47	6.5
Dominion Textile	107	10.0
H. Smith Paper Mills	95	9.3
Illinois Traction, Pfd.	30	6.6
Lake of the Woods	100	12.7
Loyal Construction	64	13.6
Montreal Cottons	75	6.9
Montreal Light, Heat and Power	98	6.9
National Breweries	50	5.1 per share
Ogiva Flour	202	1.5 plus bonus
Pennams	104	5.7
Ridgion Pulp and Paper, Common	130	7.7
Ridgion Pulp and Paper, Pfd.	80	7.7
St. Lawrence Paper	73	6.5 plus 4% bonus
St. Maurice Paper	120	6.7
Shawinigan	127	7.0
Spartan Traction, Pfd.	75	9.6
Span. River, Pfd.	86	8.2
Steel Common	43	11.7
Steel, Preferred	88	7.4
Quebec Railway	28	7.4
Wayagamack	76	8.4

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL PROPOSED FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES

National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry Prepares Plan For Defined Apprenticeship System.

MONTREAL.—The National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry, at a special meeting held in Montreal recently, adopted a plan for a National Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry. The constitution of the new council is on the lines proposed by Mr. William Baugh, president of the Montreal Metal Trades Council. The report of the apprenticeship committee, as adopted by the board, recognizes the lack of inducements for boys to enter the building trades with any assurance that they will receive instruction that will make them efficient mechanics. The defects of the present system are stated to be neglect of the strenuous technical education, the intermittent nature of the employment of many boys without regard to their welfare, the practice of some employers of using boys only during rush periods, with consequent loss to the boy of opportunity for acquiring adequate knowledge of the trade. The problem is rendered more acute by the waste of man-power by the war, and its seriousness is held to justify the present position and to engage the co-operation of the building organizations in applying it in practice. While good results are being obtained by various schemes now in operation in a number of trades, the report dwells on the advantages of a new scheme on a nation-wide scale and concludes: "Our hope of making the situation of the boys a revival of a well-established and defined apprenticeship system, with a very definite objective, under the supervision and joint control of our respective organizations."

WHY MINIMUM WAGE WAS FIXED AT \$12.00

M. W. B. Works Out a Schedule of Living Costs.

TORONTO.—In fixing the wages of experienced laundry workers at \$12 a week, the Minimum Wage Board based it on the following schedule of living costs:

Board and lodging, \$7 per week	Cost
Board and lodging, \$7 per week	\$364.00
Footwear	36.23
Repairs to footwear	2.00
The stockings	6.75
Underwear	8.50
Nightgowns	4.00
Patent coats	5.00
Gorgets	5.00
Corsets	4.00
Kimono	2.00
Hats	12.00
Suits (2 years)	18.00
Winter coat (2 years)	21.00
Winter dresses (2 years)	12.50
Summer dresses	15.00
Shirt waists	8.25
Sweater	3.25
Aprons	3.75
Handkerchiefs	1.50
Gloves	1.25
Scarfs	1.25
Umbrella	2.00

Total expenses for clothing—\$148.00
Sundries—
Laundry 18.00
Doctor, dentist 20.00
Car fare 20.00
Reading matter 6.00
Postage and stationery 5.00
Recreation and amusements 21.00
Church and Charity 10.00
Incidentals, including brush, comb, soap, tooth paste, talcum powder, nail file, shoe polish, hand lotion, pins, needles, thread, whisk, shoelaces, etc. 15.00
Total expenses for sundries—\$112.00
Total expenses for 1920—\$260.00
Board and lodging, per week 7.00
Clothing, per week 2.85
Sundries, per week 2.15
Total, per week 12.00

Soviet sympathizers who say Russia has a right to choose her own form of government are not willing to admit that the people of the United States have the same right.

OFFERING OF SHARES IN FORT NORMAN OIL COMPANY BEING MADE BY LEON ROSE MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

First Offering of the New Mackenzie River Oil Fields.

The Fort Norman Oil Company, Ltd., with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, par value \$1, has established with the purpose of developing oil fields at Fort Norman, in the Mackenzie River basin, and at Greater Sixa Lake. In both of these fields the company has secured the rights on well located properties. The property of Fort Norman is about one mile down stream from the property of the Imperial Oil Company, where the rich well was brought in last autumn.

On the directors are a number of prominent business men, including John M. Aitken, London, England, president, who is brother of Lord Beaverbrook. Other members are: R. S. Sheppard, W. H. Thorburn, and J. T. Eastwood, all of Toronto, and John G. Coleridge, of Windsor, Ont.

As the Fort Norman properties were acquired previous to the bringing in well by the Imperial Oil Company, the Fort Norman Oil Company has been enabled to secure control of its properties at a relatively low cost.

Keep the Machinery Going

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

Safe Investments with Interest at 5 1/2% The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

TRADE UNIONS ABROAD MAKE GREAT STRIDES

Interesting Statistics Issued by the International Labor Office Relative to Trade Unions.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Some interesting statistics respecting trade union membership in Great Britain and some foreign countries have been printed in recent publications of the International Labor Office. The figures for Great Britain show that the number of organized workers now exceeds 4,000,000, distributed among 1,300 unions. The rate of increase during 1919 was the highest ever recorded, almost 21 per cent, compared with 10 per cent, from 1917 to 1918, and 19 per cent, from 1916 to 1917.

For the first quarter of 1920 the membership of the German free trade unions stood at 7,598,038—4,893,248 males and 2,704,790 females. The close of the third quarter showed an increase of 229,519, the standing being 7,827,557, composed of 5,154,415 males and 2,673,142 females. The metal workers' unions of Germany have the largest membership, having 1,571,326, of which 1,182,227 are females.

The membership of the Russian trade unions numbers 5,222,000. The largest group is the general transport workers which has 1,387,274 members. Included in the organized workers are the Soviet Government employees, who number 617,993.

The membership of the Federation of Free and Christian Trade Unions of Belgium at the close of the first quarter of 1920 was 156,631. The estimated membership of the Communist Syndicalist Party of Belgium in October, 1920, was 720,000. The combined membership of these two bodies, which are representative of the Belgian workers, gives that country a trade union membership of nearly 900,000.

"One of the best forms of disposition is reading old newspapers."

the figures of 1913, which were a record.

Of the British tonnage launched in the United Kingdom and 248,403 tons for owners residing abroad. The tonnage of 1913, although lower than that of last year, included 209,000 tons more for the United Kingdom owners than the present figure.

The vessels launched from British yards included 143 of between 3,000 and 10,000 tons, and 15 of 10,000 tons and upwards. Ten vessels exceeded 12,000 tons, including the Empress of Canada, 22,000 tons.

The great development which has taken place in the use of steam turbines is shown by the fact that 78 of the vessels launched, with a gross tonnage of 382,557, will be fitted with steam turbines.

The latest Bolshevized-created split in Socialist organizations is in Rumania.

"The Tobacco of Quality"



OLD CHUM Smoking Tobacco

"More sold than all other brands combined."



BRITAIN'S RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING

25 Per Cent. of World's Output From British Yards.

LONDON, Eng.—The world's output in shipbuilding for 1920 was 3,861,466 tons. This is a decrease compared with 1919, but exceeds the previous record, of 1913 by more than two and a quarter million tons.

The United Kingdom launched 35 per cent. of the output, compared with 32.3 per cent. for 1919 and 58 per cent. for 1913.

In actual figures there were built in Great Britain 618 merchant vessels of 2,955,624 tons, comprising 556 steamers of 1,933,014 tons; 25 motor vessels of 58,940 tons; 37 sailing vessels and barges of 15,870 tons.

These vessels are all of steel with the exception of three wooden vessels of 640 tons, and seven vessels of reinforced concrete of 3,794 tons.

The output for the United Kingdom was the highest ever reached, it exceeded the previous year's total by 435,182 tons, over 26 per cent., and was 142,371 tons higher than

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS DECIDE NOT TO STRIKE

BERLIN, Germany.—There will be no general strike in protest against the Allied advance into Germany. It has been decided by the labor unions.

The Communists have been urged such a strike, but the proposition to participate in one has been declined by the labor organizations.

A propagandist says we should give Russia credit for good intentions. It may be all right to admit that her intentions are good, but we doubt the wisdom of giving her credit.—Moline Dispatch.

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It's On Sale Everywhere.

The Frontenac Breweries, Limited MONTREAL

The coming Referendum

Vote and Vote "Yes!" on April 18

THE Ontario Temperance Act as a war-time measure was an unqualified success. On October 25, 1919, the people of Ontario voted by an overwhelming majority in favor of the permanent continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages.

The "Bootlegger" Must Go
On December 31, 1920, came the repeal of the Federal Order-in-Council—which was also a war-time measure—prohibiting importation, manufacture and export of intoxicating beverages.

Importation Must Cease
Everything that applied in the last vote against the sale of intoxicating beverages within this province applies equally to the Use of them, and their importation for beverage purposes should also be prohibited.

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating Liquors into the Province be Prohibited? YES!
Ontario Referendum Committee



MR. JOSEPH M. AITKEN, Brother of Lord Beaverbrook, president of the Fort Norman Oil Co., Ltd., of Canada, and director Anglo-Trust Oil Co., General Petroleum Oil Co., and Orpuche Oil Co., Ltd., who sells for England this week in the interests of the Canadian company which has large property holdings adjoining the Imperial Oil Co. in the Fort Norman field.

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FEWER STRIKES LAST YEAR THAN IN MANY YEARS

285 Strikes and Lockouts During 1920 Involving 52,150 Employes and 1,272 Employers.

OTTAWA.—During the year 1920 there was reduced strike activity in Canada and a consequent reduction in time loss. In fact, the time loss due to strikes was practically back to the average of the past 27 years, says the Labor Gazette.

There were 285 strikes and lockouts in Canada during the calendar year. Of this number, fourteen were carried over from 1919, making a net total of 271 strikes commencing in 1920. The number of employes involved in the 285 disputes was 52,150 and the number of employers was 1,272. The total time loss was estimated at 585,754 working days. This is ascertained by multiplying the number of men directly affected through strike or lockout by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the firm or establishment is involved.

A strike or lockout, counted as such by the Department of Labor, is a cessation of work involving six or more employes and of not less than forty-eight hours' duration. Unless a dispute corresponds to this definition it is not classified as a strike or lockout, and is not included in the officially published statistics, although, for Departmental purposes, it is recorded. There were 47 of these disputes involving 4,759 employes and a time loss of 4,507 working days during 1920.

There were several prominent strikes which contributed largely to the total time loss. Among these were: A strike of shipyard employes at Halifax from June 1 to August 11, involving 2,600 employes and a time loss of 104,000 working days; a strike of power development employes, engaged on the Chippawa canal project, from June 19 to July 12, involving 2,600 employes and a time loss of 38,000 working days; a strike and lockout of steamfitters, metal workers and machinists at Montreal, from August 13 to August 21, involving 2,000 employes and a time loss of 48,000 working days; and a strike of miners in the Alberta coal fields from October 5 to October 19, involving 3,402 employes and a time loss of 38,073 working days.

In about 3 per cent. of the strikes, 1,959 or more employes were involved, and in about 60 per cent. of the strikes less than 100 employes were involved. As to duration, 46 per cent. of the strikes were in existence for 10 days and under; about 57 per cent. were under 15 days' duration, and about 22 per cent. were over 30 days' duration. Four were unintermittent at the end of the year.

The class of industry most affected during 1920 was Metals, Machinery and Conveyances, in which there were 42 strikes, involving 13,259 employes and a time loss of 1,250 working days. Forty-five strikes, involving 11,790 employes and a time loss of 145,599 working days, occurred in the Mines, Smelters, Refractories and Clay Products group. Thirty-four strikes, involving 4,849 employes and a time loss of 79,054 working days occurred in the Building and Construction group. Thirty-three strikes, involving 3,852 employes and a time loss of 79,054 working days occurred in the Lumbering industry. The above four industrial groups sustained the greatest time loss through strikes.

Classified by causes, 295 of the 285 strikes recorded involved wages. Of this number, 194 were solely for increased wages, 40 for increased wages and shorter hours, 24 for increased wages and other changes, and 7 were because of a reduction in wages. Twenty-one strikes involved union recognition or were in protest against non-union labor, and 23 strikes were in protest against discharge of employes.

The record shows that 125 of the strikes terminated in favor of employes, 69 were compromise settlements, while 25 were indefinite or unintermittent.

As regards methods of settlement 116 strikes terminated as a result of direct negotiations between the parties in dispute, 42 terminated through the efforts of conciliation or mediation (almost entirely of the Department of Labor), 4 by arbitration and 7 by the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In 67 strikes, the employes refused work on their employer's terms, and in 36 strikes the strikers were replaced.

HAMILTON LABOR OPPOSES BOARD OF EDUCATION PROPOSAL

HAMILTON.—Organized labor in Hamilton is protesting against a proposal of the Board of Education that work on castings and hydrants be done at the technical schools instead of the city yard. The proposal, by the officials of the Labor Council, is a breach of faith on the part of the Board of Education. When the technical schools were established in Hamilton the Trades and Labor Council welcomed the idea and assisted the Board of Education in their establishment, with the distinct understanding that the productions of the technical school would not be placed in competition with tradesmen. Already a number of the local organizations have sent strong protests to the Board of Education.

WILL DREAM COME TRUE?

The Toronto Contract Board should immediately start a bureau column for such items as the following which appeared in its issue of March 2:

"Erection of store is contemplated by Allied Trades and Labor Association, Labor Rooms, Ottawa."

UNION STORE

RETAIL
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This is the only store outside of Winnipeg or Vancouver which holds an International Union Card. We are 100 per cent. Union—salesmen, salesladies and proprietor included.

Prices being equal we expect support from the Labor Associations of this city.

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Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes,
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Peabody's Overalls and Engineers' Union Shirts,
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Fellow Laborers---

INASMUCH as the number of people in this world who do not work is very small—the majority of us are laboring in the same vineyard

And we who labor can hold up the dignity of our profession as laborers by giving our whole-hearted support to the things that pertain to us.

Which means that it behooves all those who labor and who as ratepayers in the City of Ottawa are stockholders in the Hydro-Electric plant to patronize the thing that belongs to you. Remember that the Hydro-Electric plant is your property. In using Hydro-Electric service you are patronizing yourself.

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Announcement

This store announces, with pleasure, that The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company—the oldest and largest makers of electric cleaners—have appointed us one of their dealers.

We regard the Hoover as in keeping with the reliable class of merchandise for which this store is noted.

Our patrons will, we feel, be glad of the opportunity to witness a demonstration of the famous Hoover, in our centre aisle, on the main floor, each afternoon

The HOOVER
ELECTRIC SUCTION SWEEPER
IT BEATS... AS IT SWEEPS AS IT CLEANS

Demonstration at your Home

If more convenient, just phone Rideau 86 and we will send a Hoover representative to your home, to demonstrate The Hoover on your own rugs, without any obligation on your part, to buy!

EMPLOYERS MUST CHANGE ATTITUDE ELSE WARFARE

Tom Moore Tells of Campaign For the Open Shop Now Prevalent in U. S.

OTTAWA.—Unless there is a distinct change of attitude on the part of the employers, United States and Canada, to a certain extent, will be involved in serious industrial warfare," said Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, upon his return from Washington where he conferred with the executive of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of international unions.

The object of the conference was to deal with what they believed to be a strong attack upon organized labor in a non-union shop campaign by employers and in the action of the United States courts declaring unconstitutional practically all the laws they had for the protection of labor.

"Employers in the United States are not hesitating to openly declare their determination to destroy the power of labor organizations," Mr. Moore said. The newspapers of all the large cities are full of paid advertisements by the employers' associations attempting to influence the public mind against organizations of labor. A tremendous amount of money is being spent in that way. On the other hand, labor forces are well organized now, and in a good position to defend themselves. They are confident of the outcome of the struggle that they are entering into to maintain the position they have achieved for themselves, and their standards of living.

"If all leads to one thing—unless there is a distinct change of attitude on the part of employers, United States and Canada, to a certain degree, will be involved in serious industrial warfare."

A change of attitude towards the League of Nations was noticeable in the political atmosphere.

"Without wishing to prophesy, I got the distinct impression from Washington circles that the United States would soon be part of the League of Nations in a similar form of international association, whatever it might be called."

Prices and commodities were approximately the same as in Canada. While some items were reduced, the general cost of food and other every-day articles was still maintained on a fairly high level.

HONOR "BILL" WILSON; CLEAR-CUT UNIONIST

Efforts Being Made to Destroy U. S. Dept. of Labor.

WASHINGTON.—As the first secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson made his last address before organized labor at a reception given in his honor by the Central Labor Union on the eve of his retirement from office. President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and other members of the A. F. of L. executive council, together with other trade union executives, joined in praising the trade unionist's administration of an office that is so entwined in the life of the American people, and especially the wage earners.

In replying to the kindly sentiments...

ESTABLISHED 1896.

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ments, the guest stated that for several years there has been a campaign waged to destroy the Department of Labor, carried on under the guise of attempts to establish a department of welfare. He said that the advocates of this plan did not dare openly attack the Department of Labor, but hoped to cut it to pieces by transferring bureaus now under its jurisdiction to the new department. He said the women's bureau, the children's bureau and other branches of the department have been included in the tentative draft of the new scheme, which would leave the Department of Labor only the conciliation division and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The retiring official was presented with a gold watch.

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