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THE SWORN PAID NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS IS OVER 33,100 EACH ISSUE

LET EMPLOYER DO HIS DUTY ON LABOR DAY!

BIG EMPLOYER FINDS LABOR TRUE TO CORE

Time to Stop Talk of Labor Slacking on Job.

The time has come for people who ought to know better, to stop this talk of under-production and of labor slacking on the job," said Newcomb Carlton this week. Carlton is president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which employs about 40,000 persons.

"Labor is the backbone of the country today," Carlton continued, "and America is setting the rest of the world an example of earnestness and loyalty. There may be slackers here and there, but our average workman is sound to the core, and can be depended upon a great deal better than some of those who take it upon themselves to criticize him."

In the face of higher prices, which in many cases have wiped out wage increases, in spite of discouragements and disappointments of various sorts, in spite of prohibition, which many of them bitterly opposed, workmen of North America are keeping right on the job and are giving the best that is in them to their work today. It is in the conclusion that I have reached at the end of a 10,000-mile trip through the continent, which I have just finished."

Carlton is of the opinion that many of the results commonly attributed to the so-called "slacking" of labor are in reality caused by high labor turnover of many plants. This, in turn, he says, is due to the fact that the average workman is under the constant temptation that will better enable him to cope with the increased cost of living.

LABOR UNREST UNIVERSAL

Labor unrest is universal, said William F. Bancker, representative of a large electrical concern, in a speech in New York, following a six-months' tour of Europe and the far East. "In nearly every country of Europe and Asia," he said, "I found certain fundamental conditions, such as disturbed industrial conditions and general labor unrest, which are common to all of them."

The speaker said that American manufacturers who look to foreign sources for large supplies of raw materials and fabricated goods are being disappointed, but that China offers the best field, because labor is plentiful—and it is cheap.

RAILWAYMEN PLAN TO FIGHT THE O. B. U.

A campaign to fight the spread of the One Big Union idea, and also the propaganda of the L.W.W. and the Bolsheviks, was launched last week in London by P. J. Flannery, Canadian general representative of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and A. A. Woodward, general representative in Canada of the International Brotherhood of Railway Firemen.

President Frank McKay, of the London Trades and Labor Council, says he is not aware that any organizations named have been working in London, and he does not think they have made any headway if they have, but Flannery and Woodward state that the danger to organized labor is very great and must be combated energetically.

G. N. W. TELEGRAPH CO. SIGNS AGREEMENT.

An agreement was this week signed between the Great North-western Telegraph Company and its union employees providing for a 10 per cent. increase for clerks, \$10 per month for automatic operators, and \$20 per month increase for Morse operators. This makes the minimum salary for Morse operators \$135 per month, and for automatic operators \$135. Overtime rates, holidays and working conditions remain as before.

SOVIET STOCK SLUMPS HEAVILY AFTER RETURN OF BRITISH LABOR DELEGATION

Lenine and Trotsky System Has Failed to Reveal the Wonderful Results Many of its Supporters Have Anticipated—Labor Delegation Unanimous in Their Denunciation.

The return of the British Labor Party delegation from Soviet Russia marked the beginning of a change of thought among the British workers. Although there is reason to believe that the tour was carefully supervised, it is safe to assume that not one of the delegates brought back from the cradle of Bolshevism a conviction that the blessings of proletarian dictatorship are sufficiently substantial to justify the application of similar principles to his own country. It is true that several members of the delegation have issued a manifesto in which the purely conjectural hypothesis is advanced that had Russia been permitted to develop her revolution unhampered by capitalist powers she would by now have been the most prosperous country in the world for the workers. It is significant, however, that some important names are missing from the list of signatures to this declaration, and those delegates who are content to set theorizing aside and describe what they actually saw have given the average working man the impression that Bolshevism is a wonderful good thing to keep out of Britain.

Even a "die-hard" of the staminate

Unionists Are "Cheeky" Declares Anzac Official

Government employees who remain outside the union, while enjoying benefits the union made possible, are denounced by Attorney-General McTiernan, of New South Wales.

Replying to a delegation of workers who were demanding certain governmental reforms, including preference to unionists, the Attorney-General said: "I think it is most outrageous that any person should remain deliberately outside the ranks of a union and then have the 'cheek' to share the benefits the union has procured. It is arrogance and hide of a very high order, indeed, I am sure the Government will help industrial standing as they do for locating and preventing the recurrence of this sort of thing in the future."

The Australian Worker makes this comment on the law official's statement:

"Of course, Attorney-General McTiernan's observations have raised something of a sensation in the columns of the capitalist newspapers. They denounce it as an act of the worst form. Standing as they do for locating and preventing the recurrence of this sort of thing in the future."

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SOVIETS DECLARE WAR ON THE TRADE UNION'S MOVEMENT

Leon Jouhaux, President of French Federation of Labor, Makes Announcement.

A statement made by Leon Jouhaux, president of the General Federation of Labor, at a meeting of the national committee of that body last week, caused a profound impression. He said:

"Up to the present we have neither in the General Federation of Labor nor in the International Federation desired to take a position with regard to the third international, but the proclamation signed by Zinoviev, (associate of Lenin), addressed to the proletariat of the whole world, is a declaration of war against our organization, as clearly shown by the statements made in the recent congress of the third international. We can no longer keep silence, notwithstanding all the sympathy we feel for the Russian revolution."

RENEW ENGINEERS WIN SIGNAL VICTORY

Town Council Recognizes Union and Grants Increases.

The trouble between the town of Renfrew and the operators on the power plant, started last May when the men as members of the International Union of Engineers, asked for an increase of \$10 a month, has been satisfactorily arranged. It will be recalled that the council refused to treat with the men as members of the union and the operators were given a month in which to leave the organization or give up their jobs.

Chairman Smallwood, of the Power and Light Committee, the other two members of which are Councilors Murphy and Reeve McEwan, submitted an exhaustive report recommending that the operators give an increase of \$10 and Supt. Mayhew, who left the matter to the committee, receive a raise of \$20. The increase will date from May 1.

Dealing with the question of the operator's membership in the union the committee reported that Frank Healey, Canadian representative of the International organization, had written to say that under the constitution all members are forbidden to strike so long as the council is willing to submit to arbitration all disputes that could not be settled by negotiation and that the men were bound to accept the verdict of the arbitrators. The members are also forbidden to take part in a general or sympathetic strike.

The committee expressed the opinion that it is little likelihood of trouble. Still civil employees in other places have been known to go on strike without permission from the union. To guard against this policy the committee recommended that the engineers be required to give a pledge that they will submit all grievances to arbitration as their union provides.

LABOR NOT PROFITEERING.

Labor cannot be accused of profiteering until a workman earns enough to support a family and gets his share of relaxation. That would seem to be axiomatic.

Yet a number of employers don't agree to it. Last month we had an elevator strike in New York. The men wanted \$28 a week and recognition of the union. We asked the owner of our building whether \$28 a week was too much for a man to support a family. He said, "No, it isn't too much, but it's too big a raise at one time." The employer, you see, thought only in terms of his own business. It never occurred to him that the elevator man has a right to earn enough to feed his family; and he actually was willing to fight against giving him what he admitted to be about a minimum wage for New York. Probably that employer is good to his family, generous to his friends and goes to church on Sundays. Only in respect to labor is he heartless.—Metropolitan Magazine.

WHY WOMEN GO WRONG.

Surveys recently made by the Ontario Department of Labor and the Social Service Council of Ontario reveal surprising figures of wages paid to women. The surveys covered 25 industrial centres, from Ottawa in the east to Windsor in the west. Here are some of the statements which should be considered in conjunction with the fact that the cost of living is at least ten per cent. higher in Ontario than in Quebec.

That 25.3 per cent. of the women employees in the boot and shoe industry in these centres are obtaining under \$9 per week and 17.3 per cent. of these women obtain under \$8 per week; the 24.9 per cent. of the female employees in the biscuit and confectionery industry in the same centres obtain under \$12 per week; that 35.6 per cent. of the women employees of departmental stores obtain under \$10 per week and 70.8 per cent. obtain under \$12 per week; 64.8 per cent. in the woolen goods obtain under \$10 per week.

Then we wonder why women go wrong!—Canadian Railroader.

LABORERS MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

During the last three months the International Laborers' Union has made rapid progress. 75 new charters were issued and thousands of new members were added to the roll. In Canada there are 32 local unions and it is expected that many more will be organized before the end of the year. Some weeks ago a Canadian organizer was placed in the field in the person of Martin Ryan, of Ottawa, and he is securing good results for the members. He represents the International Union at the Windsor Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE

"We were told that the great war was fought to end war, but in spite of the appalling expenditure of blood and treasure, Europe was never in a more disturbed state than now," said Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at Barnstaple, recently.

If the Polish trouble developed, he added it might develop into another terrible war. He sympathized with Poland's desire for independence, but it must be remembered that Poland, against the advice of the Allies, had declared war on Russia—a mad and dangerous policy.

No language was sufficiently strong to denounce Poland's action. Russia's action in resisting was justified under every conceivable circumstance, and the only way the British Government could assist towards a peaceful solution was by complete and frank recognition of the Russian Government.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

The methods of democracy, whether in civil life or in industry, are not revolutionary, instead they are evolutionary. The strong appeal which democracy has made to the Canadian workers lies in the fact that they are not revolutionaries. They have not been brought up in a country whose institutions are such as to leave revolution as the only door through which they could enter to improved conditions, or the only method through which they could escape conditions which are injurious to their welfare.

The question is sometimes asked: "What is the ultimate aim of trade unionism?" Differing from other movements to secure improved conditions, it has never created in advance a definite structure. It has not applied itself to the drawing up of a fixed programme or plan, corresponding to that of the architect, who must work out the design of the complete structure before the building is undertaken. It would be as appropriate to ask the question, "What is the final goal of democracy?" The most practical answer would be, "To secure equality of opportunity and even-handed justice for all citizens, and protect them in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

A democratic form of Govern-

WORLD'S BEST CIVILIAN ARMY PASSES OUT

C. E. F. Remembered Only By its Wonderful Record.

The Canadian Expeditionary Force is no more. The 14 N. C. O.'s who were employed to conclude the statistical work of the army last week wrote "39" on the concluding page of a mass of records covering every unit and every man who ever donned the Canadian uniform.

Just the number of records kept of every individual man would come as a surprise even to the soldier whose records they are. The Militia Department has original and duplicate of about 21 army forms relating to everyone who served.

Asked what was going to be done with the thousands of apparently useless books and army forms, the Militia Department official stated that they would be carefully preserved and locked away.

FACTORY OR BABIES?

Medical Officer of Health Hibbert says in his annual report, that "of the industrial Lancashire county boroughs, those engaged chiefly in the cotton industry have the lowest birth rate." The medical man establishes his claim on a long list of comparisons and says industrial conditions in Lancashire (England) towns are wholly responsible for this situation.

SEVERAL MILLIONS ADDED TO REVENUE BY LUXURY TAX

The effect of Canada's new luxury taxes are somewhat clearly shown in the excise tax figures issued last week. These taxes include luxury sales, and manufacturers' tax, while it is impossible to give exact figures on the actual amount of luxury tax, it is safe to say that already several millions have been added to the country's income as a result of the inland revenue branch for July amounted to \$9,922,051, as compared with \$4,356,452 for the corresponding month of last year, or an increase of \$5,565,599, which is more than 100 per cent. increase.

On the excise tax side the amount collected last month totalled \$6,944,457, as compared with \$4,999,297 for the same month last year. This is another abnormal increase which reflected the effect of this year's legislation.

ENGINEERS' BANK TO OPEN NOVEMBER 1.

The bank of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, chartered by the government and incorporated in Washington, will open November 1.

A 20-story building will be erected to house the bank when building conditions improve, Warren B. Stone, grand chief, said.

Capitalization will be \$1,000,000. The stock is to be limited to brotherhood members, most of whom are engine drivers. Dividends will be limited to 10 per cent.

The main purpose of the bank is stated to be to aid the 15,000 members and the 357 divisions of the brotherhood.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND LABOR AFFILIATION.

The American Federation of Teachers is a union duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At a meeting of this organization in New York City, Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, is reported by The American Teacher to have given an address that in the opinion of the Free Press more nearly outlines the proper attitude of the teacher toward organized labor. In closing his address Professor Dewey made the following observations:

"There is one other thing I want to say. Why is it that teachers—who have not had to live by the labor of their hands and suffered the privations and difficulties of many of the trades unions—have found it necessary in the time of need and extremity to turn to active support, not to manufacturers' associations, and bankers' association and lawyers' associations, and the so-called respectable elements of the community, but have had to turn to those bodies or organized labor? I think that is cause for shame and humiliation on the part of the so-called respectable classes; but, I think on the other hand, it is a source of pride and self-respect for the members of these labor unions and is a reason why every teacher should feel proud to be affiliated with the labor unions."

GOOD ADVICE TO ALL CANADIAN EMPLOYERS.

In a leading editorial this week the Ottawa Journal urges all employers of labor to deal with their employes as humans and not as machines. It advises that the employers should accept the International trade union movement as a part of their industry. The editorial says in part:

"Faith in the loyalty and common-sense of Canadian Labor prohibits fear of a Bolshevik triumph in this country. Nevertheless, it is the plain duty of every citizen who values British institutions to strike at the Red Flag whenever and wherever found. This can be most effectively done by co-operation with honest labor, by employers showing a just regard for the rights and needs of their workmen, by the public keeping its head and refusing to be carried away by loud and unintelligent clamor, and by Government melting out even-handed justice to all classes in the community. If we can bring ourselves to practice these things, thus achieving a higher standard of citizenship among our people, then there will be less danger of our institutions being submerged before the ideas of Bolshevism, which, if unchecked, would sweep as much of civilization into anarchy and ruin."

WAR INFLUENCES COST TEN NATIONS THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

Sociological Society in Copenhagen Estimates Potential Population Loss Due to World War.

Due to war influences, ten European nations engaged in the world war show a potential loss in population of 35,000,000 persons since 1914, according to a statistical research conducted by the Society for Studying the Social Consequences of the War of Copenhagen, made public last week.

At the end of 1919, the society reports, these nations had a population of 409,250,000, and under normal conditions this population should have increased by the middle of 1920 to 424,510,000. However, it had fallen by that time to 393,810,000.

Causes of the abnormal falling off in population were attributed to the society's report as follows:

Killed in war, 8,819,000; deaths due to augmentation of mortality, economic blockades, war epidemics, 5,201,000; fall in birth rate due to mobilization of 84,000,000 men between 20 and 45 years of age, 20,200,000.

Labor is striving to have the League of Nations a real League of people so that it will be a barrier against future wars. There is only one course open to all nations—they must either participate in the League of Nations or keep on preparing for future wars. The League of Nations is the only agency that will put an end to such tremendous losses as are summarized in the above news item.

IF LABOR SITUATION NOT STABILIZED NO FAULT DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS

Senator Robertson Pays High Tribute to A. F. of L. and Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in Address to Conference on Unification of Legislation.

A striking tribute to the sane elements of Trade Unionism, as represented by the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was paid by Hon. Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, at a private luncheon at the Rideau Club on Monday, given to the commissioners attending the conference on the uniformity of legislation in Canada. The speaker, who was accompanied by the International Union toward harmony between the workmen and the employers, commonly described as capital, Senator Robertson declared that if the labor situation was not stabilized in the near future, it would not be the fault of those organizations. He pointed to the International Union as being one of the strongest factors in combating Bolshevism on the North American continent. The fact that out of 350,000 organized workmen in Canada, 240,000 were members of International Trade Unions, gave the speaker grounds to hope that the sooner element would assert itself sufficiently to bring stability to the labor situation.

Those Who Oppose.

Against the work of the International Union, in this direction, Senator Robertson said that there were two factors between 50,000 and 100,000 workers of the revolutionary social element, and a number of larger employers, who during the war, tacitly co-operated with labor, boosting wages and improving conditions while it was necessary to have full production, but who since the termination of the conflict, were endeavoring to "get out from under" their promises and concessions.

The address of the Minister of Labor was primarily on the question of enforcing labor legislation in the different provinces of the Dominion, having in view the constitutional provision that matters respecting property and civil rights are for the provinces to deal with, and not for federal legislation. In discussion, it was suggested that if uniform labor legislation was passed in all provinces, covering the essential ground, the matter would be dealt with by Dominion legislation, the difficulty would disappear.

Bar To Co-operation.

Senator Robertson was pleased to learn that the Bar Association was willing to give its services to the attainment of this end, and expressed a desire to co-operate personally, and through the officers of his department, with the committee of the Association dealing with the question. Matters of detail were pointed out as subjects for future discussion.

In dealing with the labor situation, the speaker referred to a pamphlet just issued by his department, entitled "Information Respecting the Russian Soviet System and its Propaganda in North America." This pamphlet revealed the Russian attempts at the so-called "Bolshevization" of the world, and established institutions of Canada and United States.

Must Be Co-operation.

Referring to the immediate need of industrial stability in Canada, Senator Robertson said:

"If we are to continue in the future to industrial peace and prosperity, it cannot be by the means of strife and opposition between Capital and Labor, or by the Russian plan—it must be by co-operation between the two."

He then recounted some of the moves made by the international trade unions to bring about better conditions of the worker generally, and toward stabilizing the situation.

Senator Robertson's address created a deep impression with the legal men.

CANADIAN NOT BEING FLEEDED BY INTER-NATIONALS.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters (U. B. C. & J. of A.) 2nd General Vice-President George Lakay gave some interesting information concerning the amount of money paid to the International head office by Canadian unions and the amount returned in different ways. The table for 1919 shows:

Number of Canadian locals, 153; membership Canadian locals, 16,438; amount of per capita tax received from Canadian locals, \$63,805.99; amount paid to Canadian locals in the form of benefits on account of strikes, \$72,818.50; death and disability, \$9,850.90; total, \$86,475.39; amount expended for local unions in Canada for salary and expenses organizers, \$26,000.00; total amount expended in Canada, \$109,268.50; expended in Ontario, \$108,268.50; balance, \$44,463.41.

SIGNIFICANT GROWTH OF AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

During July 1,547 persons quitted the United States to live in Canada, according to records kept from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Kingsgate, B.C. Of these sixty-five were British born, seventy returned Canadian, 1,218 born in the United States. One was French, eighty-six Scandinavians and fifty-eight from other countries. Farmers numbered 418, farm laborers 65, domestic servants 19, miners 17, professional men 18, women and children 920, and others 1,000.

They brought with them \$423,729 in cash and effects valued at \$13,754. Of these immigrants 69 had no money, 254 were from Ontario, Manitoba, 255 for Saskatchewan, 29 for Alberta, and 79 for British Columbia.

ONTARIO FIRE-FIGHTERS ORGANIZE.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 25, 26 and 27, the fire-fighters of Ontario had their first annual convention in Toronto, and organized themselves into an association to be known as the "Provincial Association of Ontario Fire-Fighters." The object of this organization is to encourage the formation of sick and death benefit funds, to place members on a higher plane of skill and efficiency in fire-fighting, and to encourage the establishment of schools of instruction for imparting knowledge of modern and improved methods of fire-fighting and prevention. The following officers were elected: President, Peter Herd, Toronto; first vice-president, J. B. Blackie, Ottawa; second vice-president, J. Motrum, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Davis H. Lamb, Toronto; executive board, G. D. Bolton, London, A. S. Johnson, Fort William, R. McMillan, Whitby; auditors, D. McCarthy, Hamilton; T. A. Vyles, London.

POSTAL EMPLOYERS REPU-DIATE GENERAL STRIKE.

Last week the Amalgamated Postal Employees repudiated the general sympathetic strike as a worthless weapon. This is an aftermath of the Winnipeg general strike, and proves the impression made frequently by the Canadian Labor Press that once you strike against the community you find the community stronger than any one section of it.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LABOR DAY, 1920

By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.
 On this Labor Day there are many issues confronting wage earners, but none are more fundamental than Labor's demand for collective bargaining. With this assured the worker has a voice in conditions affecting what he will think, read, eat and wear, how he will educate his children and clothe them, and what manner of home he may have.

Where collective bargaining is denied, the worker is powerless; his employer regulates his life. This power of the non-union employer is accepted by a commission representing the Interchurch World Movement that investigated the recent strike of steel workers for collective bargaining. The report says:

"The arbitrary control of the steel corporation extended outside the plants, affecting the workers as citizens and the social institutions in the communities."
 In all ages workers have united. They have struggled for liberty and they have overthrown dynasties and kings. Despite these upheavals there was no change in their economic status. They remained inferiors, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Their working conditions were set by employers, whose power automatically extended to every social phase of their lives.

The modern trade union, as typified by the American Federation of Labor, is the first effective challenge to the world-old theory of serfdom, maintained in various forms, and around this challenge centres all opposition to organized labor.

To continue this status of inferiority and maintain control of their workers, employers talk of their so-called "open" shop and individual bargaining. These are but new names for a mastery over workers that is fought for just as stoutly today as when feudal barons held their serfs to the land.

The modern title that anti-trade union employers have applied to their serf theory fails to hide its purpose and effect.
 Men cannot be free when they are compelled to bargain single-handed with a feudal baron's successor on rates of pay and working conditions.

Philanthropy can not affect the principle involved. There can be no equality between men when an employer is gentle with his power, for if an employer has power to give justice he has the power to withhold it. His employes are subject to his graciousness and his whims.

There can be no co-operation in industry where an employer is final judge of his workers' physical endurance, wages and the effect of bad working conditions.
 On this Labor Day the organized workers have set their stand of intelligence, solidarity and determination in an advanced position against this industrial serf theory that mocks every profession of Americanism by these employers.

LOST TO THE CAUSE.

It must be a matter of general regret to the organized movement of the Dominion to be given the information that the Labor Temple of Vancouver has passed to other hands, and incidentally the use of same lost to the cause for which it was originally erected. The ringing down of the final curtain was by no means in the nature of a surprise, as for some time past it was common knowledge that the task of carrying same was too heavy in a divided house, and the efforts to secure sufficient aid outside of Vancouver was in the failure class.
 It goes without saying that the organized worker of Canada had some interest in the Vancouver Temple, standing as the premier labor home in extent, with everything to make for a magnificent building in the heart of the city, it was in the nature of things for the extending of more than a sympathetic feeling towards it, and the lack of the necessary outside aid to its maintenance may be attributed to the rift in the lute right amongst its builders. As the divisions to be laid to the doors of the reactionaries are to be laid to the doors of the reactionaries are causes for any chaos that at present exists, so rightly may the building failure be attributed. Solidarity in Vancouver would not have removed the uphill fight so necessary to be waged, but with eventual success assured in the retention of the Temple and a practical sympathy from the outside would not have been sought in vain.
 The finest temple dedicated to labor in the Dominion has been lost, there is a moral again repeated showing reactionary impetuosity in any direction comes a cropper when the impractical course is pursued. Building on air, preaching in the same way, success to the reactionary forces is due "when dreams come true." In the interval of bridging the present period of nerves, the International Trade Union movement of Vancouver can be relied upon to continue to build on its foundation

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER.
 LONDON, England (Saturday).—All other considerations in the Labor world are overshadowed by the threatened coal strike. Despite the results of the ballot, so far disclosed, showing an overwhelming majority for the strike, there is a distinct feeling of hopefulness that a disaster will be averted. The South Wales ballot shows to date over 26,000 in favor of the strike, above the requisite two-thirds majority. Latest figures for the entire country are given as 153,363 for the strike and 52,499 against.

The unions generally are against the proposed industrial chaos, and it is anticipated that the railwaymen and transport workers at the meeting with the miners on Tuesday will advocate a conference with the Government so that a compromise may be reached. In the event of a strike the Coal Association estimates that the total weekly loss will be, on the total output of coal, \$7,534,375.

The treasury loss on the surplus price on export coal will be \$119,900. Shipping freight for export coal will lose \$707,000. Railway freight will lose \$1,509,000, a total of \$1,111,375. Of this weekly loss it is calculated that the miners' wages would represent over \$5,000,000, in addition to which, through the closing down of industries, other labor would lose in wages some \$25,000,000 per week.

Big Losses Involved.
 The following figures show how the economic position of the mines has changed during the last few years. In 1912, the mine workers were 1,110,000, while in 1920 this number has been increased by 100,000. On the other hand, the output of coal in 1912 was 27,000,000 tons, while for 1920 the estimated output is 47,000,000 tons less. Meanwhile the workers' remuneration has been increased by two and a half times. The average annual earnings of all classes of mine workers, including boys, in 1912 was \$52, while for 1920 it is \$120. The average output per shift of the adult male colliery worker before the war for an eight-hour day was 72 lb, while for 1920 for a seven-hour day, it is 185 lb. The effect of these increases in wages, accompanied by the decrease of output, has resulted in the average price of coal for home use rising to 12s. 6d. per ton, while 25s. 3d. is paid in wages to the miners.

Considerable criticism is directed at the method of taking the miners' ballot. For one thing the ballot is taken in groups, and young boys are permitted to vote. It is also stated that it is possible for men to vote more than once, as no particular check is made. It was also stated that the ballot is taken at the instance of the attendant at the ballot box.

Moderation Urged.
 William Holman, former president of the Notts Miners' Association, has stated that he is convinced that, if the miners were not allowed to vote at this ballot, there would be no coal for the country. He does not expect that these boys would see the seriousness of a strike which, if it succeeded, would mean that the coal supply would be cut off from the strike of 50 years ago.

J. R. Clynes, M.P., has sent the following message to the press: "It is in the national interest that the ballot should be taken, but it is arranged between the miners' leaders and the Government. The peril which confronts us requires the taking of every step towards a settlement—just both to the miners and to the country." At time of the previous meeting of the miners' president, Mr. Robert Horne, he stated that, if an increased output could be obtained, a new situation would be presented and the miners' claims would receive consideration. In this way it is thought that there is room for compromise.

Ballot returns will be completed on Monday, and the strike notices "blown" on September 18.

The Trade Union Congress, which assembled at Portsmouth on September 5, before these notices expired, is expected to have considerable influence in averting a strike. Six and a half million trade unionists will be represented by some 350 delegates, and it is 100 more than attended last year.

During the last 12 months, the membership of the trade unions has increased to over 1,000,000, an increase during the last eight years the membership of the Trade Union Congress has increased threefold.

The wireless dispute was settled on August 28 in regard to salary conditions of service, between the Association of Wireless Telegraphists and the wireless companies. The latter demanded 17 per cent. increase over and above pre-war rates and the settlement has resulted in giving them 15 per cent. A war bonus has been merged into the salary, as from May 1, at the rate of \$60 per annum, and increases in salary are retrospective to May 17. In future, a risk allowance of 10 per cent. on the salary is to be paid during service on all tankers. Shore allowances will now be paid from the day after signing off until the day before re-employment. Seamen's pay in three grades now range from \$25 down to \$11 per month and a higher class, composed of sailing operator inspectors, with salaries as high as \$30 a month, are to be instituted for service on large liners.

of Cammell, Laird & Company at Penistone, near Sheffield, owing to the employment of a non-union foreman. The executives of the electrical trade union and the district secretary of that organization met in Manchester on Tuesday to discuss the matter. On the same day a special conference of the other unions affected was held in London, at which a negotiations committee was appointed to endeavor to pave the way for a settlement, but their efforts have so far proved unsuccessful. The delegates strongly protested against any union taking upon itself, without consultation with other unions, to discuss upon fundamental matters affecting the whole trade union movement, and it was decided to submit to the electrical trade union the attitude of the general workers. The negotiating committee consists of two representatives from each of the eight unions involved in the lockout, who have instructions to get in touch with the parties interested. The Ministry of Labor has been advised of the position.

HULL ELECTRIC WORKERS VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

Stormy Meeting Results in Majority Award Being Accepted By the Men.

The threatened strike of employees of the Hull Electric Railway, because of dissatisfaction with the majority award of the Board of Conciliation, will not take place. After a prolonged meeting, featured by much tumultuous discussion, held at St. Jean Baptiste hall, after midnight on Saturday, the members of Local 281 of the amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America, which includes practically all the employees of the Hull Electric Company, voted to accept the majority award, under protest, after the men's committee, composed of Messrs. Jos. Noel, chairman, and J. J. Gault and W. A. Sutherland, had reported the result of a conference with Mr. G. Gordon Gale, vice-president and general manager of the company. While the conference was productive of some changes in the majority award, the company could not see its way clear to the ballot, and the strikers' wage increases in excess of those mentioned.

The majority award gives the motor men an increase of 10 per cent. of seven cents per hour, as against an increase of 11 cents per hour recommended in the minority report. The men originally demanded a maximum wage of 65 cents per hour, graduated downwards, according to duration of service, as follows: 45 cents for seven years, 50 cents for 10 years, 55 cents for 15 years, 60 cents for 20 years, 65 cents for 25 years, 70 cents for 30 years, 75 cents for 35 years, 80 cents for 40 years, 85 cents for 45 years, 90 cents for 50 years, 95 cents for 55 years, 100 cents for 60 years, 105 cents for 65 years, 110 cents for 70 years, 115 cents for 75 years, 120 cents for 80 years, 125 cents for 85 years, 130 cents for 90 years, 135 cents for 95 years, 140 cents for 100 years.

Power House Employees.
 The real beneficiaries under the majority award are the power house employees engaged in the power house and on repair work. They receive a very substantial increase, which averages about 25 per cent. The advantages accruing to these employees under the award were stressed by several speakers at the meeting, the only book for a settlement was dismal.

The following shows the wage per hour which these men get under the majority award, as compared with the hour rate in 1919: The figures for the latter year being given first: Freight crews, conductors, 45c; motormen, 45c; brakemen, 35c; trolley men, 34c; 48c; power plant operators, 38c; 48c; oilers, 32c; 42c; trackmen, 35c; 45c; car battery machinists, 35c; 45c; pitmen, 40c; cleaners, 35c; 42c; linemen, 41c; 52c.

Not Unanimously Accepted.
 As a matter of fact, the decision to accept the majority award was anything but unanimous. Several employees were outspoken in their opposition to the award, and reported to the strikers for a strike vote. Mr. W. P. Jennings, international organizer of the Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, attended the meeting, and addressed the men.

Get Big Back Pay.
 As the award has retroactive effect, the motormen and conductors will receive between \$25 and \$50 each in back pay. In the case of the other employees, the back pay will amount in some cases to almost \$65.

The men's committee will confer with the company officials this week to adjust certain money details previous to signing the agreement based on the award.

REASON ENOUGH.
 "Why did you strike the telegraph operator?" asked the magistrate of the man who was summoned for assault. "Well, sir, I gave him a telegram to send to my girl and he starts readin' it. So, of course, I ups and gives him one."

The Associated Federal Employes of Ottawa.

Federal Union No. 66.

Important resolutions for presentation before the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to meet shortly at Hamilton, were under consideration Monday night at the third general meeting of the Associated Federal Employes of Ottawa, Union 66, held in St. George's Hall, Metcalfe Street. The attendance was large and very representative and the keen interest in the discussions illustrated clearly the strength of the union and the solidarity and cohesion which exist. Whitley Councils, re-organization of the service, superannuation, and a higher scale of remuneration commensurate with the depreciated value of the dollar, were the chief matters dealt with in the resolutions submitted in the report of the executive. Amendments to the constitution, the effect of the resolutions, the principles involved had general support.

Consideration of the above resolutions took up considerable time and as new business was the first on the agenda and various routine matters took up considerable time, adjournment was made at 11:20 o'clock until Friday evening. The report of the executive, which was being read at the time of adjournment, amply proved that unstinted effort is being exercised to speedily organize the entire service. Satisfactory offices have been furnished at the Carleton Chambers, and a reception room has been even where members may meet and discuss matters. The recommendation was made to the meeting that various committees be appointed to investigate several matters of special interest to the service, such as superannuation, group insurance, etc., and this business will be concluded at the adjourned session Friday night.

Campaign Successful.
 The necessity of organizing the entire service, quickly seemed to inspire every member of the union, who met at headquarters on the evening of August 23 to discuss ways and means of extending the membership. At the present time more than 70 per cent. of those eligible for membership have enrolled. The number now shows a hundred per cent. in the case of the street and electric workmen, and with the machinery set up by the organizers, the present number should be doubled. It is not, before the first annual meeting to be held in October.

Organizers appreciate the fact that the difficulty at the present time is not to induce civil servants to become members, but to get in direct touch with all who desire to join, but who do not know how to proceed. Meetings to bring the aims and objects of the union to the attention of those interested are considered essential, and J. L. Kenny, who has already shown marked ability in this line of work, was delegated to take control of the arrangements for meetings. The distribution of literature was also placed in his hands, and he is taking over the work Mr. Kenny was given assurance that everybody would co-operate and lend every assistance to promote the union, which is directly requested to or not. There are many branches of the service which have not yet been touched, and Mr. Kenny is now circulating the work so that no branch will be overlooked.

Jack Hayden is doing excellent work in carrying the message to all quarters. He is one who speaks from experience, and he has a most convincing way of presenting his impressions. With the assistance and the aid of volunteer speakers, volunteer organizers and canvassers, expansion should be speeded up.

The advantage of securing a paid assistant organizing secretary was placed before the executive by the organizing committee and the suggestion strongly appealed to it. With such a large membership it seems an impossibility to conduct business systematically and satisfactorily without paid officials. The proposition will be submitted to the general meeting on Friday night.

Whatever doubt may have prevailed in the inception of the new union as to its ultimate success is now absolutely dispelled. The momentum with which the membership has been expanding has fairly taken the organizers off their feet and the only trouble now is to keep pace with it. The standing for principles which every civil servant has advocated in years gone by and it is pledged to elevate conditions above the status quo, which maintains. Enough said. Each one individually realizes just what conditions are referred to and through the union lies the only route to adjustment. One by one we may protest vigorously against unfairness but

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LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

WILL BE LONG LABOR PARADE ON MONDAY

Remarkably Fine Showing of Prizes and Challenge Trophies For Annual Sports.

Final arrangements were made for the annual Labor Day parade of the District Trades and Labor Council at a meeting of the Labor Day Committee at 115 Sparks street. Considerable interest is being taken in the holiday program this year, and it is expected that there will be a large and well-organized parade. The various locals will compete for three handsome challenge trophies, one of which is a new cup, which has been presented by the Canadian Labor Press. These trophies will be awarded to the locals having the best float, the smartest appearance, and the highest percentage of membership in the procession. The parade competition judges include Controller F. H. Plant, Dr. Gillpin and Mr. Henry H. Plant. The chief marshals will be Lieut. Sam Blacker, of Ottawa Fire Department, and the assistant marshals, Mr. A. Fourer and Mr. J. Poirer.

In Five Main Sections.
The lengthy procession will comprise five chief sections, and will be headed by a band and the floats of the District Trades and Labor Council. Next in line will be the Ottawa Fire Department, with all available fire-fighting vehicles, both motor-driven and horse-drawn. Next in order will be the Building Trades' locals, Metal Trades' locals and Printing Trades' locals. Following these organizations will be the Public Utilities workers and miscellaneous groups, and the last section will comprise the transportation workers, including steam railway, street railway employees and others.

Parade Starts At 9:30 a.m.
Orders have been issued to have the many organizations assemble at 9:30 a.m. at the parade float at 9:30 a.m. The official route has been designed as follows: Edouard street to Rideau, thence into Wellington street and Queen street west to Duke street, and over the Chaudiere bridge to Main street. Hull, the parade will then proceed along Champlain, Victoria, Charles and Bridge streets in Hull, recrossing the Ottawa river by the Chaudiere bridge and thence along Duke, Queen and Kent streets and Laurier avenue to Cartier Square, where the procession will disband.

Big Sports Programme.
The organized workers and their families, with many other sport enthusiasts, will go to Lansdowne Park on Monday afternoon for the big athletic carnival which has been arranged to be held at the Exhibition track. The programme there comprises about 20 track and field events, and the features include the Russell Cup semi-final football club, Canadian championship football, Canadian championship bicycle racing stars from other cities have already sent in their entries; a tug-of-war tournament; a number of union men's races, and various city championship athletic competitions. There is also a ladies' 50 yard race, for which six prizes have been provided. The prize list is one of the most comprehensive ever gathered for a bicycle and athletic meet in Ottawa.

Handsome Prizes Offered.
Among the handsome prizes for the track contests are silver cups donated by Controllers Kent and Plant, Ald. J. G. McGuire, Mr. Sam Blisky, Tom Abbott, the Hull local (Gas Workers' Union, and Barbers' local). Special cups have been donated by Mayor Fisher and Controller Champlain, and Cameron for the parade, and these will be awarded in addition to the challenge trophies already available. One of the challenge cups has been completed for annually since 1896, and has become historic because of its interesting record.

Controlled, F. H. Plant has been appointed referee of the athletic races at the track, while Mr. George Booth will be the judge of the tug-of-war tournament. Mr. W. M. Gladish has been appointed referee of the 10 mile Canadian championship and other bicycle features. Mr. Frank Hoarman, captain of the Ottawa Lacrosse Club, is the official starter of all races.
The general chairman of the Labor Day Committee is Mr. Wm. Lodge, and the committee secretary is Mr. J. A. P. Haydon. The chairman of the sports committee is Mr. C. Clarke.

OTTAWA.

A. F. OF M. SEEK NEW AGREEMENT.
The theatre musicians' strike was temporarily averted on Wednesday evening. Negotiations on Wednesday between officers of the Theatrical Federation, the musicians and the managers of the various houses, the theatre managers, and Cameron for the parade, and these will be awarded in addition to the challenge trophies already available. One of the challenge cups has been completed for annually since 1896, and has become historic because of its interesting record.

OTTAWA.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN OTTAWA.
That the co-operative Federal Employees of Ottawa, Federal Union No. 65 is a live body is shown by its actions at the Bank Holiday. The central body at which their delegates were seated. The following resolution was introduced and carried unanimously:
Whereas the distribution among consumers of the necessities of life by private interests has been a popular and unduly expanding industry, and lowering quality, and the inauguration of a system of co-operative buying is the only manner in which these evils can be attacked at their source.
Be it resolved that the executive of Federal Union No. 65, Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, are strongly of the opinion that a committee of members of local labor organizations be at once appointed.
To study co-operative buying and conduct a campaign of education regarding same among the citizens of Ottawa, and
To take on a scheme of co-operative buying which could be followed to advantage by organized labor in Ottawa.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Among the questions discussed and disposed of at the regular meeting of the Building Trades Council, held at 115 Sparks street, Monday night, was the placing on the unfair list of three contracting firms of Ottawa and district, whose methods of dealing with members of trade unions were disapproved. The chief contractor was on the unfair list for refusing to employ only union men, while a third contractor was treated in the same manner for the same reason.

The acceptance of the new constitution received from the international organization was another feature of Monday night's meeting. This constitution provides for a membership of one hundred or less shall be entitled to two representatives at the Building Trades Council, while a membership of two hundred or more will be represented by four delegates. It is said that at least four of the unions in the council will be affected by this change.

There was some discussion about the abolition of the position of business agent of the council, but it was finally decided to retain the position of which Bert Cole is the present incumbent. The question of replacing the union business agent with a full-time agent was also discussed, but no action was taken. N. W. Beaven, president of the Building Trades Council, was chairman of the meeting.

TEAMSTERS' ORGANIZATION.

The campaign of re-organization of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union of Ottawa opened on Sunday with an open mass meeting in St. James' Hall, Business Agent Chas. W. Lewis, of the Engineers, occupied the chair and addresses were delivered by J. A. P. Haydon, editor of the Canadian Labor Press; President Frank Lafortune, of the Allied Trades and Labor Association, and Controller John Cameron. The speaker urged the necessity of a strong organization, so that the teamsters and chauffeurs of Ottawa and district will be able to improve their working conditions and that decent wage standards adequate to meet the cost of living will be established and maintained.

This campaign will be carried on until the teamsters and chauffeurs have a strong organization. The union has fixed the initiation fee at \$2 during the campaign. All union workers coming in contact with non-union teamsters are asked to assist the teamsters' organization committee in the campaign.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' CONFERENCE.

President N. Beaven, of the Ottawa Building Trades Council; Controller John Cameron, and R. Reardon will represent the Ottawa bricklayers, plasterers and masons at the annual Ontario Provincial Conference of that union which meets at Hamilton this week.

TYPOS WILL PARADE ON LABOR DAY.

It was decided on Saturday last at a regular meeting of the Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, that that body would participate in the Labor Day parade.

The question of the non-acceptance of the award of the Board of Arbitration by one of the firms was before the meeting and a strike vote taken. The vote was in favor of strike action, and the International Union has granted permission to call a strike to enforce the demands, the executive were sent to the strike.

OTTAWA PRINTER HIGH IN HIS PRAISES OF HOME.

James Latimer returned to his home at Ottawa last week after an absence of six months at the Typographers' Home, Colorado. Sprague He is looking well and informs the Canadian Labor Press that he has to thank the home for his condition. He has fully recovered from his illness and is now ready to resume his old occupation. He states that the Union Printers' Home is all that could be desired and that the union printers should be proud of such an institution. He was in a railway accident near Chicago on the return trip but due to steel cars no serious results followed the accident.

CIVIC LABORERS FORM INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Civic laborers of the City of Ottawa have organized an international union and have been granted a charter by the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of America. The new local will be known as Local Union No. 655.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON I.L.P.
Unemployment in Hamilton and the influx of immigrants from Great Britain and Europe to Canada, caused an interesting discussion at the last regular meeting of the Hamilton branch of the Independent Labor Party. Treasurer H. J. Halford started the ball rolling when he directed the members' attention

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of the movement that the executive should select the committee and this view was sustained by the assembly.

The statement published in the press some days ago to the effect that according to officials of the Ontario Labor Bureau, not only was work very scarce but unemployment was prevalent than in many years. The speaker emphasized that despite these adverse conditions, immigrants were pouring into Canada by the thousands weekly, many of whom, skilled and unskilled workmen, found their way into Hamilton. Mr. Halford thought nothing should be prevented that to curb the influx of immigrants from the old land, and forthwith submitted a resolution which he proposed should be forwarded to the British Labor Party.

Controller C. L. Aitchison, H. J. Halford and J. Roberts were named by President H. G. Foster as a committee to deal with the unemployment and immigration matter and deputized to draft a suitable statement of facts regarding the situation that obtains in Canada, copies of which will be sent to the British I.L.P. secretary, Dully Herd (Labor) and Hamilton editor, Mr. E. W. O'Dell, now in England attending the British Trades Union Congress as fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ald. Roy informed the gathering that unemployment conditions in England were as grave as in Canada. German goods were being dumped into the old land.

Other speakers declared that C.M.A. agents were on the warpath in England luring people to migrate to Canada under the pretext that there was all kinds of work and money to be made. The conditions in Canada are being grossly misrepresented and should be stopped," emphasized one member.

COAL DRIVERS REORGANIZE.

For some months the Coal Drivers' Union of Hamilton has been more or less dormant. Last week, however, the members gathered together in large numbers in the C.O.F. Hall, South John street, for the purpose of reorganization and plans were formulated in connection with the fall and winter season. H. J. Halford spoke to the assembly.

HAMILTON TEXTILE WORKERS ORGANIZE CAMPAIGN.

In the Ontario Hall last week the regular meeting of local No. 1459, Textile Workers' Union, was largely attended. Visiting speakers were J. A. P. Haydon, editor of the Canadian Labor Press, and representatives from the Trades and Labor Council organization committee. International Organizer, J. Thomas was also present. Several candidates were initiated. During the session plans were discussed relative to a general organization campaign, at which Minister of Labor W. R. Rollo will be one of the many speakers. The union will meet every second and fourth Tuesday.

SOME HAMILTON MACHINISTS ON STRIKE.

Last week 18 machinists, members of local No. 414, International Association of Machinists, went on strike at the American Can Company. The action was taken in accordance with orders from International headquarters to the effect that all members of the I. A. M. throughout the country, numbering about 3,996, American Can Company employees, quit work because of alleged unfair working conditions. Business Agent Richard Riley, questioned regarding the matter, mentioned that machinists' wage rates at Hamilton were from 75 to 85 cents per hour, while the American Can Company only paid from 50 to 60 cents up. The trouble with the firm was recently brought to a head in Newark, N.J. The strikers will receive \$5 per week from the International Association of Machinists.

MEDICAL FEES DISCUSSED BY TRADES COUNCIL.

The question of medical fees was taken up by the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council last Friday evening and the delegates are anxious to see the matter settled.

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spect over the attitude of the Provincial Government in this matter. Delegate Harry Halford stated that the delegation appointed to wait on Premier Drury in this matter had not been given a hearing. It was decided to refer the matter to a delegation to take further action.

TORONTO.

The Bricklayers' Union have decided to charge an initiation fee of \$25 for returned soldiers commencing September 1st. Secretary W. D. Robbins announced on Saturday that the Toronto Street Railwaymen's Union would be represented in the Labor Day parade with a float. All trackmen and conductors who are not working have been requested to meet at Sir John Macdonald monument in Queen's Park, from which they will march to the Exhibition Grounds.

General Secretary John Doggett, of the Building Trades Council, states that the union has been busy at the present time than for some weeks past. "There is a constant demand for men in all trades and the money is being poured into the city as never before."

At the meeting of the machinists employed by the Toronto and Niagara Power Company and the Toronto Street Railway Company held in the Labor Temple last week, the board decided to award the award of Arbitration.

Secretary John Cottam of the District Carpenters' Council stated last week that the carpenters employed in the Toronto Street Railway shops had decided to accept the award of the Arbitration Board which recently sat on the wage dispute. The advance recommended by the board was 10 cents an hour.

EASTERN CANADA.

LONDON LABOR WANTS CAR FARE INCREASED.

Dr. H. A. Stevenson, member for London, is being urged by Labor men at London to introduce a measure into the legislature to define more closely the power of the Ontario railway and municipal board. The proposal is an echo of the wages trouble on the London street railway, the employees of the company and members of other unions appearing to believe that the board does not go far enough in its management of the system to give the men all the increase of pay they have been asking for. Strong objection is taken to the board rule.

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that \$15,000 per annum must be taken from the earnings to retire bonds of the company coming due in 1925. The employees want only the interest on the bonds paid. The Labor representation committee is bringing pressure to bear to have the council take a vote at once on the question of higher fares. The London Railway Company says that higher fares are a necessity, and that if granted the men could be paid a fair wage and the surplus could be lumped as a fund to assist in the purchase of the railway when the franchise expires.

CITY EMPLOYEES WANT BANK HOURS.

Montreal civic employees are beginning to take interest in the question of 1921 salaries, and in particular in an entirely new proposal, namely, that the City Hall should be open to the public for business between 10 and 2 o'clock. This is not with the idea of getting shorter hours but to permit of their doing better work, through having several hours each day in which there will be no interruption from the public. This is the method the banks use, and the Union of Municipal Employees is now taking it up for the city.

ARNPRIOR LABORERS ORGANIZE.

Following the lead of the carpenters, the laborers in Arnprior have organized themselves into a union and have been granted a charter by the International Laborers' Union. Organizer M. Ryan was at Arnprior on Tuesday and installed the officers. The new local is known as Local Union No. 659.

ST. JOHN MACHINISTS ANXIOUS FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

A delegation from the St. John Trades and Labor Council waited on Mayor Schofield the other day and said that the machinists would like to meet with their employers before any trouble might arise through the machinists working on vessels when the winter season was opened. It was pointed out by the delegation that if the machinists were to work at the port in winter other unions might be implicated and trouble might arise. An effort will be made to bring the employers and the machinists together and effect an amicable settlement.

PEMBROKE LABORERS APPLY FOR CHARTER.

Last spring the One Big Union forces under the leadership of Joe Knight invaded the town of Pembroke and endeavored to befog the minds of the workers. The progress followed the invasion and this week an application was received by the headquarters of the International Laborers' Union.

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WESTERN CANADA

EDMONTON WANTS 1921 CONVENTION.

Information has been received by the Edmonton city clerk that at the next meeting of the city council a delegation from the Trades and Labor Council will ask for assistance in securing the holding of the 1921 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress at Edmonton.

The attendance at these conventions has been about 1,000 to 1,500 delegates, and it is pointed out that it would be highly desirable to have such a gathering representing labor from all parts of Canada. The delegates from the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council will be instructed to ask the city council to be asked to support the request.

EDMONTON TRADES COUNCIL'S CONCERT AND DANCE.

The Edmonton Trades and Labor Council will hold a concert and dance on the evening of Labor Day. A strong committee composed of President McCrea, Delegates McCormack, Murray, Geary, Connor, Thompson, and Campbell were appointed to go into the matter and report at a special meeting of the council. It is intended to have a special speaker, the name of Alex. Ross, of Calgary, being mentioned, to address the gathering on a live labor topic.

The council passed a resolution requesting the City Council to rescind a resolution now on its books forbidding city employees to perform any work for pay in their spare time. The special committee handling the Moulders' defence fund reported having assisted the strikers' families and a circular is being sent to local unions requesting the contribution of funds.

MOLDERS BREAK LINES.

Striking iron molders at Edmonton have broken opposition to their demand for wage increases by securing an agreement with the County Machinery Company. Wages are advanced to 82 1/2 cents an hour.

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ENEMIES OF TRADES UNION MOVEMENT STRIVE TO DESTROY RECOGNITION SECURED BY EFFORTS DURING WAR

Needless Strikes Play Into Hands of Reactionary Element—We Must Press For a Higher Standard of Workmanship Through Establishment of Technical Schools, Etc.

During the war the trades union movement demonstrated its necessity to the country in a manner that could not escape recognition by all fair minded persons. Its hardest work was that of combating radicalism and because of its effectiveness against this pest—due to the peculiar position it occupied, unwillingly of course—the support of the movement was much sought after by all. As a consequence of this recognized power over an evil which, if left to go unheeded and uncurbed, could jeopardize the safety of the nation or the continent, trades unions were looked upon with favor by individuals, societies and Governments. In other words, the movement grew by leaps and bounds and gained far more members and prestige than it had ever possessed. Its war record was highly satisfactory and very commendable, not because trades unions did more than their share or any more than the average, for they did not, but because the movement stood steadfast to the principles of democracy and was loyal to the country even though it was assailed on all sides by enemies of the movement and of our country.

The attempts of radicals to gain control of the labor movement are well known and the difficulty of combating their persistent efforts is understood by any one who has kept in touch with conditions. Now, however, much of what happened during the war has been forgotten or is lost sight of—such is human nature and, to an extent, it is well so. The enemies of trades unions are now taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them by needless strikes, radical leaders and other weaknesses to bring about reaction. To them, reaction seems necessary in order that the

rapid growth in membership and prestige of the trades unions may be curtailed. The propaganda of those who are working for the open shop, the attention called to the many strikes and the unfounded rumors of socialism are at work. Secession, in the main, incidentally, is but a protest by worthless radicals against the stand taken by sensible, conservative leaders in downing bolshevism and remaining loyal to the country. But it is, nevertheless, a detriment to the growth of trades unionism.

It is enough to know that the movement is to be called upon to further demonstrate its right to exist and enjoy a continuance of this progress, in order to make all trade-unionists on the defensive. It is not sufficient, however, to merely be on the defensive—we must take the offensive. Upon what shall we, then, build our foundation for future growth? What we have accomplished in the past, the fact that we stood loyal to our country is to our credit but—so did others; the fact that the trades union movement is founded upon the principles of democracy and justice—that it is the best practical demonstration of brotherhood, is not enough. We must go further. To us the road that leads to continuance of existence, to future progress of trades unionism lies more in the advancement of skill, and therefore usefulness, of the members of trades unions, both individually and collectively, than through any other single avenue. It is important that we organize, for numerical strength is necessary to our present and future accomplishments; it is not desirable that there be a great surplus of workers; for an over supply is conducive to serious unemployment, but a higher standard of workmanship is far more essential than all else. For

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upon our usefulness depends our existence. We must press for more technical school and that the children of workers be given an opportunity of obtaining the best training possible in our school and colleges. We must study modern inventions and encourage the introducing of modern machinery. We must press for old age pensions and the proper protection of our sick, lame and maimed. Many of the international unions have established technical schools, homes for the aged and sick and other similar institutions. We must continue in the work and backed by public opinion we are sure to succeed.

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Continued From Page Two. will of a majority of the members as expressed at a general meeting of the association. Members can lay grievances at any time before a local grievance committee of their department, and they will be brought before a central grievance committee. Assert your rights! What Will It Cost? Twelve dollars per year in dues after the initial two dollars for initiation, may seem high; but it should be remembered that: 1. This is lower than the fees paid by any other union organization. 2. It costs money to achieve results. We have to maintain close touch between officers and members through the Civilian and the Canadian Labor Press; to maintain a permanent office and have somebody on the job all the time in our inter-

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