

ROBSON REPORT SAYS MAJORITY WORKERS ROYAL

Motive of Western Radicals Was to Elevate Labor Into State of Dictatorship.

The Commissioner finds that the great mass of the workers, intelligent and loyal to British institutions, do not believe in all that was said and done and that it was not clear to the latter that the motive of obtaining the right to a mode of collective bargaining for a group of workers, but that their purpose was to elevate labor into a state of dictatorship.

The report also states that the Commissioner finds that the character of the strike in operation from its inception in August, 1918, was toward radical socialism, rather than craft unionism, and that the circulation of the Communist Manifesto was a large part in stirring up discontent and bringing it to a head.

Touching on the general loss to the community, the Commissioner finds that this was practically universal. Building operations were retarded or abandoned, and clear evidence was obtained that the building of at least 150 dwelling houses which had been available for construction this winter, was abandoned for the year.

The Commissioner deals with the question of class distinction and proportion of reward, and finds that in view of the progress made by the British labor party, will find itself greatly mistaken.

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS' NEGOTIATIONS STILL ON

Suspension of work in the anthracite coal fields April 1, when the present wage agreement between operators and workers expired, was averted last week, when owners notified the hard coal diggers that they would agree to make any wage increase decided upon, the agreement being drawn up retroactive to that date.

Indications are that the sub-committee of miners and operators appointed to negotiate the new agreement will not complete their work before the middle of next month, and the men threaten to suspend work until the matter was settled, unless the owners would make the award retroactive. The report of the sub-committee, at a meeting of the sub-committee.

Quebec Int. Labor Solid For Eight Hour Workday

Last week the Canadian Labor Press made mention of the fact that the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America had a national eight-hour workday resolution adopted by its representatives of 500 delegates at a convention called on the 10th and 11th inst. and Provincial Government carry out the provisions of the Peace Treaty of 1918, which would check the Hull Trades and Labor Council took similar action.

Organized Labor in all parts of Canada is solid for a national eight-hour workday and all agreements to the contrary are erroneous.

THEATRICAL WORKERS WANT COMPENSATION

Gov't Orders Closing Houses Cause Loss to Workers.

Asking for legislation which will ensure at least partial wages to theatrical employees when theatres are closed down by public order on account of epidemic diseases, a deputation of moving picture film operators from Regina and Saskatoon waited on Premier Martin last week.

The proposal of the deputation is that legislation be enacted at the next session of the assembly under which the Government will refund to theatres at least a portion of the year's license fee on occasions when they are compelled to close down by orders of health boards, such legislation to include provision for payment of a portion of such refunds to employees of the theatres and moving picture shows.

It is stated that the theatrical employees also intend to take up the question of securing a rebate of municipal licenses in the same manner and for the same purpose.

The deputation urged the plea that the salaries of teachers and preachers continue when the schools and churches are closed down for an epidemic and the wages and salaries of employees of places of amusement continue. It is the opinion that their means of livelihood should be protected when, for the benefit of the community at large, they are obliged to relinquish work temporarily through no fault of their own.

POSTAL CLERKS VOTE LABOR AFFILIATION

Important Resolution Adopted at Ottawa Convention.

Following considerable discussion, the Dominion Postal Clerks in annual convention assembled at Ottawa, last week, decided to affiliate with a labor body in order that proper progress might be made in the future.

This action has been seriously considered by the delegates representing the Postal Clerks for the past 15 months, and the decision to affiliate with labor was practically unanimously carried on the first ballot.

The resolution adopted is as follows: "Inasmuch as this association has consistently supported the application of the principle of Whitney Council in the operation of the Civil Service of Canada and inasmuch as we have been aggrieved for a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to deal with Civil Service grievances, which has not yet been conceded and inasmuch as we believe that we believe enactment of legislation along these lines is in the best interests of the operation of public utility involved, and in further view of the fact that Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has consistently supported these reforms be it therefore resolved that the association do promulgate and put into effect the expressed wish of the members of this association by affiliating with the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

The resolution was carried by a vote of 13 to 13, and on a second vote it was carried unanimously.

CONGRESS CHIEF NOT ANXIOUS TO PAINT COUNTRY RED.

(Hamilton Herald.) In the opinion of J. C. Watters, the last meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress held in Hamilton some months ago, did not represent Canadian labor because it was not radical enough. But it is a mighty good thing for Canadian labor that Mr. Watters was elected president of the congress in favor of a man who is not so ambitious to paint this country red.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS WON'T SOLVE PROBLEM.

The British Government's plan to pay out-of-work benefits was ridiculed in the British House of Commons by J. R. Clynes, British food controller during the war.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' INTERESTS ARE SIMILAR



Samuel Gompers Asserts That Farmers and Workingmen Must Guard Against 'Gamblers, Exploiters and Profiteers,' Who Are Trying to Drive Them Apart.

Labor is being attacked and misrepresented in such a way as would be adopted if reactionaries and exploiting interests were undertaking a campaign against it, according to an editorial on "Real Farmers vs. Professional Farmers," by Samuel Gompers, in the current number of the American Federationist, in which he endeavors to show that the interests of farmers and workingmen are similar and that both must guard against "gamblers, exploiters, and profiteers," who are trying to drive them apart. Mr. Gompers says:

"It is but natural that at a time when so many issues vital to public welfare are to be fought, those who are interested in providing bulwarks of protection for greed and for industrial autocracy should seek to unite their forces. Labor is engaged in a great effort to protect the processes of democracy—to make the principles and facts of our every-day conduct. It is engaged in a battle to enlarge the human horizon, and to eliminate from the world the evils which are a scourge to the great masses of our people."

"It is to be expected that those who are interested in perpetuating the evils against which labor contends will seek to create a feeling of distrust of labor and to misrepresent labor wherever the opportunity offers. Whether such a campaign has been begun under the aegis of reactionaries and exploiting elements, or whether it is being carried on by those who are themselves largely through exploitation of either the farmers or the workers or both, for reasons that are partly historical and partly mythical there has been more or less of distrust between the two groups. It is the duty of labor to remove the distrust between the two groups. It is the duty of labor to remove the distrust between the two groups. It is the duty of labor to remove the distrust between the two groups."

LESS WAGES ARE PAID.

A report by the United States bureau of labor statistics does not support the claim that high wages are responsible for increased living costs.

REJECT 'FODDER' BASIS.

HALLCROW'S PLEA FOR LIGHT BEER

Think Civilian's Child Needs Help as Well as Soldier's Widow.

"The program for this session is not all that we Labor men would desire, but there are four years ahead of us," said G. H. Hallcrow, Hamilton East, in continuing the debate on the speech from the throne in the Ontario Legislature last week.

"I cannot see why pensions should be provided for soldiers' widows, and no provision made for the civilian's widow," said G. H. Hallcrow, Hamilton East, in continuing the debate on the speech from the throne in the Ontario Legislature last week.

"We Labor men do not believe in the conscription of flesh and blood, and allowing everything else to go free. We do not believe in the conscription of flesh and blood, and allowing everything else to go free. We do not believe in the conscription of flesh and blood, and allowing everything else to go free."

BANK CLERKS DECLARE REPORTS OF ROSS SALARIES EXAGGERATED.

Ten bank clerks, forming a deputation, visited the Star protesting against a statement contained in a recent issue of the Star to the effect that a junior clerk of good ability can reach a salary of \$2,000 or more within five years of being appointed to manage a branch.

VENEREAL DISEASE SAPPING OUT OUR VERY LIFE.

"There are diseases which are eating the heart out of our people, which are sapping out our very life," said Mr. Justice Biddell in addressing the organization meeting of the Toronto Committee of the Canadian National Council for Combating Venereal Disease, in the City Hall.

MORE U. S. TEACHERS VOTE TO ENTER LABOR UNIONS.

Public Ownership in Glasgow A Success

Thomas A. Irwin, a member of the Glasgow City Council, Scotland, while addressing an Edinburgh audience recently reviewed the operation of the Glasgow tramways, one of the big publicly-owned utilities. The city took over the tramways from a private company in 1914. Immediately the business done increased by 33 per cent.

"In my view, a utility which is a necessity for the whole community should never be in private hands," declared Mr. Irwin. "It should be operated for the public convenience, for if in private hands it will be run for profits only."

During the whole war, said Mr. Irwin, there was never a 60-second cessation of work over labor disputes among the 20,000 civic employees in Glasgow.

BAKERS AND WORKERS SHOULD GET TOGETHER

Master Bakers Protest Against Abolition of Night Work.

When the question of abolition of night work in bake shops was brought to the attention of Hon. Walter Rollo, Ontario's Minister of Labor, he attempted to get both the employers and workers together in a joint conference.

COMPLETES FORMATION OF JOINT WAGE BOARD.

Formation of the joint railroad wage board was completed last week by the conference committee, which represents the railroad corporations and the sixteen railroad unions, which elected E. P. Whittier, of the Pennsylvania railroad, as its president.

BIG ORGANIZING PROJECT.

N.S. MINERS TO DEMAND 25 P.C. INCREASES

District 26, U. M. W. of A., Will Hold Convention at Truro, April 5.

The rumor that wage increases of at least 25 per cent. will be sought by the miners of Nova Scotia, following the forthcoming U. M. W. convention at Truro, was confirmed by Silby Barrett, International Board member, upon his arrival at Sydney Mines last Saturday.

The 25 per cent. increase recently awarded the American miners will be raised by increasing the price, and such action will put our Canadian operators in a position to pay better wages to our men," he said.

Mr. Barrett returned only a week ago from New York where he was in consultation with John Lewis and John P. White and other leaders as to the 25 per cent. award of miners, and he is of the opinion that it will not be adopted without a fight on the part of the men. He says that the U. M. W. is only agreed to accept the unanimous report of the commission and it is only majority and minority reports which have been submitted. The men will endeavor to secure the 25 per cent. award for the men and the seven-hour day embodied in the minority report. They are confident that President Wilson will order modification in the finding before placing it finally before the men.

That the Inverness miners will soon receive the same scale of wages granted the Dominion Company's employees at the time of the MacKinnon award, was announced by Robert Baxter, district president of the United Mine Workers, last week.

The Inverness Conciliation Board, which concluded its sessions several days ago, concluded with apparent satisfaction and despatch the business of adjusting the wage disputes of the company and its miners. The board was followed by representatives of men and officials held private sessions, arrived at an agreement, and it ratified by the board and forwarded as a joint report to Ottawa.

The agreement provides for the payment of the same rates as proposed by the Inverness Conciliation Board, which was collected at Glace Bay and Springhill. Mr. Baxter says the increase percentage is not large, but the levelling up of rates is very satisfactory. The new schedule will affect about six hundred men.

Judge Patterson, for Government, Dr. Howard Murray, for the union, and J. H. Murray, for the men constituted the board.

JOINT COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY FOR MANITOBA.

Amendments to the Manitoba Industrial Disputes Act setting up a Council of Industry, were approved practically unanimously at the session of the law amendments committee of the Manitoba Legislature. The amendments were proposed by J. Murray, who declared that labor people were confidently looking for an era of industrial peace.

Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. Points Out Danger of Labor Party in U. S. A.

"Conditions in the United States are so different from those in England that a Labor Party which expects to succeed in America, in view of the progress made by the British labor party, will find itself greatly mistaken," said Matthew Woll, president of the Photo-Engravers' International Union and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in reviewing the Labor Party movement in the United States.

"Great Britain is mostly industrial; the majority of the workers in the United States are agricultural," said Mr. Woll, in explanation of his inclusion of agriculture as the basis of a broad national experience. "The people of Great Britain are practically one people; here in the United States we are many peoples; a little world."

"England has not the racial situation to contend with which exists in the United States. The population is English; it speaks one language; it has one way of thinking; our population comes from every section of the world, bringing with it all of the national characteristics of the various home lands. It needs no detailed analysis to show that this creates a situation quite different politically from the situation in England.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

FLYING FALSE COLORS

ONE of the many fallacies in absolute possession of the Rip Van Winkle reactionary forces, is the idea that it is first necessary to destroy successful organization, before their aims can be accomplished...

If organization was the keystone of ambition to those who oppose the legitimate movement, their energies would be directed in the channels where the industrial employe has not yet seen the necessity of joining with his fellows for the general advancement of all.

It is not from any supposition that the national trade unionist has since come to know that those who are loudest in the decrying of the genuine movement, have sinister motives.

In the attempts to gain control of Congress, no other idea could be prevalent than the ultimate destruction of the International Trade Unions, for which movement the Legislative Congress of Canada stands as the legislative voice.

It is fair as well as truthful to state that the ulterior or reactionary doctrine or ultimate aim is entirely contrary to trade unionism, but in the hands of adepts at subtle methods the massed revolutionary action to come is hidden in apparent legitimate action.

Destroying movements whilst at all times regrettable have been of the bubble variety, both from their grandeur of color effect and their hasty disappearance. History will again repeat itself with the enemies of the International Trade Union Movement as the foundation of the genuine organization of the workers of this continent is constitutional, carrying with it principle, the firm ally of progress.

SOUR GRAPES.

A FORMER president of the Trades and Labor Congress is credited in the press with decrying the present incumbent of office, going so far as to say that President Moore would not conduct proceedings of convention fairly.

Wages and the Cost of Living

By John M. Oskison. I quote a letter, written to me recently by a woman living in one of our cities...

miners' income by what specially selected men can make in one day or a week. He said the only equitable method for ascertaining the earnings of the miners...

In the March 17 number of "The Golden Age" an interesting article under the heading of "Cost of Living" in 1919 shows that the purchasing power of the dollar has been gradually shrinking until in the month of December, 1919, it had been reduced to 29 cents.

These figures are based upon a universally recognized monthly price index instead of the average buying power of the 12 months of 1919, the month of December, 1919, is compared with 1914, the buying power is 29 cents.

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And It Used to Fit So Well.



The new rates of pay are: Learners entering the trade between the age of 14 and 15 years commence at \$4 a week, with a six-monthly rise for four years, when they will receive 31s a week.

Miss Jessie Stephen, of the National Federation of Women Workers, declared that what was wrong with domestic service today was that it lacked organization and co-operation.

"Humanity has a very mixed outfit, and most of us are capable of being idiots at times."—The late Sir H. Parry.

"If you would be accounted great by your contemporaries, be not too much greater than they."—Bierce.

"Public distrust of news is the most notable feature in journalism of recent years."—Kennedy Jones.

We give the name of destiny to all that limits us.

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest to Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

"SAMMIES" BROUGHT HOME BRIDES OF 17 NATIONALITIES. Seventeen nationalities were represented by the brides brought to the United States by members of the American expeditionary forces.

THOUGHTS OF AN AVERAGE MAN.

(On reading that two French doctors have just perfected an apparatus which can "film" the heart-beats of animals.)

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

MARRIED WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The forewoman has come to stay," says Mrs. Anna Lalor Burdick, special agent for trade and industrial education for girls and women, United States federal board for vocational education.

In the course of her work Mrs. Burdick has seen many women who are especially adapted to the work of certain industries. Women are needed in garment and hat work, the hosiery industry and soap making.

"Women make and assemble the delicate parts of adding machines, office appliances, Mazda lamps, electric light equipment and appliances.

"Before the war there was only the foreman in all industries where women were employed. Since the war there are both the instructional forewoman and the production forewoman in all women employing industries.

"In the future many women also do the set-up work. Certain machines have to be set up to run a job lot through. Formerly a set-up man set up the machine and a woman operated it.

"In Milwaukee, Wis., a street car advertisement from some factory which needed women workers exhibited a picture of a beautiful girl and preacher. Underneath were the words: 'Many marriages are made in our plant. Come down and pick out yours.'

"Married women in industry have increased 100 per cent. since the year 1914.

LONDON DRESSMAKERS' NEW AGREEMENT.

About 2,000 girls employed at West End dressmaking and millinery establishments of London, England, met at the Queen's Hall recently to consider the result of the negotiations for increased wages and better working conditions which have been in progress with the Employers' Association for some time and which concluded a short time since.

Miss J. T. Smith, president of the Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, presided. She said that as a result of the negotiations all employees in the needle trade would receive an increase of 5s a week and all assistants 2s a week.

It was stated by the chairman that over 30,000 girls would be affected by the new rates, which took effect as from February 1st.

Two Missions to Visit Russia

At the sessions of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, which met in London last week, one of the most important questions discussed was the Bolshevik inquiry. The Governing Body decided to send a mission of its own to Russia to investigate conditions there, and also to appoint two members to the mission the League of Nations is sending to Russia for the same purpose.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, 1920.

- April 12—Cigarmakers' International Union. April 30, New York City, National Print Workers' Association. May 10, Pittsburgh, Pa., American Federation of Musicians. May 17, Saratoga, Pa., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. May 20, Fort Worth, Texas, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America. June 6, Boston, Mass., International Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Union of Canada. July 4, Philadelphia, Pa., International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League. July 5, Atlantic City, N.J., American Flint Glass Workers' Union. July 5, Chattanooga, Tenn., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. July 12, Providence, R.I., International Union of Pavers, Hammermen, Flag-Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers. July 17, New York City, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association. July 19, Chicago, Ill., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America. July 20, St. Louis, Mo., Stove Molders' International Union. July 27, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union. July 28, —, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. July 28, —, United Brotherhood Workers' International Union. August 2, Denver, Colo., International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. August 3, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America. August 9, Albany, N.Y., International Typographical Union. August 16, Pittsburgh, Pa., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America. September 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. September 13, Toledo, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. September 13, Manchester, N.H., United Textile Workers of America. September 13, Milwaukee, Wis., International Union of United Brick Workers of America. September 13, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Fire Fighters. September 13, St. Louis, Mo., National Federation of Federal Employees. September 20, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. September 21, Cleveland, Ohio, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers. October 4, Cleveland, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. October 5, —, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. October 11, Akron, Ohio, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America. October 11, Kansas City, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. October —, St. Joseph, Mo., United Garment Workers of America.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

BRITISH LABOR AND LIQUOR.

At a Labor conference at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, recently, called to discuss the public ownership of the liquor trade, a resolution was carried in support of the principle of State control.

C. T. Cramp, who presided, said that he did not think total prohibition was desirable, or that an attempt to introduce legislation to that end would have much chance of success.

Duncan Carmichael, moving the resolution, referred to the American prohibition law, and said that the American trade unions were determined to alter that law at the next election.

If, as Labor men, they persisted in associating themselves with the prohibition movement, the effect would be to weaken their movement and cause internal divisions and wrangles in the political contests of this country for many years.

LABOR CONTESTING ALL BY-ELECTIONS.

Lloyd-George and other members of the British Government have thrown out the challenge to Labor in Great Britain. The British Premier says Labor is shouting class war while Mr. Churchill says Labor is not fit to govern.

One of England's brightest working women, Miss Margaret Mondell, has been placed in the field in Northampton and she is contesting the seat against the new food controller, Charles McCurdy.

The governing body of the International Labor Office which met at London last week decided that the next session of the International Labor Conference will be held in Geneva early next year.

SILVER

Over 30,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal.

Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.55 with premium. You can make no mistake.

Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in prices is announced.

Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed.

Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted check to the—

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Application form for Quebec Mining Corporation stock, including fields for name, address, occupation, and payment details.

Proportional Representation for Britain

Lord Hugh Cecil contributes an important plea for proportional representation to the Contemporary Review. His argument is, briefly, that the House of Commons is losing its authority and prestige in the eyes of the electorate, mainly because that electorate does not feel that it really represents them; that the "normal and ordinary machinery of representative government" is there by a threat of political strikes or of revolutionary action; and that the House more truly represents the people which means more independent of the party machinery that has engulfed and crushed its vitality. Proportional representation, in so far as it would, in virtue of its transferable vote, confer with individual preference, ensure the better representation of the various sections of opinion now not represented, and offers a solution which, in Lord Hugh Cecil's opinion, is well worth trying.

R. R. WOULD OBLIVATE THE IRISH TROUBLE.

Had proportional representation existed in England in 1886, the present state of unrest in Ireland would not exist," said Mr. Ronald Hooper, in his address to the Home Economics Society at the Carnegie Library this week. Mr. Hooper, in his address, said that the late Mr. Gladstone in 1886 would have carried England if proportional representation had existed. And in that case Ireland would have had Home Rule and the present state of affairs would have been eliminated. He mentioned the bitter feeling between the extreme Unionists in Ulster, and the Nationalists in the South. In drawing a comparison, he compared Quebec and Ontario. "Take Ontario Champagne," he said. "Only 30 per cent. of Ontarians are French-Canadians and Roman Catholics, and it's the English-speaking vote that elects him." He incidentally mentioned that Quebec had too many representatives on a population basis. Mr. Hooper's address was much appreciated, and he made out a very strong case for proportional representation.

M. P. OPENS CLOTHING STORE



Photo shows the crowd waiting outside the clothing store opened in London by Mr. Mallaby Deely, M.P. in order to combat the profiteering in clothes.

"This on," the voice said. "It is a wretched petticoat. It will keep you warm. I have another for myself." The kind voice obliged me to accept the offer, and I put the garment on. Soon afterwards another warm garment came to me from out the darkness, and a gruff, pleasant voice begged me to accept it as a protection against the damp and cold. I asked who my kind, and invisible benefactor was, and the same gruff but pleasant voice told me that he was a working man, who with thirty others had been arrested for going on strike. From time to time the door of the dungeon was opened and new prisoners were brought in. One was a working woman, who cried out in a hysterical voice that the Bolsheviks had obliged her to leave her sucking baby at home. She was almost driven out of her mind by prisoners in a heartrending manner. The fear lest her baby should die after the bolts had been shot in the door behind them an awful silence came over us. A few minutes passed, and we heard the sound of firing in the back yard. Sometimes we would wait in vain for the prisoners had been set free.—Gerard Shelley, in London Times.

Hurrah for the 13-hour day—in Russia.—Justice. Major Schroeder, who fell five miles in an airplane, claims the record for the fall of man. But we must not forget Adam. Trades unionism is the only means by which the workers' aims are given expression. The unorganized are inarticulate.—The Trades Union News.

Co-Operative Movements' Marvellous Growth

That co-operation is steadily becoming the greatest and most powerful influence in the social and economic life of all the peoples of the world is evidenced by the reports which continue to find their way to headquarters of the British co-operative movement. The Italian co-operative movement which before the war numbered 7,000 societies, now numbers some 10,000, while the turnover of the Italian Co-operative Wholesale Society has increased from £1,100,000 in 1914 to 3,900,000 in 1919. Switzerland had in 1914 298 co-operative societies with a collective membership of 276,000, which by the end of 1918 had increased to 451 societies with a total membership of 841,828. The collective turnover of these societies during 1918 was 257,857,774 francs, and the wholesale trade operations of the union increased from 45,717,078 francs in 1914 to 129,718,746 francs in 1918. At the end of 1918 the affiliated membership of the Swedish Co-operative Union was 849 societies, four of which were insurance societies, and the remainder distributive societies. The collective membership of these latter societies amounted to 228,898. These figures show an increase since 1914 to 268 societies and 92,307 members, the societies then numbering 283, with a total membership of 115,392. The total turnover of the union was 39,466,473 kroner in 1914, making an increase of 104,494,577 kroner. The union also conducts wholesale sale operations, which from their commencement have, with one exception, the year 1917, shown a yearly increase. In 1914 the turnover of the wholesale department was 3,889,252 kroner, which by 1918 had increased to 27,980,738 kroner. The membership of the Norwegian co-operative movement has more than doubled during the war. In 1914 the members enrolled on the books of the 149 Norwegian societies numbered 31,000. In 1918, 67,510 members were on the rolls, the societies having increased to 235. The total trade of these societies in 1914 was 10,915,600 kroner, which in 1918 had increased to 48,139,900 kroner. Co-operation has grown rapidly in Czechoslovakia during the war as the following figures attest. At the end of 1918 there were 292 societies affiliated to the Czechoslovak Central Union of Distributive, Productive, and Economic Co-operative Societies, the total membership being 14,267. The close of 1918 saw 450 societies in existence, which were supplying the wants of 151,000 members and their families. From 23,742,047 kroner in 1913 to total trade of the union increased to 90,880,000 kroner in 1918. The Co-operative Wholesale Society, with its headquarters at Prague, was doing a trade of 3,228,427 kroner in 1914 and 28,222,525 kroner in 1918. India, too, has its record of co-operative growth to show, for during the year 1917-18 the number of societies in the Bombay Presidency grew from 1281 to 1615, the membership increasing from 221,000 to 264,000, and the working capital from 132.2 lakhs to 162.5 lakhs. The majority of the above societies are agricultural, and they increased a number from 1911 to 1918 to 118 in 1918, while their capital expanded from 53 to 72 lakhs. The remainder of the societies are principally people's banks, and societies formed by railway employees, government servants and mill hand Housing societies are also established in Bombay which have done good work, and a useful future is predicted for them. Germany had at the end of 1918 12,198 distributive co-operative societies with a total membership of 2,231,917, and a turnover of 479,759,193 marks as against 1109 societies, 1,717,519 members, and turnover of 492,989,519 marks in 1914. It will be seen that while the number of societies has decreased the membership and turnover have increased. The figures of the German Wholesale Society record rapid fall in turnover during 1917, for in 1914 the total trade was 157,524,040 marks, and in 1918 was reduced to 104,809,973 marks.

REACTIONARY ELEMENT DISSOLVE B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(By A. Farnham.) Ten years ago, the British Columbia wage strikers brought into being a federation of the various units of the Trade Union movement in that province, for the purpose stated as follows in the preamble of the constitution of that body: "The British Columbia Federation of Labor is organized for the purpose of voicing the needs and aspirations of Labor legislatively and otherwise, and to provide a place for worthy members of its affiliated unions to participate in the discussion of those practical problems, upon the solution of which depends their welfare as workers, individually and collectively. "With the introduction of modern machinery of production and the increasing of the forces of nature it is only fitting that the wealth producers should participate in the benefits derived. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to unselfishly demand a universal work-day of eight hours or less; so long as labor power is sold as a commodity. "We believe there is more efficacy in electing working class representatives to write the law than by supplementary methods, and our efforts will be more in that direction in the future. We are firmly convinced that the future belongs to the only useful people in human society—the working class."

Why? The facts are these: The Longshoremen's organization of Vancouver reversed its stand on the O.B.U. question as have most of the unions in British Columbia, and the only thing for those to do who had hidden the knife to death was to bury it by the wayside, ably assisted by a few of their friends from the O.B.U. unit. And true to form they went on. The office equipment is to be sold and all available cash after bills have been paid will be returned pro rata to the organizations that have paid per capita tax for the first half year. It was said convention. The enthusiasm of a year ago was not there. They were like the expression of the young man who had endeavored to take a short cut to emancipation and were in trouble, and unlike their actions of a year previous, they had no desire to re-construct the Federation. They wanted to get rid of it, so they recommended dissolution. And so workers must learn our lessons after years of time and service, as well as money, has been paid in bringing into being an organization to assist ourselves. Several get together and scheme to dissolve it. Why?—Edmonton Free Press.

A BOLSHIEV DUNGEON.

The Awful Experience of an English Red Cross Worker in Soviet Russia.

(The author of the following experiences is an Englishman who worked for several years in the Russian Red Cross and was detained as a hostage by the Bolsheviks till he succeeded in escaping from Russia a few months ago.) Before my arrest, I dragged out a miserable existence as a British hostage. I was allowed to remain at liberty within the district of Moscow, where I wasted my strength by begging the kind peasants to give me potatoes and black bread. When I awoke in Moscow I began to feel very ill. I had caught Spanish influenza. That night as I lay in bed in a high fever, a party of about ten Red Guards, headed by a Jewish commissary, burst into the room. They marched into my room, and in spite of my illness they dragged me from the bed and cut the mattresses with swords in the vain hope of finding food, money or arms. They threw everything out of the cupboards and "nationalized" my gold watch and other objects of value. "When they had finished their search, they left the house and I crept back into bed. About half an hour afterwards the door opened and returned with four soldiers—two Letts and two Chinamen. They entered my room and told me they had come to arrest me. "I got out of bed and was about to put on a day suit, when a Bolshevik barred my arm with a rifle. "Leave that," he ordered. "Surely I may dream!" I replied. "You are dressed already," said the commissary. "But these are merely pyjamas," I protested. "That's quite enough," he replied. "It's a bourgeois prejudice to wear more than one suit."

What an Independent Investigator Said Under Date of Wednesday, March 17

Two Canadian gentlemen, Mr. Willard and Mr. Denault, who became sufficiently interested in this company's proposition to consider investing in it, herewith reproduce the telegram they see the oil field and the company's holdings with their own eyes. We took the precaution to go to Texas and sent to Mr. Denyes, General Manager of Canadian-American Resources, Ltd.

Grandfield, Oklahoma, March 17, 1920. L. E. DENYES, Manager, Canadian-American Resources, Limited, 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto: We met Judge Stephens and toured Burkburnett oil field, around your property. Mr. Willard and I find more than double the number of wells adjacent to this property than is shown in blue print. A man must see this field to realize its magnitude. It is most wonderful. Leaving tonight.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS President—Alexander Alexander, New York City, President National Gum and Mica Company. President and Director of other companies. Vice-President and General Manager—L. E. Denyes, Toronto, Canada. Vice-President H. A. Wood Mfg. Company, Limited. President and Director of other companies. Treasurer and Director—George B. Leighton, New York City, President, Sent Lons Star Shipbuilding Company. President and Director of other companies. Secretary and Director—Dr. L. Gordon Bogart, Kingston, Ontario, President Wood Air-Tight Valve Company, Limited. President and Director of other companies.

STATUTORY INFORMATION The By-laws of the Company provide that the qualifications of each Director shall be the holding of at least ten shares of the stock of the Company. The Directors, who are not salaried officers, are allowed a fee of Twenty Dollars for each attendance at any meeting of the Board of Directors. The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment in ten shares and the amount payable on application and allotment is Ten Dollars per share. The Company purchased from Easton Marshall Anley, of the City of Toronto, County of York, 1,981 acres of land in the Province of Ontario, in consideration of the sum of \$500.00 and 3,499,950 shares of the Common Stock of the Company, of which 1,560,000 shares were placed in trust to be used for the best interest of the Company as the Directors may direct. An agreement providing for the said purchase was made, dated the Eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1919, and may be seen at the Company's Head Office, in the City of Toronto, during business hours.

CAPITALIZATION Authorized Capital, \$50,000,000. Common Stock, \$35,000,000. Preferred Stock, \$15,000,000. We offer for sale, Treasury Stock. Proceeds to be used for development of Oil Wells on our Texas Leases \$500,000.00 (50,000 Shares) 7% Cumulative Preferred Shares (Par Value, \$10 each), with 100% Bonus of Common Stock. Dividends on Preferred Stock accrue from date of issue, and are payable quarterly. Literature and Full Information Furnished on Request.

Canadian - American Resources, Limited Head Offices: 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

God First

THEY have been called a people of one idea—God first. WHATEVER happens, their work goes on, serving God and their fellowmen. EMPIRES may rise and fall, the world may seem to be enveloped in blood and strife, but they still see God's sunshine and love, still do the nearest work of mercy. Still praise God for the saving of souls. JUDGE if you will from what you know of their work, whether the world has not come to rejoice with them in their adherence to this one idea—"Seek first the Kingdom of God."

The Salvation Army—308 Citadels and Institutions in this Territory—use them!

WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING NEW ALL-STEEL TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Lvs. OTTAWA (Central Stn.) 5.45 p.m. Sen., Mon., Wed., Fri., via Gt. West. Lvs. TORONTO (Union Stn.) 9.15 p.m. DAILY Tickets and full information obtainable at City Passenger Office, 407 Sparks and Victoria streets or Centre Station, Ottawa, or write General Passenger Dept., Toronto, Ont. Industrial Department Toronto and Winnipeg will furnish full particulars regarding land in Western Canada available for farming or other purposes.

Canadian National Railways

The Way to the West

WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING NEW ALL-STEEL TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Lvs. OTTAWA (Central Stn.) 5.45 p.m. Sen., Mon., Wed., Fri., via Gt. West. Lvs. TORONTO (Union Stn.) 9.15 p.m. DAILY Tickets and full information obtainable at City Passenger Office, 407 Sparks and Victoria streets or Centre Station, Ottawa, or write General Passenger Dept., Toronto, Ont. Industrial Department Toronto and Winnipeg will furnish full particulars regarding land in Western Canada available for farming or other purposes.

Canadian National Railways

TORONTO'S OAKOAL PLANT NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

BRIQUETTING MACHINERY FOR ITS EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AND SHIPPED 20 DAYS AGO

The plant now under construction on the two acres acquired from the Toronto Harbor Commission will be the most complete briquetting plant in America, and perhaps the most interesting on the two continents—since it will not only produce the very best coal substitute that has yet been discovered, but will stand a monument to conservation principles, that will solve for cities throughout the world the disposal problem of garbage and wastes that under many of the present methods is the source of epidemics of disease that are sweeping the countries and causing loss in millions of dollars annually in incinerators and destructors.

This plant will have an output capacity of 200 tons daily, and is being erected with the view to doubling this capacity. The main, or briquetting building, is 54 x 80 feet, of brick and steel construction—the garbage building, in which the sorting, sterilization, shredding, grinding and drying processes are operated, will be 30 x 80 feet—the storage bins will be 24 x 60 x 40 feet—all operated by electric power.

Boilers will be installed for drying the ground garbage, and coal dust, and for melting the ingredients used for weather and water-proofing the product.

The garbage will be received from the city wagons in pits, from which it is elevated onto a picker belt, from which all non-combustibles are removed by pickers, after which it will pass into vats of boiling water, thence into specially designed beaters or shredders, thence through heated rolls into a disintegrator, passing from this machine into a huge rotary dryer—40 ft. by 5 ft.

In the briquetting building (while the garbage is going through above process) the coal dust is being dried in another huge dryer, 70 x 5 feet, and being mixed with the chemicals.

These all assemble in an upright mixer or fluxer, from which they pass into a pug mill and are delivered to the gigantic briquetting press, from which the finished product, in the form of 6-ounce briquettes, pour into the carriers, to be delivered into the storage bins, or into bags ready for delivery.

The 600-foot siding laid by the Toronto Harbor Commissioners the entire length of the property will receive several car loads of coal dust at one time. Two pits are being constructed under this siding, into which the coal dust will be delivered, so to be elevated to the long armed spouts forty feet above, which are adjustable, pouring the coal dust into a pile, under which other pits are being placed to elevate this dust into the hoppers in the plant, ready for the dryers.

The construction of the entire plant is such that the whole process is automatic and continuous, and to insure Oakoal being manufactured at the minimum cost, that the public may be enabled to buy their winter's supply as cheaply as possible.

The Company faces the future with the greatest pride and confidence, pride in that they have, after two years' experiments, succeeded in producing a fuel that is superior to any fuel mined or manufactured; Oakoal being absolutely clinkerless, sootless, odorless and nearly smokeless, and burning longer and with more heat efficiency. Confidence in that the public will appreciate the value of this wonderful process and industry that will save hundreds of families large annual amounts in their fuel bills, which means a saving of tens of thousands of dollars in each city where Oakoal plants will be located; the result being a balance of trade in Canada's favor of millions of dollars annually—these millions now going into a foreign country for fuel.

The Governments of Canada and the several provinces have been advising the public for some time past of the seriousness of the fuel situation in Canada, and advising them that the solution lies only in coal substitutes—but the public are slow to seize the gravity of the situation. However, as prices of anthracite advance the warning will be appreciated, and since there is another advance in sight this month and still further advances due before snow flies this fall, the public will have cause to regret not having given earlier attention to the Government's warning.

Many people continually ask: "If your product is all you represent it to be, why does the Government not advise its use?" The public, that portion of it that is not keen on Government policies, must understand that the Government does not endorse private or corporation enterprises. They have, however, admonished the people time and time again that briquettes are a solution to the extent that they are available, but no Government will publicly disclose itself on the announcement of any particular individual's or Company's product.

The Governments and Corporations have spent millions in trying to make a success of a peat fuel, but thus far their efforts have been in vain. No one plant has yet been able to show a commercial possibility, and since peat is low in B.T.U.'s, its fuel value is naturally low, and can never become a popular substitute for anthracite coal.

The Government, however, maintains a Fuel Testing Laboratory at Ottawa, and on three occasions Oakoal has been analyzed and tested in that Laboratory. The first analysis showed a B.T.U. content of 11,960; the second a 12,160 B.T.U. content, and the third a 12,571 B.T.U. content. Each test proved Oakoal to be non-coking, high in carbon; the desired product in volatile content, exceedingly low in sulphur content; much lower in ash than coal, and in comparison with the best coals a superior product.

Hundreds of homes used our first crude product, many preferring it then to Anthracite. The improved product showed wonderful superiority—the still further improved product, such as the new plant will produce, surpassing our most sanguine expectations, and causing surprise to fuel experts in many cities.

The outlook is, therefore, most encouraging, and to Canadians Oakoal will be a national asset—one with which every man and woman should lose no time in getting familiar.

The Company has worked under considerable difficulty for some time, because other briquetting processes had been exploited, and hundreds of people had been "stung," and because we claimed so much for our process and product a skeptical public hesitated to accept our statements.

Big men regarded the project as simply a stock-selling proposition. The city withheld its contract for the same reason, thus between undertaking to build and equip a plant without the assurance of securing a contract from the city on the one hand and fighting against the various difficulties that presented our efforts were supremely taxed; but, appreciating that many other big industrials fought a bitter struggle for recognition and success, we "stuck to our guns." We gave demonstration after demonstration of the value of our product, and succeeded in placing sufficient stock to ensure the erection and equipment of our Toronto plant, limiting our sales to \$1,000, to prevent a cornering of the stock by big interests, who could have, and likely would have, throttled its success, since Oakoal will be a gigantic factor in supplying Canadians' needs in fuel—and in a few weeks our product will fill many fuel bins in this city, at a saving of many dollars—a saving that will equal a 20 to 30% dividend on a hundred-dollar investment in our industry. This, in addition to a dividend on the profits earned by the operation of only one plant, makes Oakoal stock a most attractive investment for every man or woman—an investment in which the par value of the stock must multiply.

We know of briquetting plants that are today paying dividends that make the value of the stock forty times its original value. We also know of briquetting plants whose operating expenses and lack of good management prevent a dividend; and we know that in spite of the best management there are briquetting plants now in their infancy that will fail, as scores have failed, because their process does not include a satisfactory binder—or because their coal dust is too high in ash content.

A briquette that lacks a good binder cannot meet the demand, and for this reason good briquettes are sometimes disregarded by the public, if coal is available. We have no apology to make for Oakoal briquettes. Hundreds and thousands of people have seen Oakoal briquettes burn, and we have no hesitation in stating that if every city in Canada had an Oakoal plant, and if each such Oakoal plant would produce 500 tons of fuel daily, the demand could not be met, even if the price of Oakoal equalled that of anthracite. The fact that Oakoal will be sold 15% below the price of anthracite, and the further fact that it is better than anthracite, assures a ready market. Could any investment be more promising?

The Company has opened offices and salesrooms in Montreal and Ottawa, with the hope of establishing plants in both those cities and in Hamilton this and

next year. If the sale of stock progresses as favorably there as it did in Toronto, there is no doubt but Oakoal factories will be operating in one of those cities this year, and in all three next year. The Company will erect plants in every city in Ontario and Quebec as rapidly as capital is subscribed, because Oakoal plants not only produce dividends, but an essential product, that means a Better and Safer Canada, and since Bank Managers, Wholesale Men, Manufacturers, Coal Dealers, Professional and Scientific Men, as well as those in the various other callings of life, have, after investigating the Company, its process and product, invested—in many cases to the limit of allotment, those who are today in a position to invest should accept their judgment as a safeguard in deciding to become a shareholder in Oakoal stock.

We have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that Oakoal will become one of the world's outstanding industrials and greatest assets, since in converting millions of dollars' worth of wastes into multiplied millions of dollars' worth of superior fuel, it must and will command supremacy among the world's industrials, and when it is considered that the telephone, the steam engine, the automobile and other essentials fought a bitter struggle in their early days—and have since made millions and scores of millions for their shareholders, Oakoal offers to the public just such another opportunity, and blind, indeed, is the man or woman of today who, offered the opportunity, hesitates to secure his or her limit of stock.

Oakoal is a certainty, an investment—not a speculation.

Despite the fact that the majority of people are able to read and think for themselves, we are frequently asked why our stock is being offered in the newspapers for 55c, 60c, 70c, 85c and \$1.00 per share. This Company's stock has never been offered below its par value—\$5.00 per share, and if those who read will think, they can easily discern the difference between the stocks offered and ours.

The Oakoal Co. (Canada), Limited, owns the rights, licenses and patents for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In these Provinces there are some thirty cities with populations large enough to sustain, with their garbage collections, plants whose outputs will aggregate, with coal dust proportions, an annual output of approximately 3,000,000 tons—which would mean a turnover of some thirty millions of dollars annually. A capitalization of three million dollars will finance these plants, thus the prospective investor can readily appreciate that at \$1.00 per ton profit, the stock will pay approximately 100 per cent.

Now, when you appreciate what the value of a hundred per cent. stock is worth, are you going to wait longer before you secure a reservation? If you do not know the value of a hundred per cent. dividend stock, try to buy one. Our advice is that you buy all you can, and get your friends in with you NOW. The day is not far distant when you will not be able to buy it at any price. Then it will be too late.

Many of Toronto's keenest and most discerning investors are in Oakoal, and many more would be if we could sell big blocks to an individual; but there is a limit, for the reason that Oakoal is for the masses, not the classes. The big fellows have always been able to get in the good things and keep the small investor out. In Oakoal it's different—we want numbers, not a few capitalists. Numbers ensure the markets and it is time for the small investor to get his or her chance. As already stated, many

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bank Managers, | Ministers, |
| Manufacturers, | Students, |
| Wholesale Men, | Engineers, |
| Merchants, | Architects, |
| Doctors, | Journalists, |
| Lawyers, | Brokers, |
| Coal Dealers, | Farmers, |
| University Professors, | Workmen, |
| Heads of Detective Bureaus, | Housewives, |
| Railway Officials, | Military Officers and |
| Government Officials, | Court Officials |
| Proprietors of large Hotels, | |

are among Oakoal shareholders, not one of whom had any inducement offered, any more than you have. No special inducements, bribes, premiums, promises or statements, other than embodied herein, excepting that shareholders will be the first to be supplied with fuel, have been made, hence you are getting in now as every other shareholder got in—on the ground floor. That Oakoal stock will advance immediately the Toronto plant is in operation goes without saying. That advance is certain.

Investigate promptly.
The Company will stand investigation.
The product will stand investigation.

Oakoal announcements are being carried in the best publications in America: "Pacific Ports," "Montreal Star," "Nor' West Farmer," "Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery," "Montreal Standard," "Financial Times," "Bradstreet's." It has been written up in such publications as the "Manufacturers' Record," "Popular Science," "Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery," "Financial Times," "Bradstreet's," Toronto papers, and in the daily product whose analyses and tests, made by the Dominion Government, have been published.

Is any further evidence of the merit of the Company and its product necessary to convince you that it is the Company and product for you to invest \$100 to \$1,000 in today?

We own and offer a block of the Company's stock and urge you to act promptly. Shares are \$5 each. You can buy for cash or 25% cash, balance in 30 and 60 days.

H. J. BIRKETT & CO., **502 C. P. R. BLDG.,** **TORONTO, ONT.**

References: Bradstreet's, Standard Bank of Canada, Market Branch, Toronto; Bank of Nova Scotia.



Industrial Review From Many Sources



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Labor Awakening in Japan

In 1912 it had 35 Trade Unionists—Today 35,000.

Rebirth of Nations in Europe as a result of the war is finishing in the new order of political ideas in the Far East. The slogan, "Make the world safe for democracy," reached particularly responsive ears in Japan, where the most important of modern movements is the universal manhood suffrage. This fight will last for five years, in the opinion of various Japanese informants, and will be won by the mass of the people, who, it is said, are forming their most strategic unit through the coalescence of the labor force. The most enlightening and influential labor organization in Japan, where such bodies are a novelty, is the Yui-kai, which is the first labor association to include universal manhood suffrage in its platform. The Yui-kai's existence, as the Kobe Japan Chronicle notes, dates back no further than August, 1912, when it was organized by Mr. Suzuki Bunji, a bachelor of law of the Tokyo Imperial University. Then the Yui-kai had thirty workers, while today it boasts a membership of thirty-five thousand, which is scattered all over the country and includes both sexes and all sorts of occupations. In giving an account of the Yui-kai one of its former councilors, Professor Kitazawa, writes:

- 1. Equal treatment of native and alien labor.
- 2. Abolition of contract work.
- 3. Universal suffrage.
- 4. Amendment of the Peace and Police Law.
- 5. Democratization of the educational system.
- 6. One day's rest in a week.
- 7. An eight-hour day, (forty-eight hour week).
- 8. Abolition of work at night.
- 9. Appointment of special inspectors over female labor.
- 10. Enactment of a labor-insurance law.
- 11. Enactment of an arbitration law respecting labor disputes.
- 12. Arrangements for prevention of unemployment.
- 13. Equal treatment of native and alien labor.
- 14. Improvement of workers' dwellings at public expense.
- 15. Establishment of a labor-indenture system.
- 16. Improvement of subsidiary work.
- 17. Abolition of contract work.
- 18. Universal suffrage.
- 19. Amendment of the Peace and Police Law.
- 20. Democratization of the educational system.

Criticism ascribing too great conservatism to Mr. Suzuki, the founder and president of the Yui-kai, is heard in some quarters, though it is agreed that he is a man of indefatigable energy and great eloquence. Some observers divide the Yui-kai into two elements, one of which is extremely progressive, and the other so conservative that it is willing to join hands with Baron Shibusawa in the cause of capital and labor. Mr. Suzuki is classed with the latter element in the Socialist Rodo Undo (Labor Movement), which remarks: "Mr. Suzuki knows nothing of Socialism, Nihilism, Syndicalism, or Guild Socialism, but to echo unfavorable criticism thereof. This accounts for his popularity with workers, for even now many workers favor to harmonize capital and labor by means of a union of workers. He did his best to unite the workers, and the authorities and capitalists supported his effort, as they thought it a capital preventive against Socialism. A certain American Unitarian missionary also approved of his work so far that he made it one of the operations of the mission, paying him a monthly salary of one hundred yen or so. Thus

NO MORE PAPER MONEY TO BE ISSUED IN AUSTRALIA.

Premier Hughes announces that the Australian Government will issue no more paper money for the present. Australian experts who have studied the currency situation are firmly convinced that the restoration of a metallic basis is the only solution and that this applies to a world-wide basis. Mr. Hughes has promised the early introduction of a tariff adequately to protect Australian industries. At the same time the Premier wishes it to be clearly understood that this is only a temporary measure designed to help industrial affairs in Australia to a better basis, but that ultimately they must be prepared to compete against the world.

COBALT SILVER OUTPUT.

According to returns recently issued the Cobalt silver mines have produced during the year 1919, 11,254,976 ounces, at a total value of nearly \$13,000,000. Up to date the Cobalt camp has turned out over 300,000,000 ounces of silver at a total value of some \$132,000,000.

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Railway men, shipmakers and iron workers' lockout in general. \$2.35 pair; 1-3/4 finger gauntlets, \$1.75; horsehide one-finger gauntlets, \$2.00 pair. Mail orders filled.

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NO Surer ROAD TO RADICALISM THAN BY REPRESSION

Herbert C. Hoover on Relations of Capital and Labor.

An intimate organized relationship between employer and employe as a solution of industrial differences was urged by Herbert C. Hoover, former United States Food Administrator, and a presidential possibility, while speaking at Boston recently. "There is no more difficult or more urgent question confronting us than a constructive solution of the employment relationship," Mr. Hoover said. "It is not sufficient to dismiss the subject with generous and optimistic phrases, 'Justice to Capital and Labor,' 'the Golden Rule,' 'the paramount interest of the people,' or a score of others, for there underlies this question the whole problem of the successful development of our democracy.

"It cannot be denied that unrest in our industrial community is characterized more than ever before by purposes and desires that go beyond the demand for higher wages and shorter hours. A desire to realize on the part of the workers to exert a larger and more organic influence in the processes of industrial life. They want better assurance that they receive a just proportion of their share of production. I do not believe these desires are to be discouraged. They should be turned into helpful and co-operative channels. There is no surer road to radicalism than by repression. Starting at the business end of the industrial problem is not solely the prevention of conflict and its losses by finding methods of just determination of wages and hours. Mr. Hoover said that interest must be awakened in creation, in craftsmanship, and in contribution of intelligence to management; employment must be surrounded with assurance of just division of production; and the interest and confidence of the employe in the business and in business processes must be enlisted, if increased production and better standards of living are to be secured. "There are some things wrong in the development of democracy than strikes and lockouts," Mr. Hoover said, "and whether by legislative repression we do not set up economic and social repercussions of worse character is by no means determined."

Earlier in the day Mr. Hoover spoke at the Harvard Club, and in the evening at the Engineers' Club at a dinner given him by the Boston section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He also made informal calls on Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston.

THE TRAMP PRINTER.

The other day despatches contained a brief reference to the death of a tramp printer, killed in a railroad wreck. It isn't often, nowadays, that one hears of reads about a tramp printer. Once numerous, he has become a rare article indeed. The number of printers who used to roam over the country, taking jobs for a few days or weeks, and finally disappearing for some grand bacchanalian celebration, must have been very considerable. Many of them were men of native ability. They possessed a winsome manner not wholly obscured over by the corruptions of disputation. They could take almost any job in a newspaper office, from devil up to editor-in-chief, and perform its functions with skill and distinction, for a few days. Many of them had a wide range of literary acquaintance and much education and culture. They could express sensible opinions. They were embittered by reverses of fortune, and I.W.W. agitators could have done nothing with them. They got about what they wanted out of life. Their roving nature was refreshed by constant change, and they could earn enough in half time for their wants. The tramp printer is gone, never to return. He thrives only on easy laws and wide open lids. He is not likely to survive the dusty droughts of prohibition. These are days when printers are well paid, frequently more than editors. The man who would give up his steady and lucrative job for the baffled and gypsy life of the old tramp printer must have a very peculiar standard of human comfort. Today he can satisfy his desire for novelty by attending the movies, and he finds it much easier to see the world through the film play than from the interior of a jolting box car.—St. Joseph News-Press.

"FORTY YEARS OF ACTION."

Under the title "Forty Years of Action" the American Federation of Labor has published, in pamphlet form, a synopsis of the non-partisan political declarations that have been passed in the annual conventions since 1881, when the American Federation of Labor was formed. During this time the A. F. of L. has consistently maintained the position that it is an economic movement and while political questions shall be discussed and the record of office holders given wide publicity as an aid to the casting of an intelligent ballot; no attempt shall be made to question the worker's right to vote as he elects. As far back as 1885 the convention rejected a plan to form a working man's political party. Similar action was taken in 1889 and in 1892. In 1894 it was declared that "a political labor movement can not and will not succeed upon the ruins of the trade unions."

In 1898 it was stated that "our movement distinctly draws the line between political action in the interest of labor and political party action." In practically every convention the political party theory, presented in various forms, has been rejected. The pamphlet is of value in that it shows, in concise form, that the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. is not a scheme of a few officials, but is as much a part of the trade union movement as is every other guarantee to workers, which has grown out of the experience of those workers.

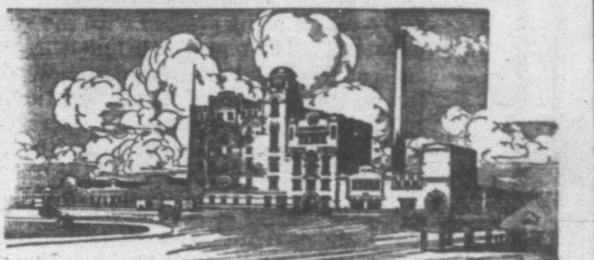
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