

Congress Envoys to the Labor Conference

PUTTING THE MESSAGE OF LABOR INTO THE HEARTS OF THE WORKERS

"Organize!" That is the slogan labor in every state. Labor day orations provided the plans; the message to all workers to be gained through the trade-union movement was the inspiration. It is the reports to the A. F. of officers being made by secretaries central labor bodies from all sections of the country. Several of the trade unions have adopted the methods of the street meetings for carrying the message to the hearts of workers who have not yet joined trade unions.

These meetings are held at noon in factory districts and in the evening in the downtown squares. The speakers and those in charge of the affairs being held are given the opportunity to discuss the union question at the meetings. The speakers are all workers to attend, on a Wednesday evening, an open forum, to discuss the union question in every standpoint.

At the forum the workers who are not members of labor organizations are given courteous opportunities to discuss the union question and state their reasons for holding aloof from the labor movement. It is too early as yet to gauge the results of these meetings from the standpoint of increasing the union membership, but there is no question of the interest they have aroused among workers who might be given little thought to joining

Other central bodies have laid plans for naming large organization committees to work in relay, so that no member of a committee has one night in a week. These committees are now composed of some officers of local unions and delegates to central bodies who volunteer to serve.

They devote the chief efforts to arousing general interest in the work of organized labor among trade unionists by addressing regular meetings of local unions, usually giving a talk lasting not more than ten minutes. It is believed that this plan will prove to be so popular that it will serve to stimulate such activity that volunteers will come forward in numbers sufficient to meet every demand made upon the unions for speakers to discuss any phase of the labor question.

This work that has been started will result in a widespread campaign of education in the labor movement that will develop a policy of unity among the workers that will be proof against any attacks the enemies of labor may make.

A. F. O. L. ASKS FOR COPIES OF INJUNCTIONS

Washington, Sept. 17.—The A. F. of L. in a letter signed by Samuel Gompers and addressed to all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies, requests that copies of all injunctions issued in labor cases and of decisions of courts relating to labor be sent to the president of the federation. The object of collecting these data is to be in position to give information to all labor organizations as to methods of procedure in case of injunctions and to help them in court cases. The Denver convention of the A. F. of L. adopted strong resolutions against unwarrantable injunctions restraining labor organizations from adopting legitimate means to maintain American living standards. "Not only are the courts overstepping constitutional rights," the letter declares, "but they are building a wall of class distinction by enjoining trade unions from doing certain things that are declared lawful when done by associations of employers. Not long ago one judge who represents the reactionary members of the judiciary declared it to be the duty of the courts to stand at all times as the guardians of capital in labor struggles."

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT TO REPRESENT DOMINION WORKERS AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES GERALD BROWN AND COL. J. SMITH

Canada's representatives at the third session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, commencing on October 25, are in large part chosen. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, and Arthur Martel, vice-president, will represent the Dominion workers through the International Trade union movement.

Gerald Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labor, and Col. J. Obed Smith, Canadian Commissioner of Immigration in London, will represent the Government. For the employers there will be S. R. Parsons, president of the British-American Oil Company, Toronto. While Blake Robertson, Ottawa representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has been nominated, his appointment has not yet been approved by the Cabinet.

Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney General of Manitoba, will represent that province in an advisory capacity, and it is understood that further appointments will yet be made on the recommendations of other of the provinces.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AT OTTAWA

Representatives of all branches of labor employed at the Welland Canal arrived in Ottawa Monday last to lay before the Departments of Labor and Railways and Canals certain criticisms regarding the wages and working conditions of workers employed in the construction of the Welland Canal.

The delegation had an interview with Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, discussing the situation. Mr. Moore introduced the delegation to Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Hon. Mr. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, in conference.

The delegation includes, Mr. James Marsh, Toronto, international representative of the Carpenters' Union; Mr. Harry Harper, Toronto, representing the Machinists; John Noble, Toronto, the Electricians; William Towlesland, Toronto, the Blacksmiths; Frank Healey, Niagara Falls, the Portable and Hoisting Engineers; R. O. Jarnan, Toronto, the Steam Shovel and Dredge Men; J. Merrigan, Montreal, the Boilermakers; Dan Brophy, Montreal, Structural Iron Workers; and Arthur Martel, Montreal, executive board member of the carpenters' organization.

LIVING COSTS GOING UP PRICE LADDER WHOLESALE PRICES ALSO INCREASE

The average price of the weekly budget for a family of five in sixty Canadian cities rose to \$11.41 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.98 at the beginning of July, according to figures compiled by the Department of Labor. This covers 29 staple goods and an examination of the different items shows that practically the entire increase is accounted for by potatoes and beef. The seasonal rise in these commodities has been accentuated by the dry hot summer.

Wholesale prices show hardly any change between July and August. The continued downward movement which began in May, 1920, has slowed up very considerably, and there is a disposition to consider that the liquidation in prices has been to a great extent accomplished, and that with good crops, improved transportation facilities and better financial conditions, there may be better demand in markets which have been weak for over a year.

Long Way to Drop Yet

The retail weekly budget has still a long way to drop before it reaches the figure of 1919, which was \$7.68, as compared with \$11.41 today. The high point was reached in August, 1920, when the same 29 commodities sufficient for the average family was costing \$16.42. During the month under consideration, there was a slight rise in milk, eggs and cheese. In beef, veal and mutton there were decreases, but pork, bacon and lard showed slight increases. Flour and oatmeal were fractionally higher. There was slight fall in evaporated apples, prunes and sugar. In retail prices of coal slight decreases were registered both in anthracite and bituminous, as well as in wood and coal oil. Average rents increased slightly in Quebec and Ontario.

The total budget for food, fuel and rent, therefore, at \$21.55 totalled slightly more than in July when it was \$21.53. In August, 1920 the figure was \$24.50. In August, 1914, the same articles cost \$14.46. The decrease in cost of foods since June, 1920, to June, 1921, to levels lower than have been experienced since 1916 have been practically offset by increases in fuel and rent. Incomplete returns as to retail prices of clothing, etc., indicate that the cost of all items for an average family in the cities in July and August was still approximately 40 per cent. above 1913 levels.

In wholesale prices the departmental index number for August showed little change at 236.4, as compared with 238.6 for July, 330.2 for August, 1920; 301.1 for August, 1919; 284.3 for August, 1918, and 136.3 for August, 1914. The index number (1913) for the average price of 271 commodities covering the ten-year period, 1910-1920, is 159.92.

Among the principal changes for the month was the substantial increase in prices of fodder, but there were fluctuations in grain according to varieties and markets. Cattle and beef were substantially lower, but hogs and hog products continued to advance from the lower levels reached in May and June. Sheep mutton and lamb were down, but poultry was up. Butter and eggs also showed substantial increases. Dry and salt fish were considered

ably lower, while fresh whitefish advanced.

In fruits and vegetables prices for fresh native fruits were somewhat higher than in August last year. Imported fruits were about the same as a year ago but dried fruits and canned vegetables were lower. The rise in potatoes brought the average for fresh vegetables slightly above the level of a year ago, when prices were beginning to fall steeply. Potatoes, cotton, flax and flax recovered slightly for the month, but all lines were about 10 per cent. lower than a year ago. Hides, leather and boots continued to decline. In metals, iron goods showed little change but there were slight decreases among the others, gasoline and coal oil were down. In building materials, lumber continued to decline; also paint and miscellaneous materials. Some lines of wooden furniture went down steeply. In raw furs, minks advanced.

By the end of 1920 there was a return to approximately pre-war levels in some farm products and grades and some metals. While manufactured goods were falling in line with the decline in raw materials, the naturally slower decline in these was hastened by the lack of an effective demand, increasingly felt since the early part of 1920.

In other lines particularly some textiles iron and building materials, the declines have been less but have continued gradually. In some goods price changes are marked by the slight upward and downward movements from time to time, instead of the general upward and later, downward movements which were experienced during and since the war; and this may indicate, according to the Department of Labor, that in such cases the bottom has been reached, a lefthand tendency which might be at least for the time being in the United Kingdom and in the United States the general decline since the spring of 1920 appears to have been arrested at least temporarily. The various index numbers showing increases in either July or August. In France an increase appeared for July.

From Washington word is received that wholesale prices in the United States increased 2.75 per cent. in August over July levels, wholesale food prices leading in the advance with an increase of 13.5 per cent. according to figures made public today by the department of labor.

Farm products, including many food articles, were 2.5 per cent. higher in August than in July, the statement said, adding that there were decided advances in butter, cheese, milk, eggs, rice, meats, sugar, fruits and potatoes. Most animals, including cattle and hogs, also averaged higher in August than in July. In all other commodities except clothing, the statement said, there were decreases in prices, ranging from one per cent. in the case of building materials to four per cent. for metals. Cloth and clothing showed no change in the general price level.

Since August last year farm products have declined nearly 47 per cent., cloth and clothing 40 per cent. The average decline in all wholesale commodities since last August was given as 39 per cent.

WILLING TO TAKE LOSSES

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—Representatives of a majority of the policyholders in the Employers' mutual insurance and service company, the insurance concerns which are the insurance department charges the insolvent and unable to meet obligations, which have petitioned the court to postpone the filing of the receivership application for 30 days. They want time to work out a plan of reorganization, declaring that they do not desire a receivership, being willing to take their losses in order to keep the company going. The committee the majority policy holders in the case of three employing printers of whom locked out their women May 2. A receivership of the company may mean that the hopes of the concern in attempting to break strikes will be investigated, hence the purpose of these employers in opposing the proceedings. The state insurance department has examined the financial affairs of the company and has referred to the court that the company is insolvent, having liabilities exceeding assets by more than a million dollars. The receivership is evidently to uncover an angle to square up in the event the court grants a 30-day postponement.

WILLING TO TAKE LOSSES

change); James Wilson, Saskatchewan (new), and Edmund Bristol, K.C., Ontario (new).

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The recent Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union, upon the recommendation of the resolutions committee and by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution favoring disarmament, and government ownership of the railways of the country. The resolution also gives "unqualified endorsement" to the action of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor in establishing in Washington an information and publicity service to help the labor movement. The type-setters in general have given their support to the recommendations of the A. F. of L. relating to school textbooks.

The International Typographical Union is a pioneer among labor organizations in pushing agitation for government ownership and control of the telegraph system, beginning its propaganda in favor of this policy in the nineties.

UNITED MINE WORKERS CON.

No wage reduction of coal miners must be permitted and all resources of the miners' union must be made available to back up the policy in opposition to wage cuts. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared here in his report made at the opening of the socialist convention of the international union at Indianapolis, Ind.

He also recommended a postponement until next February of the miners' adoption of definite wage demands, and declared that with all wage agreements expiring on March 31, 1922, "the full influence and economic power of our great membership may thus be utilized to the advantage of our people for the achievement of our ideals."

Much of Mr. Lewis' 46,000 word report related to the wage question, apparently indicating that this would be among the most important business of the convention, which brought together between 1,000 and 1,500 representatives of local unions scattered throughout the United States, Western Canada and Nova Scotia. Aside from the wage question, Mr. Lewis asked the convention to administer a rebuke to Robert H. Harlin, of Seattle, Washington, and Frank Patterson, president of the Illinois Miners, who, Lewis charged had circulated false statements about the union. He also asked the convention to endorse the international board which, he said, Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas Miners' Organization, had defied in not complying with the board's order for strikers to return to work.

Other essential points of Mr. Lewis' report included a recommendation in the convention to affirm its determination of two years ago, favoring nationalization of coal mines.

A declaration that "the fight in Miners county, West Virginia, must be won."

A resolution that legal proceedings be instituted to make a full test of the constitutionality of the Kansas Industrial Court law.

In discussing the wage question Mr. Lewis said a number of United States coal operators had filed demands for the reduction, but that the union's policy was uncompromisingly for carrying out the present agreement.

"Our people were employed only two days a week on the average," continued Mr. Lewis in explanation of the union's policy, "and they found it extremely difficult to provide themselves with food and other necessities. Furthermore, the fact that the wages now paid in the organized sections of the mining industry are but relatively fair. Coal is produced under the present wage scale at a labor cost that corresponds favorably with production costs of other essential commodities."

In recommending that the wage question be referred to a scale committee, Mr. Lewis proposed that the convention reconvene next February to receive the committee's report, and adopt definite demands. His recommendations applied specifically to the wage demands for bituminous coal miners, but was regarded as applicable to the anthracite miners, who have separate negotiations with the operators.

In discussing the nationalization of the mines he recommended that the convention name a committee of three for further study of the government ownership of the mines, after reaffirming the 1919 declaration in favor of nationalization. Mr. Lewis also said it was extremely

ANTI-TRUST PROPOSAL HITS ARGENTINE LABOR

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—If a so-called anti-trust bill pending in the Argentine Congress becomes a law the workers of that country will be legally hamstrung. Among other things, the bill seeks to prohibit individual or collective acts, and all industrial, commercial or transportation contracts, whether the latter be by traffic by land, river or sea, in any manner and in any part of the country, which may tend to produce or do produce the artificial rise or fall of prices of goods to the prejudice of the consumer. The bill further prohibits "the abandonment of growing crops or products, the closing down of factories, plants, quarries, mines or any other productive industry when such abandonment or closing down is caused by indemnities paid to the owners of such industries."

The penalties prescribed for violation of the law range from \$800 to \$50,000 and imprisonment for from one to three years.

The proposed law has been designed for the "suppression of trusts or combinations in restraint of trade, monopolies, etc."

An additional 1,000 feet of breakwater is to be added to the Mission breakwater, work to start immediately. This means that the unemployment here will be greatly alleviated.

FACTORY WORKERS SHOW INCREASE

Washington.—The last census of manufacturers was taken in 1919. Compared with the census of 1914, the bureau of the census records the following changes in the average number of wage earners employed in factories, excluding the "hand trades": In Arkansas the average number in 1914 was 41,779, 1919 49,554 increase 19 per cent.; Oregon, 1914 28,829, 1919 38,559, increase 103.1; Michigan 1914 271,090, 1919 470,332, increase 73.7; Texas 1914 74,843, 1919 107,720, increase 43.9; Virginia 1914 102,826, 1919 115,368, increase 16.1. Nearly all of the states show similar increases, which indicates either that more women are employed in industrial pursuits or that the farm boys have taken up factory work, in preference to the grind of the farm. A large part of this increase may be due also to the number of persons drawn into industry by reason of the war.

WELCOME NEWS FORT WILLIAM

The Fort William Car and Foundry Company is to receive an order for repairing 1,500 government cars within the next few days, according to a telegram received from Dr. R. J. Manion, M.P.

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URGING JUSTICE FOR POOR, WAGE CRITICISMS

Warrensburg, Mo.—In a plan of revision of the constitution of Missouri submitted to the new constitution association of Judge Ewing Cockrell of the sixth Missouri judicial district takes the position that the courts are needlessly expensive and unbusinesslike, he declares that frequently decisions from the party able to employ the best lawyers than to the party in the right and that the entire fabric of the judicial system is such that the poor are deprived of justice.

"We have the best courts and best judges for a few people," says Judge Cockrell. "But they are the people who have the most money and who are in the least need of justice. The poorest courts and judges are for the poor people who most need justice. I think most judges realize that the public has not full confidence in the courts, but most of them have been too busy running the antiquated machinery of our judicial system to consider the causes for this lack of confidence." He expressed the opinion that under present conditions in Missouri that appointment of judges would not meet with popular favor and that it would be necessary to provide in the new constitution for the election of judges by the people.

PREMIER MEIGHEN'S NEW CABINET

The Cabinet, as announced by Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, was as follows: PREMIER AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—Hon. Arthur Meighen, Manitoba (change). RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Hon. A. Stewart, Ontario. (New). OLDFATHERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—Hon. R. J. Manion, Ontario. (New). CUSTOM AND EXCISE—Hon. R. M. Baxter, New Brunswick, Ontario. (New). PUBLIC WORKS—Hon. F. B. Melville, Nova Scotia. (No change). FINANCE—Sir Henry Drayton, Ontario. (No change). PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL—Hon. L. P. Normand, Quebec. (New). TRADE AND COMMERCE—Hon. R. W. Stacey, British Columbia. (New). JUSTICE—Hon. R. B. Bennett, Ontario. (New). POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Hon. S. B. Bell, K.C., Quebec. (New). SECRETARY OF STATE—Hon. Alphe Monty, Quebec. (New). HEALTH (IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION)—Hon. J. W. Edmonds, Ontario. (New). AGRICULTURE—Hon. S. F. Tolson, British Columbia. (No change). LABOR—Hon. G. D. Robertson, Ontario. (No change). MARINE AND NAVAL—Hon. G. Lantieri, Quebec. (No change). SENIOR—Sir James Loughheed, Ontario. (No change). MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Hon. H. Guthrie, Ontario. (No change). WITHOUT PORTFOLIO—R. K. Howard Kemp, Ontario.

ALBERTA TO ACT IN CO-OPERATION

A policy of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial governments in regard to the relief work in Alberta this fall and winter will be carried out along the same lines as in previous years. This was agreed upon at a conference between W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior representing the Ottawa authorities, and Premier Greenfield and members of the Cabinet for the province. This course was declared to have worked out satisfactorily in the past, in normal conditions, but under the present existing circumstances the impression prevails that other action will be a necessity.

ADOPTS METHOD AID UNEMPLOYED

Urbain Ledoux, whose activities in behalf of New York's unemployed have been combatted by the police, announced that he and the police had arrived at a compromise. He has promised, he said, to abandon plans for holding a modern "slave auction" here, and the police have agreed to aid his efforts to feed the jobless.

Carrying out the terms of the compromise, Ledoux appeared in Bryant Park with a police escort and began distribution of tickets good for breakfasts in nearby restaurants. He announced he would open a bread line at St. Mark's in the Bowery on Monday. Lodgings also will be provided and an employment bureau operated, he says. Ledoux was the object of special police attention up to the time he reached his compromise. A large squad of plain clothes men and uniformed policemen, bent on preventing an erection of a bread line, trailed him yesterday as he went from park to park interviewing men on the benches and handing out meal tickets.

The only excitement came late in the evening, when police chased a group of men who had gathered around members of the Sunset Club in Bryant Park to receive boxes of food. Members of the Club, which is made up of elderly women, declared the police exercised unwarranted brutality in the use of their sticks. Several of the women were knocked down by men fleeing from police.

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NEW EXECUTIVE BODY FOR BRITISH CONGRESS

London.—The recent Cardiff convention of the British Trade Union Congress made a radical change in the executive functions of the congress. The parliamentary committee has been discontinued. This committee served as an executive council for the congress in legislative and industrial matters. The general staff, with somewhat broader powers has taken its place. It will consist of 32 members, divided into six sections, representing 15 trade groups. It has been created with the purpose of bringing about a fusion of closely related groups in industry. Among its duties are co-ordinating industrial action when taken by affiliated unions, maintaining fraternal relations with the labor movement of other countries, adjusting inter-union disputes, assisting trade unions in the work of organization and carrying on a propaganda with a view to strengthening the labor movement.

IN SUPPORT OF ARBITRATION

For twenty-three years this organization has been consistent in the advocacy and practice of Arbitration as a means of settling disputes between our members and their employers. During most of that period the tendency of wages has been upward, and until very recently nearly all cases for arbitration have been based upon requests of the employees for increases in wages.

During the war period, and after the armistice our members received several advances in wages, but never extravagant advances, because our whole position was based upon fair arbitration rather than upon arbitration and forcible demand.

We well remember that in one case an advance in wages was somewhat modified on the suggestion of a very prominent manufacturer that "we do not want to get the wages so high that they will have to come down after the war." His point was considerable reasonable and was met.

We wish to emphasize the point that during the war period our position was reasonable and rational, and furthermore, that some of the advances would surely have been secured if there had been no war at all. The business of unions is the betterment constantly of its members and its union is in that business.

We have now reached a period of different conditions. Prices are falling somewhat, though not as fast in the costs of living as some would have us believe when such belief serves their interests. We have been confronted with some requests for reduction of wages and some such cases have been presented. We have not been able to make any great advance in our strike and we have been forced to make proper provision for our house and teaching.

44-HOUR WEEK IN AUSTRALIA

Sidney, N. S.—All paper mill employees in New South Wales have been granted the 44-hour week, the working time to be divided into 5 1/2 days. The same working conditions will apply to coachmakers, coach painters, coach trimmers, wheelwrights, metal workers, coachmen and all laborers and assistants in the coachmaking industry. Brush and broom makers, mangle house employees and bridge and wharf carpenters also obtain the shorter work week. Practically all of the workers of Queensland, New Zealand and New South Wales are now on a 44-hour work basis.

MILK TRUST DOES "MILKING"

Chicago.—This city's expert on high cost of living declares that the milk trust has been pouring surplus milk into the sewers to keep up the retail price. The assistant district attorney goes the food expert one better by charging the combine with robbing both the farmers and the consumers of milk, buying from the farmer for 1 3/4c to 2c a quart and selling to the consumers at 16c a quart. Deducting overhead expense in handling, cost of bottling, pasteurizing and distribution, the combine has a profit of about 100 per cent. The qualms of conscience which may afflict some of the directors of the combine when they meet a baby's funeral may be eased by donating a dollar now and then to the baby's milk fund.



Too bad they can't sink all their lives from the war. —Grows in the Chicago Daily News

FREDERICTON, N.B. BUILDING TRADES TO BENEFIT

Additional allotment of \$50,000 under the Federal Housing Act, was made to the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick, by the provincial government. The government approved of the basis under which the act has been administered by the local Housing Board as most practical and forthwith granted the application of a delegation from the city council, who asked for the additional grant.

HENDERSON AT WORLD'S METHODIST CONFERENCE

Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the British House of Commons, in discussing human needs in modern industry before the World's Methodist Conference, declared that the problem of just distribution of wealth remained unchanged. If this was to be accomplished, he said, the churches must see that Christian principles were applied in industry. The time has gone when men and women could be treated as cogs in the machinery of wealth production. Mr. Henderson asserted. "The churches must assert the fact that the worker is first a man with a human claim to a full life. This is the path to industrial peace." Mr. Henderson's speech was greeted with cheers, and other speakers reiterated his advice, urging the eight-hour day and profit-sharing. F. M. Larkin, of San Francisco, described the system in Kansas of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. Charles B. Ames, Methodist Episcopal Church South, declared the church could not settle industrial problems and could only preach the doctrines of Christ to the disputants.

RAILWAYMEN OF U.S. TAKING GENERAL STRIKE VOTE

Decision as to whether the United States will face a general railroad strike may result from two important meetings to be held at Chicago. On Sunday the representatives of 500,000 railroad shop men will meet here to determine what action to take in regard to the wage cut and changes in working rules, effective July 1. A country-wide ballot, taken some time ago, is said to have resulted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike. The result of the vote will be made known at the meeting over which B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, will preside. The heads of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will meet to announce the

NOT ENTERTAINING TRANSFER IDEA

The following letter written by Ex-President Taft of the United States to the late Ex-President Roosevelt during the reciprocity negotiations of 1911 shows what a reduced tariff would do for Canada:

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States."

"It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York with their bank credits and everything else and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufacturers."

QUEBEC PREMIER SEES NECESSITY FOR COMBINED ACTION

Discussing the question of unemployment with a delegation of Montreal people who waited on him yesterday at Quebec to draw his attention to the unprecedented situation, expected next winter, Premier Taschereau suggested the formation of a federal and provincial organization that would be in touch with the various cities and towns, and also with the ex-service men themselves, through their organizations, for the purpose of centralizing calls for employment, and also for handling relief work if needed. This body would keep the entire public constantly informed of the employment situation, he said.

JOINT COUNCIL GIVES AWARD ON 44-HOUR WEEK

Council of industry at Winnipeg issued a finding in regard to the job printers' dispute as it applies to Winnipeg firms who signed up with their employees for the 44-hour week and agreed to submit the question of wages to arbitration. The award fixes the wages for the period beginning September 12 and ending June 30, 1922, at 90 cents an hour. The joint council suggests that its award be accepted as the basis for negotiations between the Pressmen's

LONGSHOREMEN HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT

NEW YORK.—While an agreement has not been signed, it was understood that representatives of the Longshoremen's Union and steamship owners have decided upon a wage reduction to take effect Oct. 1. At a conference it was unofficially reported that both sides have agreed to 65 cents an hour with \$1 an hour for overtime on the basis of a 48-hour week. T. V. O'Connor of the shipping board acted as mediator at the conference, and will be present, it was said, when another meeting will be held. Mr. O'Connor said he thought the agreement would be ratified with little delay. The agreement as drawn up, it

TO REPORT ON IMMIGRANTS

An International Emigration Commission set at Geneva to "consider and report what measures can be adopted to regulate the migration of workers out of their native country, and to protect the interests of wage-earners residing in another country than their own." This Commission—over which Lord Ullswater, ex-Speaker of the British House of Commons, presided—will report to the International Labor Conference. The Commission decided to recommend State supervision of persons interested in the promotion of emigration, and that agreement should be made between the countries concerned on the basis that

was declared, would place the new scale wages in effect for one year. Steamship owners were known to have expressed a desire for them to remain effective for but six months, but the longshoremen were understood to be desirous of securing a guarantee for another year.

Should the agreement be signed it is believed it will prevent a threatened strike of 90,000 longshoremen in Atlantic and Gulf ports.

ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SHOW SHORT TIME

Unemployment among labor unions at the beginning of August was 9.10 per cent. of the total membership, according to the forthcoming issue of the Labor Gazette, published by the department of labor. The figures given indicate a gain in employment at the first of August over the beginning of July when 13.15 per cent. of the total labor union membership was out of employment. The percentage for August, 1920, was 2.35 per cent.

Many of the unions continue to report a large percentage of their memberships working on short time. Returns from 5,000 firms showed a slight improvement for August but the situation was decidedly less favorable than during August, 1920.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during August was less than during July, but greater than during August, 1920. There were 24 strikes in existence during the month involving about 3,221 work people and resulting in an estimated time loss of 83,105 working days. At the end of August 19 strikes were in progress involving about 2,904 work people. There were 30 strikes during August, 1920, affecting 4,840 work people and resulting in a time loss of 74,366 working days.

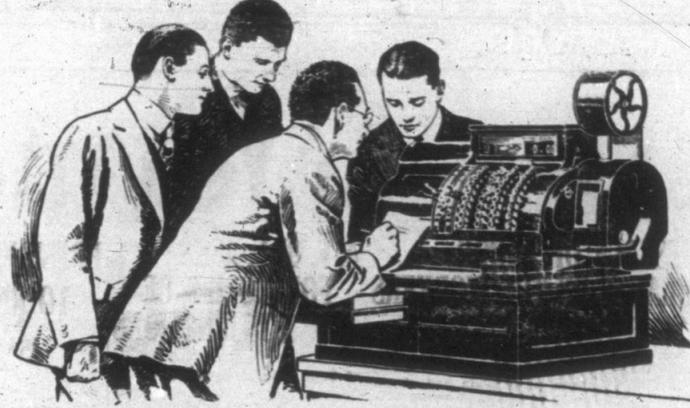
PRINTERS IN COURT

Members of Typographical Union in St. Louis, Mo., on strike for a 44-hour week, were enjoined from picketing and from "harrasing, threatening, assaulting or intimidating those seeking work in open shop plants in St. Louis." in a temporary restraining order issued today in Denver by Judge John E. Cahland, acting district judge for the eastern district of Missouri. Cause must be shown on September 19 in the district court at St. Louis why the temporary restraining order should not be made permanent.

ing the conference the men were told that the wage cut would remain in force. Vice-President Grant Hall met C.P.R. employees in the same way, as did also the Grand Trunk executive. Each had the same answer to give the men.

temporary restraining order issued today in Denver by Judge John E. Cahland, acting district judge for the eastern district of Missouri. Cause must be shown on September 19 in the district court at St. Louis why the temporary restraining order should not be made permanent.

BOSTON.—The Boston central labor unions adopted a resolution today deploring the auction block established by Urban Ladoux recently to help unemployed men and requesting Mayor Petta to forbid the use of the commons for such a purpose in the future.



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CONCILIATION BOARD WILL NOW ACT

All negotiations having failed, Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, has finally agreed to the petition of the five big railway brotherhoods for a board of conciliation to hear the protest of the men against the wage cut recently put into effect on the Canadian lines.

The Minister of Labor some three weeks ago granted the application for a board of conciliation to hear the matter "in the expectation and hope that the board would not be needed."

While nothing was said about the matter, officially, the brotherhood chiefs felt that if there was no reduction in freight rates the companies might restore the wage schedule.

The news from Ottawa that the freight rates will not be reduced, and definite statements from the executives of the C.P.R., G.T.R. and Canadian National Railways that they will not recede from their decision to make the wage cut made brotherhoods decided to go on with their request for boards.

The final conference between the men and the companies was held yesterday afternoon, when President D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian National Railways, met a committee of the employees at his office. Follow-

Unemployment--Freight Rates --and the Railways

THE indicator of true prosperity is employment. The presence of unemployed men, unemployed machinery, unemployed railway equipment and unemployed capital in Canada is reason enough therefore for every large Canadian business interest to study its relation to the general problem to see whether anything in its power remains to be done to advance the general prosperity of the country. In this connection the railway companies have been specially interested.

Freight rates touch everyone and because they touch everyone are always close to the public consciousness and more conveniently attacked than the true causes of depression which are less easily discerned and more difficult if not indeed impossible to control. Furthermore the railways while joining with everyone else in the general agitation for deflation of prices and wages found themselves recently in the seemingly anomalous position of demurring when it was proposed to lower railway rates.

Freight Rates and Unemployment

With a large part of the world's population idle or only partially efficient owing to wars or disturbed political conditions, with inventors in many parts of the world almost afraid to expose their inventions, organizers afraid to organize, capital hesitating to invest, a corresponding proportion of world production is missing. The total of goods available for the world is less than normal. Those who do not produce, speaking generally, cannot buy. Few purchasers, few sales; few sales, little employment. This is the great world-wide fundamental of the unemployment situation.

The condition is international, not local to Canada. If Canadian railway rates were determining factor in making the sale prices of our export goods, in other words if Canadian prices were higher in international markets than the goods of our competitors, then railway rates would be contributing to unemployment in Canada by depressing our sales abroad, lowering the number of our customers, and the orders coming to our producers.

But in the first place the real effect of freight rates on price-making is a debatable point. This is proven.

(1) By the fact that prices fell last fall after the rates were increased, instead of rising as the retail traders had prophesied.

(2) By the fact that a 10 per cent. reduction on western coal rates, offered in order to stimulate coal movement in the summer months, was followed by a drop in the coal tonnage offering, instead of an increase.

In the second place, assuming for the purpose of argument they did have serious effect, Canadian export rates are lower and not higher than the rates in countries with which Canada may be compared. Mile for mile, the haul from Western Canadian points to the head of navigation is cheaper than in the United States. The export rate on grain is lower than it was last August.

In other words, in international competition on her chief items of export, Canada is helped by her railway rates. So far as international trade is concerned, they are alleviating unemployment, rather than aggravating it.

Inside Canada the same is true. Although it is a very difficult point to prove or disprove, the railways of Canada are sincere in claiming that, by and large, goods are carried more cheaply into Canada than in the United States. Canada had one blanket reduction of five per cent. last January, whereas there is still no decrease, nor immediate prospect of a blanket decrease in the United States.

The Trend of Freight Rates

With the exception of war and post-war conditions, the whole tendency of freight rates in this country, as in any other progressive country of its kind, is downward. As Canada's population rises, as our industries multiply and the density of traffic becomes more nearly like that of the older countries, some of the principal costs of railway service can be subdivided among a greater number of shippers and travellers, levying on each, therefore, a smaller fraction of these costs than before. For twenty years prior to the war traffic was on the increase. For twenty years, therefore, the railways have been adjusting rates downward quite apart from special decreases put in effect by the Board of Railway Commissioners. These revisions have been skillfully applied by experienced, practical economists, that is, by the freight traffic experts of the railways, whose business it is to know all branches of industry intimately, so that the benefit of these voluntary rate adjustments would go to "key commodities,"

THEY were made to appear as though they were endeavoring with one hand to put wages down and with the other hand to keep rates up, thereby securing for their own treasuries, instead of passing on to the Canadian public, any saving effected on the wage rolls. They were placed in the equivocal position of having urged blanket increases of rates when wages went up and of opposing blanket decreases when wages were seemingly decreased.

The following statement is offered, therefore, with a view to exhibiting what the railways believe to be the true relation of railway freight rates to the question of unemployment, outlining the history of Canadian rates, explaining something of the groundwork of rate-making and clearing up the seeming anomalies referred to, so that none may remain as possible causes for future weakening of confidence between the public and the carriers.

thus stimulating further growth of the country, increase in traffic, and in the end further reductions of rates. The difference between giving a reduction to a "key industry," rather than spreading over all kinds of goods, is illustrated in the case of a certain small railway which by concentrating rate reductions on lumber enabled the mills of that region to remain open and the people to remain at work, whereas if the effect of the reductions had been scattered over all the goods carried by that road each family would have been able to save a small handful of silver in the year (provided the decreased rates had been passed on as decreased prices by storekeepers) but there would have been almost no employment.

So much for the day-to-day reductions arranged on thousands of articles by the traffic departments of the roads. In 1907 a substantial reduction in eastern rates was made. In 1914 a very material cut was applied in the west. So that the transcontinental lines entered the war period with a depressed earning power.

Now while all—even the railways—see the desirability for low freight rates, there are certain limits beyond which no one urges reductions. Of course, there are theorists such as Mr. Bernard Shaw, who believed that all railway service should be free. But leaving aside views so far in advance as yet of public opinion, it is assumed by most people that a railway will give best service at least cost, because, of course, even free railways must be paid for by the taxpayer, when their managements are allowed to show their mettle by meeting the obligations of their properties out of their earnings. It is usually recognized that these obligations fall in two groups.

Group One—To pay their employees, to pay for current supplies of materials such as coal, etc., to pay for repairs and replacements.

Group Two—To pay such a wage or hire for the use of the capital which built these railways as will make Canadian railway securities always desirable, and easily marketed whether as bonds or stocks. This involves more than the mere payment of the established rate of dividend in the case of privately owned roads; it involves the earning also of some surplus, a safety margin of income over expenditure which will assure investors of complete safety. This principle of a surplus was definitely established by the judgement of the Board of Railway Commissioners in 1914, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Drayton, and upheld by its judgment of 1920, when the matter was again considered exhaustively. On this principle rests Canada's ability to enter the money markets wherever she may need and feel confident of bringing back funds for extending her railways as she may require in the future.

War conditions, following the western and eastern rate adjustments, brought the railway managements sharply up against these fundamental problems. Comparing the Government's figures for 1907 against 1919, the last year for which the railway blue book is available, the wage bill of the railways rose 306 per cent. coal, 345 per cent.; ties, 320 per cent. But neither the volume of traffic nor the scale of freight rates increased in comparable degree during that period. The actual revenue per ton per mile (which is the real proof or disproof of the matter) advanced only 20 per cent. over 1907. The year 1920 enlarged the discrepancy, although an increase of 35 per cent. on western lines and 40 per cent. in the east was supposed to yield enough additional revenue to meet the increased wages. The increased wages were effective from May 1, the increased rates not until September 1. The effectiveness of that increase depended on the volume of traffic remaining at a fairly high level. It did so for a time, then began to drop. Today it is very low. Nevertheless, a five per cent. increase was applied in January. For the first six months of 1921, as

compared to the first six months of 1920, the volume of traffic on the most fortunately situated Canadian road fell 26.72 per cent. And its revenue on this business, in spite of the higher rates, fell 11.14 per cent.

The net result of these changes has been a state of emergency in the offices of even the most fortunately situated of all Canadian roads. Wages could be paid and bills met on time. Even the usual dividend was paid and a very slight surplus, one of the factors in maintaining the reputation of Canadian railway securities was earned; but this was only done by deferring work that must ultimately be done on current account. Such economies cannot long be continued without eating too far into the broad safety margin which the Canadian roads maintain. Nothing but slackened speed of trains and reduced Canadian industrial efficiency can result if these savings have to be long continued. Falling traffic still further aggravates the condition. Maintenance cannot continue to be sacrificed to protect the credit of our railway securities. Neither can be neglected.

In May the managements approached the task of reducing their wage bills. For the first time in many years it was the managements and not the men who were taking the initiative. They had been forced to adopt the war-time increases granted in the United States, where 92 per cent. of the membership of the railway unions lies. Therefore, when the reverse movement was undertaken in that country the Canadian roads at once gave due notice, and a provisional and conditional decrease of roughly 10 per cent., corresponding to the same movement in the United States, was put in effect, tentatively, as from July 15. This reduction has not been accepted by the United States membership of the unions, where a vote is being taken on the question, nor by the Canadian membership, who have applied for a board of conciliation. Every resource of the managements will be used to sustain this imperatively necessary and only too moderate reduction of their wage bills, which account for 60 per cent. of the cost of operation. They are compelled to regard the matter as still unsettled, and therefore not to be considered as a basis for the reduction of railway rates, a view which a majority of the Board of Railway Commissioners has just expressed in its judgment.

In Conclusion

The railway managements welcome deflation of railway rates, and are working steadily towards that end. On two grounds, however, they asked that any general decrease be deferred.

First—Because the so-called wage decreases are not yet assured and cannot be until the parallel decreases in the United States, where 92 per cent. of the union membership lies (and where no general freight reductions have been ordered) are settled.

Second—Because the volume of traffic in the immediate future is problematical and any serious decline, if coupled with a decrease in rates, would have very grave effect on even the most favorably situated managements.

The railways have spoken against blanket decreases on the grounds that it would be in the interests of the country as a whole to concentrate any beneficial effect to be expected on "key commodities," rather than distribute them over all classes of goods, thereby benefiting only the distributors.

They have been actuated throughout by the desire to assist in the progress of deflation, objecting only when that process might seem to threaten their security and injure them and through them the ultimate interests of the Canadian public.

THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

263 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

DANIEL Mc ANN, Manager CHAS. W. LEWIS, Circulation Manager



The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED 399 COOPER ST., OTTAWA

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

NOW FOR CANADA'S INITIATIVE

More and more will be pronounced the injustice of having unemployment in our Dominion and the situation already tense is running swiftly to a point of social unrest that merits the name of danger.

It is not sufficient for us to say that the unemployment curse is world-wide, or we are more happily placed than other sections of the globe, rather it is a call for that initiative with which citizens of this Canada of ours have been given credit for in tight corners, and a utilization of that faculty in solving this way-down-low black cloud.

Let the factory chimneys belch forth their smoke, let the sound of the hammer be heard, let the saw and the trowel with the energy behind tell despairing unemployment to flee and let every branch of labor join in the revival from the morose and unrest to happiness in our Dominion and all that such a condition implies.

SUCCESS IS SPELLED IN CO-OPERATION

Did you ever stop to think what the word "cooperation" really means? It is derived from two Latin words, co, meaning together, and opere, which means to work. Cooperation is working together!

HOW LABOR DAY ORIGINATED

Various are the claims as to how the first Monday in September became Labor Day and perhaps in the future a voice in our Dominion will become claimant for its inception and adoption.

From our conferees across the border there is a host of claimants for the man who accomplished it. According to Mother Jones, the idea of Labor Day originated in the mind of Jack Price, a Lonaconing, Maryland, Miner, who with Terrence V. Powderly was reviewing a parade of the central labor body in New York City, in 1884.

Another writer states the Labor day idea was originated by P. J. McGuire, for many years first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

At a meeting of the New York City central labor union, held on May 8, 1882, McGuire urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the laboring people. He suggested that it be called "Labor day."

The idea was adopted by the central labor union, and it staged a Labor day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The A. F. of L. endorsed the national Labor day holiday at its 1884 convention, held at Chicago. The convention unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by A. C. Cameron, delegate from the Chicago trades and labor alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

Through the activity of the state federation of labor and the central labor bodies the Labor day demand spread from city to city and state to state.

Many municipal councils and state legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to accede to labor's demand that Labor day be made a state holiday. The Oregon Labor day law was signed by the governor on February 21, 1887. The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor day a state holiday in 1887. Connecticut, Nebraska and Pennsylvania followed in 1889; Iowa and Ohio in 1890;

shire, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington in 1891; Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia in 1892, and California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin in 1893.

In the meantime A. F. of L. officials sought congressional legislation to make Labor day a legal national holiday, in conformity with the resolution of the 1884 convention.

In his annual report to the 1894 A. F. of L. convention President Gompers said:

"National Labor Day—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the A. F. of L. for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed congress and was made a law on June 29, 1894."

CARLYLE'S DEFINITION OF MENIAL

CARLYLE MAKES CLEAR WHAT MENIAL CALLING REALLY IS

Men talk about menial callings; but what is a menial calling? I will tell you. It is a calling that makes a man mean, and the moment any calling makes a man a man, he has dignified and glorified it. Show me the chrysalis first, and what a prejudice I have against the butterflies! But show me the butterfly first, and after I have seen that, how beautiful the skin looks out of which it was hatched! I carry the beauty of the thing itself back to that from which it came, and by association dignify it. And I honor a man that has built himself up in vocations where no one suspected such a thing; that has dug up treasures where none but such an ingenious, industrious and patient man could have done it.

UPHOLDS EQUAL PAY EQUAL WORK

The biggest business woman in Great Britain, Viscountess Rhonda, has the solution for the problem confronting England's 2,000,000 spinners. In a line it is:

"Equal pay for equal work." Only by giving these women the full equality with men in business, says Lady Rhonda, can the nation meet the situation precipitated by the war, which left the country with 2,000,000 more women than men—women without any hope of marriage.

When the women of Great Britain were fighting for the vote, she was one of the militants who led the campaigns and were arrested and jailed. As a pal and confidante of her father, who at that time was simply D. A. Thomas, she accompanied him on an important war mission to America. They were on the Lusitania when it was sunk by the Germans, and both had a miraculous escape from death.

Surplus of Women Unless these 2,000,000 women without a chance to wed want to sponge on others, they must go out to earn their own livelihood," said Lady Rhonda.

"The women who have the brains and the ability must have just as good a chance as a man and must have just as fat a cheque in her pay envelope.

"This will change radically when big business men treat their own daughters as they do their sons.

"When men train their daughters to share the business with them and to carry it on after their retirement or death, a new era will have begun for women.

"That is how I got into business. My father had only one child, so he began early to train me to carry on the business. I became his confidante, his pal, even in a way his adviser.

"I got to know all the ins and outs of the business. I went everywhere with him. The result was, when he died, I didn't have to entrust my affairs to someone else. I was ready to carry on.

Using the Vote "People often say that women have done very little with the vote now that they have got it. Of course, that is sheer foolishness.

"For a long time we have been occupied intensively with wartime and reconstruction problems. But women will make their influence and their power felt in Britain, in America, wherever they have a vote.

"You may talk about your work—international, but the truest international I know of is the universal solidarity of civilized women-kind concerning certain things.

"These primarily deal with questions that have to do with children and especially their protection. Naturally, you will find us always insisting upon newer and more stringent and sweeping laws for the protection of children.

"The other groups of things upon which women are agreed is that in all spheres of life there must be equality of opportunity and of pay between men and women.

England's Problems "Every nation has its own problems. Over here a group of us are fighting for what we call our program of six points:

"First—More stringent laws relating to assault upon little girls.

"Third—A change in the laws dealing with the unmarried mother and her child, to make the father share the responsibility.

"Fourth—Laws giving the mother as well as the father a chance at the guardianship of infants.

"Fifth—Equality of pay for men and women teachers.

"Sixth—Equality of pay and opportunity for men and women in our civil service."

Quebec plans to reforest three

DAUGHERTY FORECASTS ACTION TO CHAIN LABOR MOVEMENT

United States Attorney General Daugherty, addressing the American Bar Association, in which the lawyers are 100 per cent organized, said:

"It is an undisputed fact that the public have a right to know what the quarred is about in every actual or threatened strike or lockout and similar controversies."

He said further that "there should be some definite agencies in government" for finding these facts and for making an "impartial findings" and went on to conclude that "compulsory jurisdiction over these two factors to compel them to submit to an inquiry of this sort is not only desirable but just."

Mr. Daugherty apparently sought to forecast enactment of legislation for the United States patterned after the discredited Lemieux act of Canada and the Industrial Disputes Act of Colorado.

Mr. Daugherty suggests that at first the investigation should be compulsory and acceptance of the findings voluntary, because he thinks our present study does not quite warrant compulsory awards. His intention is, however, that after further study and experience there should be binding awards.

United States cabinet members do not go about the country offering their mere personal opinions. They are understood as voicing the viewpoint and policy of the administration of which they are part.

Attorney General Daugherty's Bar Association speech forecasts legislation intended to compel workers to submit their aspirations and their demands for justice to compulsory investigation and award. Compulsion always is followed by punishment for violation of the compulsory order.

In principle compulsion is wrong. In practice it will not work. In principle compulsion is autocratic. In practice it will not be accepted by free people.

Let the warning be sounded. This vicious proposal, so frequently exposed by the American Federation of Labor; so repeatedly denounced by the great lovers of freedom, so consistently discredited in practice, again threatens our people.

The men and women of labor must be on guard. Mr. Daugherty says that "the experience of the past shows that in most cases full, accurate, reliable publicity of the facts has been sufficient to compel an adjustment of these cases," meaning industrial disputes. Mr. Daugherty evidently thinks facts are absolute. Most facts are relative and not absolute.

In addition to having committed himself to an un-democratic principle which is repugnant to the whole American concept of social organization and conduct, the attorney general fails to find the truth in history.

'STAMPEDE' STRIKES HARMFUL TO LABOR

Indianapolis. — "Unauthorized or stamped strikes," says the United Mine Workers' Journal, "cast discredit upon the union and prevent its progress. There are men within the ranks of the union who are cunningly contriving to destroy the labor organizations from the inside. These men must be made to conform to the discipline of the trade union movement by carrying out trade agreements. The 'stamped' strike is a basis for providing evidence to legislative committees on which to hang compulsory arbitration law 'can't strike' legislation and other legal methods to enslave labor. The persons usually responsible for the know the purposes for which they are hired, and they are on the job to deliver the goods.

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A BIOGRAPHY OF LABOR

By Andrew Furuseth, President International Seamen's Union

What is this thing called the "Labor Question," what does it mean? In what relation does it stand to social evolution based upon the teachings of Christianity? The status of the laborer in pre-Christian eras was that of a slave. The concept was that of the religion, the origin of human life; and the duties arising herefrom. Substantially there was a Roman period but two kinds of men—the master, the heaven-born, who was sent from the gods to govern, to teach and to pray; and those who were born of the earth—earth-born—and who had no souls to be saved or damned. To the master class—the heaven-born—the worker was about the same as the domestic animals are to us, and so, at about the time of the advent of the Nazarene, there was roughly about 7 per cent. of free men—men sent from the gods—and about 93 per cent. slaves. Rome had conquered all possible enemies. It had made slaves of the conquered people and had used them to destroy the old Roman system of labor, which had made Rome the mistress of the then known world. It had suppressed three serious rebellions. It had the great mass of humanity—as we should say—at its absolute mercy, and mercy there was none.

The labor question, or the labor struggle in the Christian ideal seeking to enter upon the industrial field to transform it into its own image. The Roman society was like hammered steel. It was difficult to bend, more difficult to break; but bent or even broken, it remained steel. It would not accept the new ideal. The new ideal acted upon it like acid upon other steel. It dissolved it. It vanished, and there is said to be more real Romans in Roumania than in the whole of Italy. Rome rejected the message. Rome died. The tree carried no fruit appropriate to its nature. It dried up, was cut down and cast into the flames to give place to others.

If we were to look upon this evolution as a river, having its source in Nazareth, broadening and deepening as it progresses, we will understand the power that the stream may have acquired by now, we shall also be able to understand that it has been fed from other sources, that it has moved through difficult country and has sometimes been swift, at other times sluggish, that it has carried in its bosom much that was living and much that was dead, and that it had absorbed many—other streams in its wanderings.

It has often been said that this period of the Middle Ages, from the fall of Rome to the discovery of America, was the Dark Ages. Nothing could be more untrue. It was a period of intense activity. The landowners, recognized that men must live from the land, sought to appropriate to themselves as much of it as possible. Hence the fighting among themselves. Land was of no use unless there was labor to till it, hence the effort to fasten the tiller to the soil. In the early stages this was done in a perfectly human way through mutual agreement. Protection to the tiller; food to the fighter; the theoretic idea—the clergy—seeking to impose itself upon all in the interest of peace. Between the two main combatants, the guilds went on organizing and developing handicrafts and trade, laying the foundation for modern industrialism.

Wash Day and Backache

WASH day is the least welcome day of the week in most homes, though sweeping day is not much better. Both days are most trying on the back.

The strain of washing, ironing and sweeping frequently deranges the kidneys. The system is poisoned and backaches, rheumatism, pains in the limbs result.

Kidney action must be aroused—the liver awakened to action and the bowels regulated by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The favorite prescription of the well-known Receipt Book author will not fail you in the hour of need.

One pill a dose, 2 or 3 a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills

Lost His Arm—But Still Holds Position!

LIKE others from all walks of life, Mr. J. D. Mahey, of Richmond, Virginia, though minus one of his arms, is back on the payroll and filling his former position with the railroad, thanks to the Carnes Arm.

The Carnes Arm is artificial, made of metal, in appearance it is as nearly human as a limb and the actual appearance of its inventor could devise.

It is a most creditable achievement by Quinn Mary's Conscientious Auxiliary Hospital and at the Panama Exposition.

It is the responsibility and invention of the fact of vital interest for those who have suffered amputation are contained in an illustrated catalogue, which will be sent on request. Write today.

The Carnes Artificial Limb Co.
Kansas City (Dept. P 10) Missouri

them came at times religious teachers and political champions, sometimes as individuals, who had ceased to fear for themselves, and sometimes as warriors, who could sense realities, and who thus obtained the needed following.

A tremendous stimulus was given to the spread of knowledge by the invention of the printing press and to the imagination by finding the sea-way to India and the discovery of the American continent. Wealth undreamed of was to be had for the taking in both these new worlds. The adventurers took it in one way or another. It set new standards, developed new hopes, created new ambitions. The wealth, of course, could not help being distributed, at least to some extent. But the more important fact is that the trade routes were altered as well as the visible wealth increased. Nations in Europe fought over the trade and the routes and especially over the terminals of the routes.

England became the country where the aspirations toward political equality were permitted to grow. The house of commons maintained the power over the purse and had, therefore, the bases upon which to bargain with the king. It, the house of commons, laid down the maxim: "First redress of grievances then furnish supplies." This was opened the way for peaceful political evolution. On the continent the peaceful way had been closed, and there it had come through revolution and bloodshed. Through it all the third estate was rising into power, and it burst through all obstructions in the French Revolution. A new power—the money power—was rising and trying to take charge of the world. A temporary success, then a temporary suppression, then the peace and the Holy Alliance—built to close the way for the new power.

When the spiritual and temporal powers came together and shackled all else, especially the manual workers, the feudal magnates insisted upon having right over life and death of the peasants, who were on their lands. Of course, land was of little use without workers on it, and since the masters had the power, why, indeed, should they not use it to tie the worker to the soil in real fact? It was done to defend the workers, or to show them how they might defend themselves. Their old leaders had for the time being turned against them. Just then there opened at least a slight chance of escape through migration to the new world. Of course they would be serfs there, too. They would be working under a binding contract to labor, but at least there was some hope, some perhaps. At least they might worship God in their own way, and then perhaps they might be able to buy themselves clear in some way at some time. Others went to the new world for other reasons, but mostly they went to find more freedom. The government—the system—however, followed them. But they—the workers—were not the only ones to complain.

The condition became more and more unbearable, and so the settlers came together and issued the Declaration of Independence, that document in which we find all that is really American and also much that is really anti-American—that is things of which they complain and to remove which they entered upon the Revolution, which was to end by the world accepting as American those things or ideas which the Americans in their hour of travail had promised to themselves were to form the foundation of the new nation. And behold, it is the fundamental Christian ideal, that men are born free and equal, that there is no distinction before God, nor ought there to be any in the State, nor properly speaking, ought there to be any in industry.

The policy of America is built upon individual freedom and equality of rights. America has, for economic reasons and probably very wisely, permitted the creation of supermen—corporations—substantially omnipotent, omnipresent and immortal. Through this creation it has been possible for the men controlling them to get possession of the nation's natural resources and such natural forces as the inventive gen-

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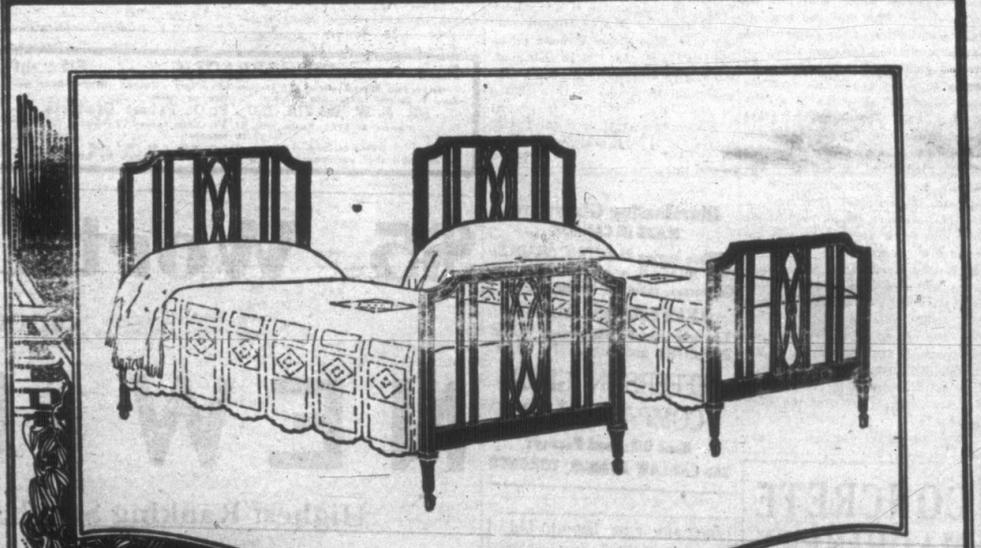
us of man has harnessed far man's use. It has resulted in immense fortunes, in political control and in such absolute industrial control as to destroy American liberty and equality of rights. This power, sometimes called the money power, controls the press through advertising and stock ownership, it controls, alas! too many of the churches through the pew, the legal profession, through fees and legal, the universities, through endowments—and the common school through the school boards. It is rewriting the poets of the past, or suppressing them through the great publishing houses. It is reaching out for the spiritual power through control over public opinion. It seeks to prevent any general organization of labor through the so-called American plan, which is borrowed from the feudal magnates of Europe, invented by them and imposed upon a helpless people some two hundred years before Columbus found the West Indies. This power seeks to segregate labor into groups which can beajoined, chloroformed or bludgeoned into submission pending the imposition of some philosophy, possibly from India that shall take away even the desire for an independent Christian life.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS URGE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
The general level of wages should not be lowered. "It is to be hoped that the right of labor to organize and deal with the employers through chosen representatives will never be called in question by any considerable number of employers." Labor ought gradually to receive greater representation in the industrial part of business management. Such statements as these are brought out prominently in the new Summary of the Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction issued by the Washing-

ton office of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The original document was issued on Lincoln's birthday, 1919, by the Bishops who formed the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council. Since its publication it has been frequently pointed out as one of the most authoritative factory programs of reconstruction written. The Summary gives the Bishops' program in shorter form and in an order more suited to present needs. Other statements are included concerning the right to a decent liv-

ing wage, the legal minimum wage, conciliation and arbitration, women workers, co-operative societies, a federal employment service and housing question. Social insurance is recommended as well as public health clinics and vocational education. A system of land colonization carried on by the United States government and the states is also advocated. The program states that while the approval of the common ownership is improbable and also undesirable, the present system stands in grievous need of considerable modification and improvements. In defects are declared to be: "Enormous inefficiency and waste in the production and distribution of commodities; insufficient income for the great majority of wage earners; the unnecessarily large incomes for a small minority of privileged capitalists."

For each of these defects specific recommendations are advocated, the heart of which are co-operative distributive organizations among consumers and farmers, and industry, a condition in which the majority will be the owners, or at least in part, of the instruments of production.



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In a class election at Harvard, 915 seniors cast 966 ballots. So much for the advantage of a higher education.—Roosevelt Times.

The Royal College of Surgeons is trying to collect material for a book

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT ON CHEAP MONEY EVIL

The effect of the international money market on workers is shown by William P. Clarke, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in a report to his membership on his recent trip abroad. The trade unionist shows that the foreign glass worker is paid a higher wage than here, but the value of the former's wage is practically nil as compared with the dollar. This situation makes it possible for these countries to compete with American glassware. The solution, President Clarke says, is not to meet this competition with lower wages, but to stabilize foreign money. "When I state that last October," he says, "the rate of exchange in

England, Ireland and Scotland was such that we received \$1.37 of English money in exchange for \$1 of our money; in Belgium, \$2.94; in Holland, \$1.24; in Germany, \$1.54; in Czechoslovakia, \$1.53; in Austria, \$1.11; in Hungary, \$2.11; in Serbia, \$5.75; in Italy, \$5.21; and in France, \$2.64; then it can be understood what an inducement there is to use money in the purchase of products abroad and bring such products here at a price that workmen and manufacturers cannot compete with. "It is my judgment that no reduction in wages will enable us to meet this situation so long as the value of foreign money remains so low. The rate of exchange is the real evil."

RAILROAD WORKERS ARE BEATING TIME

Chicago.—Railroad shopmen, belonging to the six federated shop crafts unions have voted to strike against the general railroad reduction of July 1, 1921, but will defer any action until the promulgation of working rules now pending before the United States railroad labor board, when another vote will be taken on acceptance or rejection of the rules. This announcement was officially made by E. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts' organizations at a mass meeting of Chicago shop workers. Belief that a stronger fight could be made if a strike is called, with preservation of the shopmen's working rules, as one of the goals, led to the decision to withhold a strike call for the present, Mr. Jewell said. He and other union speakers counseled the men to wait until the entire wage and rules situation was before them, rather than rush into a strike which Mr. Jewell declared the railroad managements desired.

The strike vote, completed August 1, was announced as showing a constitutional majority against the wage reduction which went into effect July 1. This was the first official confirmation of the result which has been rumored for some time.

Condemnation of the operations of the labor board and of its decisions was voiced by all speakers at the meeting. Mr. Jewell charged that the railroads were attempting to use the board to take an unfair advantage of the industrial situation. The board's method of drafting rules to supplant the national agreement, a war-time measure, under which the employees work at present, was asserted to be impractical.

Cleveland members of six railroad crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at mass meetings here today, pledged themselves to obey the orders of the railroad department of the federation. Machinists, boiler-makers, car repair men, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and electrical workers attended the meeting. They agreed to engage in any

ONTARIO MINIMUM WAGE BOARD ISSUES ORDER

An order governing the wages to be paid female employees in retail stores in Ottawa, Hamilton and London; has been issued by the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario. The lowest wage prescribed, that to be paid inexperienced girls under eighteen years of age is \$8 per week, with an increase of \$1 a week after each six months' period until \$11 is reached. The minimum wage for experienced adults is placed at \$12 a week, and for inexperienced at \$10 for the first six months, and \$11 for the second six months.

It is provided that the number of inexperienced adults or young girls shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the total female working force unless there are fewer than four in such a force. No decision has been established by the board regarding wages in smaller centers, for the reason that practically all the young women employed in stores in towns and villages, live at home and no boarding house rate is discoverable. The board will conduct an inquiry into the cost of living in such centers before determining upon a wage scale.

PLUMBERS WIN LONG STRIKE

Nashville, Tenn.—After being on strike for ten months, the plumbers' and steamfitters' unions of this city have won a complete victory.

RETURNING TO MALE EMPLOYEES

Interviewed at Toronto, the heads of the various banks intimate that they will not engage any more women in their institutions except as stenographers. This policy, it is announced, is not due to any deficiency on the part of women, who the bankers point out made good during the war, but is owing to the

MANITOBA CONFERENCE PRESENT SUGGESTIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Institution of a fund by the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments for launching undertakings to provide employment this winter was suggested at the provincial employment conference which opened at Winnipeg. A report submitted by the sub-committee which has been investigating the unemployment situation for the past six weeks recommended renovating government buildings, construction of a national highway, transportation of fire wood and rock to the city for sale, clearing up arrearage of clerical work in municipal, provincial and federal government departments construction of sewers and opening new streets to provide employment this winter.

The sub-committee's report set out reasons for unemployment as being the influx of rural residents to the cities during times of industrial activity who failed to return to the country when they were unable to obtain industrial employment; seasonal conditions; financial conditions; fluctuation in industry; permitting immigrants to enter the country who are unfitted physically

fact that young men are now available in large numbers. The young women who have rendered satisfactory service, however, will be retained as long as they desire to remain.

Leading Ottawa bankers acknowledged that where overstaffing occurred girls engaged as temporaries during the war, when men were not available, were now being let out. This did not apply to stenographers, it was explained. In one of the city's largest banks the manager stated there was difficulty in making room for the men, and the policy was that girls would be the first to go. During the holiday season there was work for everybody, but now that the entire staff was back some would have to be let out.

TORONTO TRYING TO MINIMIZE UNEMPLOYMENT

Toronto.—At a private session of the Toronto Board of Control, Mayor Church announced that in dealing with the unemployment situation it was decided that there should be no doles handed out to the unemployed this fall and winter, but, rather, that work would be provided by the Governments and the city. To this end it was decided to meet both Governments with a view to having public works started, and it was also suggested, the Mayor stated, that the Governments should assist the municipalities in the building of cheap homes. All the work in connection with the relief of the unemployed, the Mayor said, would be performed by the city public welfare department, in co-operation with the House of Industry. The board decided to provide the money to meet that institution's overdraft of \$81,000. Whether such relief planing with the first suggested may merit favor remains to be seen.

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In 1907 Pearline ceased advertising.
Its owners said that advertising was no longer necessary, that Pearline was a good product and everybody knew it.
In 1914 the Procter & Gamble Company bought Pearline at their own figure to save it from bankruptcy. They renamed the formula and have sold millions of dollars' worth of it since advertising.
In seven years the public forgot Pearline, and it dwindled from millions to nothing.
Pearl Soap one tried the same experiment; noting the alarming slump in sales in six months they resumed their advertising and did not hurt.
If people did not die; if people did not move; if new generations did not grow up; if customs and habits did not change, if competition did not compete, if people were not open to suggestion and receptive to new ideas, there would be no need of advertising, and when a business was once built up it would stay put. But until then advertising is the surest safeguard for the established product, the most certain hope for the new idea.—Aberdeen (S. D.) News.



THIS is the real Green Tea

The rich yet delicate flavour of the perfectly prepared 'green' leaf will always be found in the sealed Salada packet.

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ANTI-RAISING ON IMMIGRANTS

Regulations governing the admission to Canada of immigrants, and published in Canada Gazette, provide that each immigrant over the age of 18 years must have at least \$250 in his possession in addition to a sum sufficient to cover land transportation charges. In the case of immigrants under the age of 18 years, the sum of \$125 is required, while parents must possess \$50 for each child under the age of five years.

These regulations are waived in favor of farm laborers and domestic servants and in favor of persons travelling to join their families.

The entry into Canada is prohibited of persons not in possession of a valid passport by the governments of their respective countries. These passports must be presented within one year of their issue, and if not British passports, must be vided by a British diplomatic or consular officer. This regulation is not intended to apply to British subjects coming to Canada either directly or indirectly from the United Kingdom, the United States or any of the self-governing Dominions or to a citizen of the United States or to persons who have been resident in the United States for at least one year.

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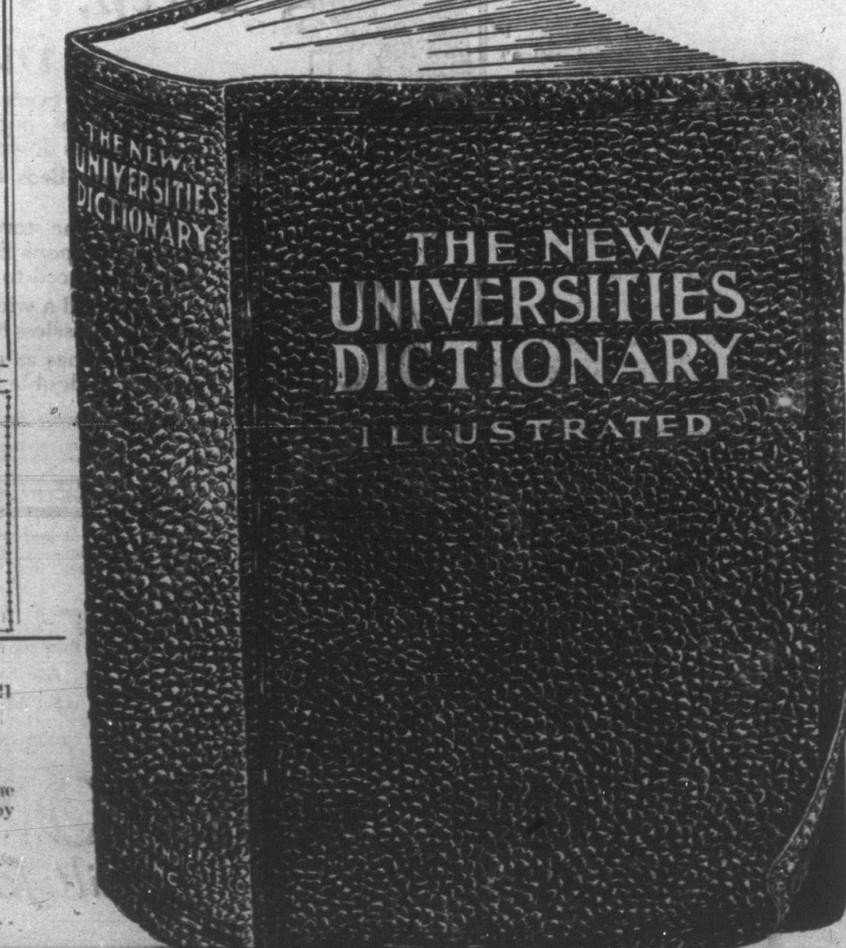
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TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS ATTITUDE ON TARIFF

The following stand was unanimously taken by Organized Labor at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

"During the past year there has been carried on a very active campaign by certain interests for the adoption of a Free Trade policy in Canada. To the numbers of workers engaged by Canadian branches of United States industries, and other industries claiming tariff protection as necessary for their existence, this question is a vital one. Your Executive are of the opinion that tariff decisions should cease to be made a matter of political expediency and the decision for their maintenance, or abolition, should be reached only after exhaustive inquiry and with a view to enabling the worker, in such industries, to be paid proper wage standards, without destroying the industry by unfair competition from sources outside of Canada. We recommend the formation of a Tariff Board on which organized Labor should have proper representation, created with full power to deal with this subject in a similar manner to the powers exercised by the Railway Commission on railroad matters."

SHALL CANADA WEAKEN WHILE OTHER COUNTRIES ARE STRENGTHENING THEIR PROTECTIVE WALLS?

Great Britain, France, Italy, United States, Australia—all are restricting imports to protect home industries and home workers.

"They are determined to protect their industries, to manufacture for themselves what they need, and to provide employment for their own labor."

While they are strengthening, agitators are urging that Canada should lower the bars.

Is Canada going to be the only one to throw down her safeguards?

TAKE NO CHANCES WHEN OTHER COUNTRIES WILL TAKE NONE—

PROTECT YOUR TARIFF THAT PROTECTS YOU.

AMERICAN FIRMS MAY CLOSE UP THEIR CANADIAN FACTORIES

Over 500 American manufacturing firms have been forced to establish branches in Canada—as a result of our protective tariff.

These American branches employ over 80,000 Canadian workmen.

They pay out over \$80,000,000 in wages to Canadian workmen every year.

If Canada lowers her protective tariff, the bulk of these factories will be scrapped, thousands of workmen thrown out of jobs, and millions lost in wages.

PROTECT THE WORKMEN IN CANADIAN BRANCHES OF AMERICAN FIRMS. PROTECT THE TARIFF THAT PROTECTS THEM.

LABOR LEADER SENDS MESSAGE

J. T. Foster, former President of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, told the Tariff Committee:

"Just at the present we are in the usual dilemma of tariff excitement. There is a great contraction in industry. There is a spreading unemployment... We view the Western campaign for indiscriminate tariff reduction and free trade with considerable alarm."

Canadian factories and Canadian workmen will be placed in grave danger of overwhelming competition from foreign factories and foreign workmen, if the agitation for lower tariffs should succeed.

ANY AGITATION TO LOWER THE TARIFF IS ALSO AN AGITATION TO LOWER YOUR WAGES.

DANGEROUS AGITATION AT A CRITICAL TIME

Canadian industries and Canadian workmen are passing through one of the most critical periods in their history.

Tight money, overproduction, and a big slackening of buying by the public has forced many industries to reduce their staffs and wages.

The storm will only be weathered by whole-souled co-operation—a strong, hard pull together.

How dangerous then is the agitation to lower Canada's protective tariff and lower the bars to a flood of foreign goods.

Canada's industrial stability rests on the permanence of a protective tariff.

NO WORSE TIME COULD BE CHOSEN TO TALK ABOUT LOWERING THE TARIFF.

CANADIAN FACTORIES AND WORKMEN THREATENED

As a result of the tremendous demands of the war, United States factories were geared up to the greatest production in their history.

Production to capacity was maintained up to a few months ago—and then came overproduction.

These huge factories must be kept running close to capacity or the overhead expense wipes out all profits.

With overproduction at home they are searching the world for a market for their goods.

When we should be agitating for anti-dumping laws, is it not foolhardy to talk about lowering our protection tariff wall?

**CANADIAN FACTORIES FIRST
CANADIAN WORKMEN FIRST.
PROTECT YOUR TARIFF.**

LOTS OF WORK IF AGITATORS WOULD QUIT

Do you know that a large number of United States manufacturing concerns are planning to open branches in Canada?

Do you know that the coming of these firms to Canada would mean the spending of millions of dollars among Canadian workmen?

Do you know that it is our protective tariff that makes it necessary for these firms to establish branches here, if they are going to sell goods here?

Do you know that these firms are marking time now—that they feel they may escape building branches in Canada—as a result of the agitation to lower Canada's protective tariff?

PROTECT THE TARIFF AND FORCE THE BUILDING OF NEW FACTORIES IN CANADA.

UNEMPLOYMENT MAY GET WORSE

Do you realize that if the protective tariff is lowered, Canadian factories will be subjected to such overwhelming competition that many will be forced out of business?

Are you prepared to see additional factories close and thus throw thousands more of our workmen out of work?

**AGITATORS FOR A LOWER TARIFF
ARE STRIKING AT YOUR JOB.**

AGITATORS WOULD SCRAP CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Canada is the world's greatest railroad owner.

In the Canadian National, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, Canada has invested hundreds of millions of dollars.

If that investment is to pay traffic must go on East and West.

If Canada's protective tariff is reduced, traffic will flow North and South instead of East and West.

And then Canada's magnificent railway system might just as well be scrapped.

**TAXES FROM CANADA'S CITIZENS
PAID FOR CANADA'S RAILWAYS.**

PROTECT YOUR RAILWAYS BY PROTECTING YOUR TARIFF.

COAL MAY GO STILL HIGHER

Most of the hard coal used in Canada is brought here from the United States.

To the high price American householders must pay is added the exchange on Canadian money when you buy your coal.

At the present time this means an increase in your coal bill of from fifteen to eighteen per cent.

And this depreciation in the value of Canadian money is due to Canadians buying far more goods from the United States than Americans are buying from us.

Any lowering of Canada's protective tariff would make this situation worse, lower still further the value of Canadian money and increase the price of coal that you must buy.

LOWER THE TARIFF AND YOU RAISE THE PRICE OF YOUR FUEL.

HOW CANADIAN WORKMEN ARE LOSING MONEY

Canadians are sending hundreds of millions of dollars out of the country annually to import goods manufactured in other countries.

Those hundreds of millions of dollars go to the upkeep and extension of foreign factories and into wages for foreign workmen.

Every dollar spent by Canadians in buying goods made in other countries means a dollar less spent with Canadian workmen.

It is to the interest of every Canadian workman to support any measure that will keep Canadian money for Canadians wages.

Rally to the support of Canada's protective tariff.

AGITATORS WHO WOULD LOWER THE TARIFF WOULD LOWER YOUR WAGES.

AN UNEQUAL SITUATION

For the year ending March 31, 1918, Canadians bought from the United States goods valued at \$791,906,125; during the same period, citizens of that country bought from Canada only \$411,390,920 worth of goods.

Thus 7,500,000 Canadians bought nearly twice as much from the United States as 97,000,000 Americans bought from us.

Isn't it about time that we in Canada woke up?

How foolhardy talk is then about a reduction in our protective tariff!

TOO LARGE A PROPORTION OF OUR PURCHASES ARE MADE ABROAD NOW. PROTECT THE TARIFF OR IT WILL BE WORSE.



Industrial Review From Many Sources



Going and Growing



Nothing goes like money when it goes. Nothing grows like money when it grows. Perhaps you have tried letting it go. Why not try letting it grow? You can start a Savings Account with as little as \$1 and add to it weekly or monthly in sums of \$1 and upwards.

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WHO NAMED THIS PLAN "AMERICAN"

Certain employers are pushing campaigns to forbid workers having a voice in fixing the conditions under which they shall work. These employers assert that they alone have the right of naming the terms of work, the wages and the hours of labor of the persons whom they employ. Thus the workers, through the economic power of these employers, are forbidden from making use of the natural, the human right of free association with other workers for mutual, economic and social benefit. These employers seek to hide their real design to break down American standards of living by naming their scheme to do it "the American plan."

ONE MAN CAR; 14 HURT

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—A trolley motored and conducted by a single human got wild on a slight grade and crashed into a regular car. Result, 14 persons severely injured. Women bore the brunt of the bruisage. This type of car is called "the safety car," so named probably because it kept down the overhead of the company in economy of operation. It really doesn't matter much if life is endangered by the use of these cars so long as the company is enabled to save money by doing away with "useless" workers.

THE RAT.

A rat he was, A rat he'll be Till the end of Time—Till Eternity. "The strike is on," said the leader grave; The rat shouted the loudest—he the banners waved; He would stand by the Union, staunch and true. He spouted poetry, he gave a song; But the time seemed long, the benefits few. You see, a rat he was, A rat he'll be Till the end of Time—Till Eternity. So his rat heart thought, "What a fool am I! I'll rat it!—no assessments to pay; My 'old Boss' will give me extra, I'll say, For I will promise with him to stay." "But when the strike is o'er and '44' won, I'll somehow get back in the Union again, For I want the pension—I'm growing old; The insurance, too, I want to hold. They will fine me a hundred or two, I'll say, But what is that, with my extra pay?"

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KANSAS BANS LABOR FILM

Kansas City, Kan.—The state board of censors for moving pictures has refused permission to exhibit in Kansas a film production in which union coal miners are represented as having won a strike. The permit was not issued because the board felt that the exhibition would inspire class antagonism that would be "damaging to the public interest."

FOUR-MONTH STRIKE WON

Racine.—The United Garment Workers of America have scored a victory in the settlement of the strike at the Alschuler Manufacturing company's plant in this city. The management four months ago declared its intention to run a non-union shop. Four months of that sort of labor seems to have been more than sufficient to convince the management of the fallacy of the "hire call" of the union busters and their press agents.

COOPER'S GET MORE WAGES

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 14.—Coopers employed in the breweries of this city have received an increase in wages in the new agreement signed by the brewery owners and the representative of the Cooper's union.

LABOR HALL FOR ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn.—The trades assembly of this city has purchased a site for \$40,000 on which a labor temple to cost \$100,000 will be built. All of the stock in the proposed structure will be held by bona fide labor organizations and none will be sold to individuals. The active building operations will be carried on by the Labor Temple Association and an incorporated body controlled by the trades assembly.

LABOR LEADERS MAY RETIRE

London.—Reuter's Melbourne correspondent cables that owing to continued illness, Hon. Frank Gwynne Tudor, M.P., has offered to resign the leadership of the Federal Labor party, but representations are being made urging him to reconsider the matter. Mr. Tudor was minister of trade and commerce for Australia in 1908-13 and 1914-16. He was born in 1866, and attended school in the state of Victoria. Later he worked in the felt hat trade both in England and the United States. He introduced the trade union label into England. He returned to Australia in 1894, and was elected a member of the first commonwealth parliament in 1900.

LANDIS GRANT REHEARING

Chicago.—Judge Landis has granted a rehearing of the arbitration proceedings in which he served as arbitrator and cut the wages of workers in the building trades of this city about 12 1/2 per cent and changed their working conditions. Both the Building Construction Employers' association and the Associated Builders have protested against his decision to rehear the question.

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