

Four Laborers Successful

Alberta Strengthens Its Representation

Western prospects for a good political harvest for the farmers had full answer at the recent elections, gaining a clear majority. Labor joined in the gains, though in smaller proportions, in the securing of four seats, Alex Ross of Calgary heading the long list of aspirants at the polls, with a running mate in Fred White, also securing election.

The complete vote in Calgary stands: Ross, Labor, 6,842; Edwards, Ind., 6,141; White, Labor, 5,818; Marshall, Liberal, 5,248; Pearson, Ind., 4,936. These five are elected. The next five in order are: Webster, Liberal, 4,401; Ford, Liberal, 4,328; Costello, Conservative, 4,008; Parkyn, Labor, 3,823, and Adamson, Conservative, 3,501. Ten others also ran.

Premier Stewart has six colleagues in his cabinet. Three of them were defeated by U.F.A. candidates, and three were elected. Hon. Duncan Marshall went down in Olds; Hon. A. McLan in Taber, and Hon. George Smith in Camrose. Hon. J. R. Boyle, Attorney General, was elected in Edmonton, but defeated by a Farmer in Sturgeon. Hon. J. L. Cote won his fight in Grouard, and Hon. C. E. Mitchell in Bow Valley.

TWO WOMEN ELECTED.

Two women were elected out of eight nominees. Mrs. Nellie McClung, the well-known writer, went in with the Government ticket in Edmonton, and Mrs. Walter Parilly, was returned for Lacombe.

Edmonton failed, labor returning five Liberal candidates in a field of 26. Calgary split its vote, sending back two Labor men, two Independents, and one Liberal. Medicine Hat elected a United Farmer man and a Labor candidate who ran on a joint ticket, against two Liberals.

According to rumor there is a possibility that a labor representative will be included in the cabinet and the name of Alex Ross is the one which is finding favor in this direction for the Labor portfolio.

TOM MOORE SPEAKS AT TRADES COUNCIL

With but a fair attendance the executive report whilst of a lengthy nature found general favor with the delegates in attendance and caused little criticism on same. Organizer J. Bruce, of the plumbers and steamfitters, gave a resume of the situation in connection with the strike of his organization, in a convincing and optimistic manner which gained the plaudits of his hearers. A stand firm policy with an ultimate victory was the keynote of his statements which merit approval, delivered in most telling manner, leaving his hearers with no option than to have knowledge that his local at Ottawa would be among the victorious unions.

President Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, urged the necessity of labor having a representative at the meeting at Toronto on Tuesday, of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board. As one of his reasons he alleged that it was notorious that ridiculously low wages were paid to female employees in many of the local industries and mercantile concerns, in comparison to wages paid in other large cities.

The executive committee was authorized to co-operate with the unions concerned, and to lead financial assistance if required, so that labor shall be represented at this meeting.

At the suggestion of the Ontario Provincial Executive of the I.L.F., the local executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council will act as a special committee for the drafting of recommendations for labor legislation, subject to its approval by the council.

Protest Chinese Plan.

Washington.—President Coopers the house immigration committee against the proposed admission of and other trade unionists protested toatives of the Hawaiian planters are Chinese into Hawaii. Representatives, and urge the passage of a resolution giving the president authority to admit 50,000 Chinese to that island for five years under bond.

At the end of the term the Chinese would be returned, and could then be taken back to Hawaii under the same conditions or other Chinese recruited. An alleged shortage of labor is the basis of this proposed legislation, which is looked upon with friendly eye by every cheap labor advocate, who favors establishing this precedent in America's possessions, and which can be later extended to the main land.

To Unite Timber Workers.

Vancouver.—At a conference of timber workers in this city, it was agreed to launch an organizing drive in this state and Oregon. Wage cuts and the failure of a company "union," known as the loyal league of loggers and timbermen has made it easier to preach trade unionism to these workers.

MORE EMIGRANTS LEAVING BRITAIN NOW THAN BEFORE WAR.

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Lack of employment and the uncertainty of the industrial outlook are assigned as the chief reasons for the huge wave of emigration from Great Britain, which is rising month by month, says the Manchester Evening Chronicle.

I am told that on the Clyde alone the emigrants from our shores aggregate fully 2,000 a week! The numbers proceeding from Liverpool and even from London are larger than any recorded in the years immediately preceding the war. The effect of this big outflow of the population will, it is said, be strikingly reflected in the census figures when the first totals are revealed before the end of August. Seeing that unemployment is apparently a world-wide evil at the present time, these hopeful emigrants will find themselves better off in other lands than in their own homeland.



MR. JAS. O'KELLY, President Local No. 2 Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters.

STRIKEBREAKING CREW RECALLS PIRATE DAYS

New York.—According to cable dispatches from Italy, passengers on the American steamer Pechonatas will long remember their voyage from this city to Naples. The thrilling tale would have a fitting climax if it stated that the vessel was completely manned by strikebreakers, recruited by the sea service bureau of the United States shipping board.

On leaving New York the strikebreakers in the engine room had trouble with the machinery, and the vessel was forced to put into Boston, where she collided with a pier. Starting across the Atlantic, she drifted in mid-ocean for days in an effort to repair the machinery, finally landing at the Azores, where the engines were patched up. Naples was reached after 43 days at sea.

Cables from Italy state that the crew was insubordinate and that the engine room was half filled with water which caused the ship to list, bringing additional terror to passengers.

All the dining-room spoons were stolen, axes were discovered in the dynamo, the rudder was disabled, and fresh water spout opened. On one occasion two port holes were opened and the rushing water destroyed a large quantity of supplies.

The ship's record is a continuous story of incapacity, insubordination and destruction on the part of the strikebreakers, but the cables make no mention of the conditions under which the crew was shipped.

2,042 FAMILIES STILL RECEIVING AID AT TORONTO

Toronto.—A total of 2,042 families in the city are now receiving assistance, it was stated last week at the meeting of the Board of Management of the House of Industry. The report of the annual ward showed 251 persons sheltered 5,747 nights and received 12,426 meals.

Unionists Enjoyed.

New York.—Officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union have been joined by Supreme Court Justice Donnelly from interfering with the business of Cohen, Friedlander & Martin, cloak manufacturers of Toledo, Ohio. Following a strike, the firm shut down its Ohio plant to act as jobbers, arranging for the manufacture and purchase of clothes in New York. Unionists in this city refused to do work for the Ohio firm and Justice Donnelly holds this is a secondary boycott.

Wage Cuts No Solution

New York.—When wages of steel workers were cut 20 per cent, a few weeks ago it was claimed that this the mills are now stabilized. Today the mills are operating but from 20 to 30 per cent of their capacity and additional wage cuts are hinted. The same argument is again being used to support this plan.

Winning 44-Hour Week.

From Indianapolis comes a report that the 44-hour week has been established by 335 locals chartered by union, reports officers of that organization. This union has joined with other printing trade unions to enforce a 44-hour week pledge made by employers in 1919, to become effective in May, 1921. The employers violated their agreement, and are backed by other anti-union influences.

Labor Department Report

Time, estimated by the Federal Department of Labor, at 161,910 working days was last during June by 5,883 industrial workers in 44 and 45-hour week time represents a slight gain over May, when in 45 strikes, 8,238 work-people lost 163,520 days. During June last year, 15,793 workers engaged in 66 strikes at an estimated loss of 185,732 working days. On June first, this year, 27 strikes were in operation, affecting 5,649 workers. During the month, 17 strikes commenced and 26 strikes, involving 5,649 workers were on record at the end of the month.

The Effect of Labor Regulations Under New German Republic

By L. Krause, of Germany, in the American Federationist.

The new German labor law is characterized by an important preference given to the employees in opposition to the former law. It consists, on the one hand, in a material improvement of the working conditions, but above all, of the wages and working hours. Further advantages are acknowledgment of the professional organizations of workers, the abolition of all existing restrictions of the right of coalition and the introduction of the constitutional principle instead of the former absolutist one. That principle is carried through in the workmen's committee laws up to the most extreme consequences.

The personal ties between employer and employee have been loosened more and more. The latter faces the employer no longer as an individual but merely as a member of a labor organization (trade union) which has undertaken to safeguard his interests and which in exchange requires him to submit entirely to its decisions.

The accomplishment of the duties imposed upon the employer is controlled by the state; it can be enforced by penalties. A most characteristic feature of the new legislation is the strengthened position of authorities. Their collaboration in fixing the working conditions has grown to a degree unknown up till now. Thus, these authorities have the right to declare collective contracts binding, not only for the parties concerned, but for people in general; and, whenever a quarrel arises on the subject of working conditions, especially on wages, they can make compulsory awards.

Since the revolution these collective contracts have enjoyed a great furtherance and have been much extended. Formerly they were mostly applied for settling the hourly wages, but today they are extended to almost all questions touching labor conditions. The fundamental rules referring to collective contracts are contained in the regulation of collective contracts and the settlement of labor disputes of 23 December, 1918. This regulation has for its special object to settle some questions of particular interest, above all the "invariability" of the stipulations of the tariff (wages). This has to be understood that labor contracts are invalid in so far as they differ from a settlement on the basis of the tariff. However, the invalidity of single rules shall not be attended by the inefficiency of the whole labor contract.

On the contrary, according to a special prescription of the law, the inefficient rules are replaced by the respective stipulations of the collective contract. Deviations from the latter are in general only admitted in two cases: first, in so far as the collective contract itself admits of special stipulations, and secondly, in the case for instance for workmen who are unable to do the full amount of work. Secondly, in favor of the workmen. Therefore, for the latter the conditions of the collective contracts are only minimum conditions.

By principle the effect of the collective contract is limited to the concerned parties only. In the first place it comprises the contracting parties, i.e., single employers and unions of employers or employees who have passed the collective contract or who became subsequent parties of the same, but the former legislation did not know any liability of the collective contract beyond those who were practically touched by the latter. At present, authorities are entitled to declare collective contracts generally binding on the following conditions: the collective contract proposed to become generally binding must practically have a dominant importance in the trade in question, i.e., it ought to have served as a rule for the majority of workmen of the trade and within the district concerned.

The generally binding stipulations of the contract are applicable to all labor contracts in so far as the latter are subject to them with regard to locality and trade. The employer need not be contractor in the trade whose working conditions are regulated generally binding in the building trade is not only binding for a building contractor, but, for instance

British Railway Workers Defeat Direct Action

Newcastle, England.—The National Union of Railwaymen's conference, after prolonged and heated discussion, last week, adopted by a vote of 60 to 20, a resolution endorsing the action of the executive committee of the union in cancelling the railway strike which was projected to assist the striking miners during the coal stoppage.

The result of the vote was received with much cheering, it being considered a distinct triumph for the executive committee and the constitutionalists over those favoring direct action. The adoption of the resolution also was considered a great personal triumph for J. H. Thomas, leader of the railwaymen, who mainly was responsible for the cancellation of the strike order.

DEFATION STRUCK THE WORKERS FIRST ACCORDING TO BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

Two Years Ago the Talk Was of Reconstruction—One Year Ago the Title Was Changed to Deflation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The talk two years ago of reconstruction has now been changed to one of deflation, according to the report of the executive committee of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to the fifteenth convention, which met here recently. The report shows how the cry for greater production has been supplanted by one of deflation and shows how it struck the workers first. The report says: "Two years ago business in all lines was at flood tide. The call was for greater production. The appeal to labor was 'Produce, Produce.' Prices and wages were still rising. The discharged service men were absorbed into industry and still the call was for more goods to replenish depleted stocks. "But, in the early months of 1920 deflation set in. Some called it a buyer's strike in revolt against high prices at retail. Retailers stopped buying from manufacturers and thousands of them cancelled orders they had given and even shipped back goods then on their shelves. Whatever causes, financial, economic, political or otherwise, were at the bottom of the stoppage of business, the wheels of industry slackened, and the same workers who a few weeks previously had been employed to produce more, were thrown into enforced idleness. This condition has continued with variations in spots. The last twelve months have seen the worst that our shoe industry has ever known and our members have suffered accordingly. "Two years ago the talk was of reconstruction. One year ago the title was changed to deflation. All inflated values were to be wiped out by a restriction of credit. Our banks called it deflation. Deflation

SECRETARY OF LABOR MAKES A REPLY

A McLeellan, Secretary of Sydney Lodge No. 1, A.A.S.T.W., replies to a communication addressed by a steel worker in which the latter appealed to Dominion Iron and Steel employees for a display of loyalty toward the management. Mr. McLeellan says: "Another saviour of the working man has appeared in our midst, this time a 'Prominent Steelworker.' A short time ago the workers were told that 'their wages were inflated', now they are told that they are striking on the job and that they must speed up and next week no doubt we will be told something else."

"It is amusing to the workers to get those lectures from time to time, especially the men who are getting 27 cents per hour and to the 'Prominent Steelworker' who wants to say that we do all the talking and fighting in the open and to prove his sincerity in the matter we would suggest that he likewise. We have considerable discussion in our meetings on the employment situation and for his information we may say that we have paid out to our members since last November in the shape of sick and unemployment benefits about \$200,000. We would be pleased to have 'Prominent Steelworker' join our ranks where he would be in a better position to drive home his arguments.

Hull Firefighters Granted a Federal Board

The Hull firefighters are congratulating themselves on the victory they have achieved in having a federal board of conciliation granted by the Department of Labour of Ottawa.

It was at first feared by the Fire Laddies that the City Council would have the policemen coupled up with the firemen on the board, but however, this has been offset by the efforts of the officers of the Firefighters International Union, and the sobbies are to look after themselves.

Too much credit cannot be given to the untiring work given this matter by the vice-president of this district, Donald Dear, of the International Association of Firefighters, who is now acting as a neat master in hand, well known to all the firemen's troubles of this nature, and the C.I.F. looks forward to an amicable adjustment under his supervision.

Continental Unemployment

Canada is having company in its unfortunate out-of-work, as according to a Washington dispatch unemployment is on the increase in the United States, according to the department of labor.

Pay roll figures for the month ending June 30 were collected from 1,428 firms in 65 industrial centres. Each centre normally employs more than 300 men, or a total of 1,900,000. These figures show a net decrease of the pay rolls of 4,414, or 2.3 per cent. The decrease since January 31 is 101,090, or 6.2 per cent.

Causes for the "protracted industrial depression and the mounting tide of unemployment" are described as follows: Continued unsatisfactory conditions of transportation; with freight rates in many instances considered almost prohibitive; lack of anything like a normal foreign market; low value of farm produce; stagnation in iron and steel; high costs of construction and general dullness of the retail trade.

The almost nation-wide housing shortage still exists, the report states, although there are scattered indications of a resumption of building operations on a restricted scale.

"Freedom in Porto Rico."

San Juan, Porto Rico.—The tobacco trust's lookout of 10,000 cigar workers, launched last December in an effort to reduce wages and smash unionism, is still on.

Armed policemen await the word of trust underlings to club and shoot down the workers. Men and women have been railroaded to jail by the hundreds, wounded by gas shots and sentenced to long terms in jail for alleged misdemeanors. In many instances they have been refused bail and denied consultation with friends and attorneys. Homes of the strikers have been raided, and they have been attacked on the streets without warning by policemen.

Despite these outrages, which are intended to break the workers' spirit, they are as determined as last December. The Cigar Makers' International Union is standing behind the strikers.

Textile Wages Low.

Philadelphia.—A state report on the textile industry of this city shows that last year's wages of 85,000 employees averaged approximately \$1,100 or a little over \$20 a week. The total pay roll was \$95,901,700. The 1920 pay roll for 7,239 salaried employees totalled \$30,260,100, or an approximate average of \$2,600 a year.

IS GRAND OLD MOTHER OF LABOR

In the ranks of labor, the name of Mother Jones is a household word on this continent, and she has no competitors for the designation of the Grand Old Woman of Labor. The latest organization to receive her assistance was the Chicago bakers, who are out on strike and at their meeting on July 9th a renewal of her acquaintance was made for an hour.

Mother Jones, although going on ninety-two years of age, when arriving at Chicago and hearing that the bakers are struggling for living wages, consented to at once address a meeting of striking bakers. "The marvelous mother for an hour and a half kept her audience spell-bound and especially appealed to the brothers to stand pat with their organization and to not return to work; and to not listen to the appeals of the lap-dogs of the employers who make promises which they never intend to keep.

Referring to the present crisis and the attitude of the employers and politicians, she called special attention to the economic movement in which the great power of Labor is contained, and that as long as political interest is at hand under the present system of society, the workers must not give their vote to the tools of capital, who betray them in every instance, but must vote into politics men of their own rank and file. "Mother Jones pointed out how the present crisis was manufactured by Capital for the purpose of curtailing the gains made by the workers in the past few years, and that it is up to the workers not to be cowardly in their action but to show their strength and determination; that as the creators of wealth they have a right to share at least in living conditions; that the War may be over but the dissatisfied grumbling will go on and the worker will continue to make demands until he enjoys the democracy which was proclaimed; and as the electric current starts machinery whirring, just so should the electric vibration animate every worker to go forward, and to strike like a thunder bolt to make free men out of slaves.

The present system may try to make laws to take away all liberties of the workers, but this will only serve to rally the men and women around the banner for which our forefathers shed their blood and established freedom.

She appealed to the brothers to not show weakness or cowardice but to fight to the bitter end until our aspirations and needs are again established. This only can be done through united determination.

Every sentence of her address was vociferously applauded, the men "raised the roof from the house," and when leaving the hall the men cheered and saluted her with a promise of loyalty and fighting spirit forever.

Mother Jones' entire life has been one of continuous and long-suffering sacrifice; she has done nothing but good to humanity; divided everything with those who were worst to be oppressed; was always ready to help the down-trodden where the fight was thickest and to extend in every possible direction the practices of democracy.

Movie Operators Gain.

Moving picture operators have secured settlements with several theatres at Detroit, after conducting a vigorous contest against these concerns.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

ANIEL McCANN, Manager. CHAS. W. LEWIS, Circulation Manager.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

WHERE WE WRITE.

Our Edmonton friends find us as allies when they state "The section of Gompers over Lewis as head of the American Federation of Labor indicates that the skilled crafts have reached the conclusion that they must stand together in labor matters."

We are getting close to the bridge which calls for a Canadian decision, and the Moore-Draper leadership continued forcible and aggressive handling of Canadian labor affairs.

NOT TO THEIR TASTE.

According to the Hamilton Herald the labor M.P.P. George Harlow is too vague simply because his pronouncements are not a line with their drifting policy, and thus is not understood. Showings things as they are is too painful for his opponents thus the aim for lack of policy. The summarizing that this organ finds pace to give it is true, may not be of the understandable from the viewpoint, but to the worker it has no mystery. Viewed in this way no better courage of conviction may be shown than give this analysis, which is as follows:

In his talk to a gathering of the unemployed last evening, George Harlow, M.L.A., appeared to be moved mainly by a desire to intensify the discontent of his audience. He blamed and criticized the federal government, the Drury government, the civic government and manufacturers and employers generally, either or not trying to solve the problem of unemployment or for not doing the right thing. It is a pity that the member for East Hamilton was unable to make some intelligent contribution to the discussion himself—some proposal that might prove helpful.

Mr. Harlow finds the cause of unemployment to be, "that goods are not made for use, but for profit. The manufacturer," he says, "will not make good until he can sell them at a profit." Well, what of that? Does he get a profit it wouldn't be long before he would have to stop making goods. And if Mr. Harlow had permitted himself the luxury of thinking, he would hardly have said that goods are made for profit and not for use; for if they were not made for use they could not be used, and if they could not be used they would not be made, and if they could not be made the factories would close down and there would be no people employed in making goods.

Mr. Harlow did suggest that the Hydro radial projects should be proceeded with in order to provide employment—but the same might be said of every public project the utility of which is a subject of debate.

A PSALM OF LABOR.
By Ada M. Stinson.

For centuries I have served mankind. For ages I have borne the burdens of the world.
I have stirred the earth. I have made it to bring forth increase.
I have caused the desert to blossom and changed the wilderness into a garden.
I have garnered the grain. I have gathered the fruit.
I have fed the world. I have provided food for all the people.
I have woven fibres into cloth and fashioned garments. I have clothed the people.
I have hewn down mountains and transformed the rock into human habitation.
I have felled the giants of the forest and made them furnish comfort and protection for man.
I have gone down into the bowels of the earth and forced her to give up her treasure.
I have wrought in the glare of the furnace undaunted by the hissing of steam and clanging of steel.
But my eyes have been blinded and my hands have been shackled. I did not see that the wealth I had created was mine; nor that the good things of life belonged to me.
But the scales are falling from my eyes. I am beginning to see.
I will arise in my strength. I will break my chains.
I will take what belongs to me. I will lay hold of my own.
I will bring comfort and abundance to all. I will bring peace and joy to the multitude.
All mankind will be blessed. All the inhabitants of the earth made glad.
For I am greater than greed. I am mightier than mammon.
I am LABOR.

"The One Big Union" which for a time received considerable support from certain elements within the Trade Union Movement in Canada and the United States, reached its climax in the big Winnipeg strike, and since then has almost vanished. The reports to the A. F. of L. Convention indicated that it was no longer a disturbing factor, the members of the International Unions having been able to successfully hold their own.

The One Big Union fantasy, like some other movements, contained this danger, that it attracted inexperienced men, and for a time swept them from their feet, involving them in movements disastrous to themselves, and for the time being harmful to legitimate trades-unionism.

Whether it is One Big Union, the I. W. W., or some other movement which aims to attack the trade-union movement from within as well as from without, its danger lies largely in the influence it acquires to weaken trade union effectiveness, compelling the union to protect itself from attempts to disrupt it from within, when all its strength and activity should be devoted to meeting the attacks.

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I have spent the best days of my life building my business. I have been a slave to that business. My waking hours have been so full of business that I have lost touch with my fellow-men. My nights have been crowded with worries over business until my home has lost its attraction. The great city around me seems nothing but an aggregation of prospects. I hear of men called public spirited citizens who seek to achieve things that mean nothing to me. As they pass from the community the wheels of industry halt and men bare their heads in recognition of one who has been an inspiration in their midst.

Should I pass on to-morrow there would be some slight speculation as to the future of my business. My immediate family would miss me, but the community that has been my bread and butter, that has made it possible for me to raise and educate my family and that has given me all that I possess, would not care. No man would halt on his busy way to mourn my absence. I should leave no gap in life. I am too small. I have failed to realize that my country can be no greater or more prosperous or better than its citizens and I have been too narrow to appreciate the fact that my business cannot be a great business without a great country behind it. I have been too selfish and too much engrossed in my own affairs.

What fine things I could have done if I had co-operated with others for the common good. Before it is too late I will take a fresh grip on life. I will consecrate my business to service and invest my time in seeking the general welfare. Public questions shall receive the same attention I give to my personal affairs. Fire Prevention, which is so closely associated with my business, shall have my first consideration and other subjects of general concern shall also find a place. I will help to stem the tide of universal carelessness and thereby prevent our further National impoverishment by fire. I will make it easier for people to live. I may even save a human life. And then, when I pass on, my business will not be the only record of my existence. I shall leave undying testimony of the work that I have attempted in the hearts and lives of men.

Idle Time at Cape Breton Mines.

Beginning in August the Cape Breton mines of the Dominion Coal Company will work only about half time, according to H. J. McCann, assistant general superintendent of the company. The end of the British coal miners' strike has left practically no orders from the United Kingdom, although there are still a few unfilled and the bunker trade will go into the end of the season as usual. The St. Lawrence market is also very light as domestic demand is not great and manufacturers are not stocking up. It is claimed the coal bunk at Glace Bay, which last winter reached 150,000 tons, has as yet been only half used up and it will be October before the last of it is loaded and shipped from Cape Breton.

G. O. M. to Visit Canada.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, will spend the greater part of August in Canada at the Grand Trunk Railway.

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Eastbound.
Leave Toronto (Union Station) 7.00 a.m. daily, arrives Montreal, 7.25 p.m. The "International Limited" leaves Hamilton, 7.50 a.m. daily; Toronto, 9.20 a.m., arrives Montreal, 5.50 p.m. Leave Hamilton, 7.05 p.m. daily, Toronto, 8.30 p.m., arrive Montreal, 7.00 a.m. Leave Hamilton, 9.15 p.m. daily, Toronto, 11.00 p.m., arrive Montreal, 7.30 a.m.

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THE SIX MEN OF DORSET

By JAMES LORD.
President, Mining Department, A. F. of L.

This rhyme is dedicated to Samuel Gompers, who has ever championed the "right to quit," as the sheet anchor of all the liberties of freemen.—J.L.

Since dream of empire drew mankind to serve the war god, Mars,
And sons of men have warred for fame, for recompense or glory,
Historians have immortalized a myriad cruel wars,
And hard and minstrel thrilled the heart with stirring lay or story.

In fancy we see each pageant pass in grand array,
With martial tread in harmony to some inspiring strain,
The light of battle in each eye, impatient for the fray,
Where each might meet a warrior's death, or victory attain.

I would not lessen by one thought a heart inspiring deed,
That casts in life's great crucible the sacrifice supreme,
Where man has served the cause he loves, what'er his race or creed,
All men revere the thought sublime, the self-effacing theme.

But I would sing of heroism cast in more obscure mould,
Of service to the common man that draws not grand applause,
That, countering established thought, has courage to unfold
Some thought of greater happiness in man's mysterious laws.

That will offend the "status quo," when "status quo" shall fail
To guarantee the humblest should equality to strive
To nobler heights as time and opportunity avail,
And man's creative mind finds paths where freedom can survive.

Those six poor men of Dorsetshire, kin in adversity,
Who toiled each day in summer's heat or winter's chilling blast,
For that poor pittance that would scarce ward off dire poverty,
Gazed thoughtfully on other men whose lives were happier cast.

Then up spake one of them and called his fellows to his side,
He asked them what the future held in such vile servitude,
Where, toiling through each day they could but meagerly provide
For wife and weans life's meanest fare, indelicate and crude.

"And when," quoth he, "disease shall come, and lay its blighting hand
On one of us or those we love, how then, what is in store,
When struggling on like galleys slaves each day upon this land,
We scarce can keep grim nakedness and hunger from the door."

"Let us arise," he said, "and go, each one to take the stand,
That to our weekly pittance one more shilling may be add,
And when we've sought our masters out and given our poor demand,
We'll meet again, tell our results, should they be ill or glad."

So these six men each fared him forth unto his master's hall,
And urged in their respectful way their poor and modest plea,
"We scarce can make ends meet," they said, "and should affliction fall
On our poor wives, or little ones, in sore travail we'd be."

"Grant you our modest, poor demand, and blessings on you fall,
Give us a little more of life, and we will harder strive
To serve you faithfully, let task be great or small,
Give us one shilling more," they said, "that we may better thrive."

Each master stood by haughtily, then sternly made reply,
"Your insolence should bring you each before the whipping tree;
We shall not pay you more," they cried, "and tell you instantly
To get back quickly to your tasks or sorrier each shall be."

They met again at eventide, recounted their affairs,
Resolved that each should service seek and other masters serve,
Each sought the other's hand, resolved that in their common cares
They'd each stand by the other, their efforts to conserve.

Now, when these masters heard of this, they vowed in fierce accord
To punish these rebellious ones who dared them to defy,
They then combined their energies, passed their united word,
That in the courts these men should hear a master's outraged cry.

The judge spake sternly to these six poor men of endless toil:
He asked them what they sought to do, where was obedience?
He asked them how they dared combine, and leave their master's soil
For other fields where they might win a greater recompense!

"'Tis treason," said the judge, "'tis revolution 'gainst our law,
This monstrous evil must be nipped 'ere it becomes a curse,
In our fair land, and gathering strength, open its sinful jaw
And make an end to all respect throughout the universe."

"Your punishment shall be severe, a menace you have been,
To all contented workmen throughout this Christian Strand,
And all your days from this day on, you'll suffer, for I ween
I'll transport you to exiles be in far Van Diemen's Land."

They took these men of Dorset, they bound them up in chains,
And on the hell-ship called Success they started on their way,
The brutal captain scoffed at them, reviled their tears and pains,
And cast them in a dungeon vile from daylight hid away.

He placed them in the dread "black hole," a scant six feet by five,
He would not let them walk the deck, confined them night and day,
Six weary months this voyage took and more dead than alive,
These hapless men were cast ashore, their lives to wear away.

They cursed each other as they could, and from their ill revived,
They wept together as they longed for news of those at home,
The months went by, they wondered if their loved ones had survived,
They prayed for strength their cross to bear, across that endless foam.

But while these men of Dorset lived in penal servitude,
A murmuring arose among their neighbors o'er the sea:
"What have these poor men done," they said, "shall we all be pursued
With fear of transportation if we discontented be?"

This murmuring grew on apace 'till protests loud and clear
Caused an inquiry in this foul and despicable wrong,
And justice, 'gainst their clamor, in legal, deadly fear,
Ordered these men returned again, 'mid threats both loud and strong.

So the captain of the hell-ship then was told to bring them back
To England's shore that they might be set at their liberty,
Again this convict ship set forth, with chains and dungeons black,
Again these men knew duress vile, and hideous cruelty.

For the captain of this floating pen was ordered to return
These tortured men, but told not how, so then he cast again
In that black hole, nor suffered them to leave it any time,
And so he brought them like wild beasts, dead to their ill or pain.

Six dreary months again the ship took in its weary way,
Six cruel months across the sea these hapless men were led,
And when at length, the voyage o'er, they sailed in Weymouth Bay,
Three of them were in sore travail, and three of them were dead.

Three of them dead! Three worse than dead! Victims of bigotry!
For their poor tryat unity this cruel fate was theirs,
By justice racked and murdered, and by studied cruelty
Their feeble protest thus was met, in those benighted years.

And lo! the "status quo" was changed, the judge, inflexible,
Had been unmasked and now appeared a cruel, guilty thing:
The people saw what these poor men, in life's great crucible,
Had cast, that better things to them the coming years should bring.

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They saw, more clearly than before, the great and shining truth,
That men must not be tied to tasks, whether they willed or no;
That freemen had the right to stop, and that they would, forsooth,
When sense and welfare justified the right in doing so.

And as the years rolled by and children grew mature and strong,
And in the fight for liberty their ideals firmer grew,
They reared a monument to show the curious, questioning throng,
How sacrifice is ever made and freedom runs on true.

And men who do the useful work throughout this world's domain,
May read a lesson from this tale of heroism grand,
And know that by their own best thought and effort shall they gain
That need of life and liberty that's sought in every land.

So I would sing of heroic deeds that bring their good to all,
E'en though you reviled and crucified their pioneers we see,
And these Six Men of Dorsetshire, who gave at freedom's call,
Gave not in vain, but gave that this a better world world might be.

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The twenty-first annual conference of the Labor Party took place under industrial conditions which were unequalled in the history of organized workers in their history, extent and potential effects.

Through it the British Labor movement will be able to speak with one voice, instead of speaking with several voices, not always in unison, as in the past.

Need Solidarity. On the other hand, the great industrial struggle of the last few weeks pressed the movement with the need for closing up its ranks and reliable.

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to make the most effective use of its power; that industrial action alone is not always sufficient action for industrial purposes; that direct action for political purposes may often prove a dangerous weapon; and that the possibilities of political action, far from having been exhausted, have yet to be properly tested.

With One Voice. Through it the British Labor movement will be able to speak with one voice, instead of speaking with several voices, not always in unison, as in the past.

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COURT SAYS WAGES NOT TO BE CUT

By Francis Ahearn, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Sydney, N.S.W.—With the 44-hour week made law by the New South Wales Labor government, the necessary arrangements are being made to allow for the reduction of the working week from the old 48-hour level to the new 44-hour schedule, and a decision handed down by the New South Wales industrial court declares that a reduction in the hours of work must not be taken as a plea to reduce the weekly wages of employees.

Where's the spread? If shoemakers worked for nothing it would not affect the price of boots and shoes more than \$1 a pair.

Five Day Week. A great many of the unions are working the 44 hours in five days—leaving two clear holidays at the week end for rest and recreation.

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days of eight hours each and on Saturday morning. In these cases there is likely to be trouble, as the unions are determined to have the Saturday morning off. This arrangement of course, does not apply to the public utilities, where work has to be done in shifts over the week end.

Our Fire Departments. A number of years ago a false idea was entertained that the per capita cost of municipal government would decrease with the growth of our cities.

Canadian Rover. The situation is of such a nature that its details were wired yesterday to Supt. W. G. Myron, of the provincial police here, informing him of the possibility of trouble arising from their dissatisfaction. The dispute is alleged to be regarding non-payment of wages.

Be Careful. Have your fuses examined and made safe. Have electric wiring and gas pipes examined and made safe.

On the Swim at B. C. According to report early this week, strike trouble is imminent at Ocean Falls, among the crews of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamers Canadian Observer, and

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Those put forward by the firefighters are difficult to dispute. The increased population of a city makes it necessary to increase the number of those whose duty it is to guard life and property.

The work of the fire fighters is constantly increasing because of the greater number of buildings he is called upon to protect, which makes his occupation more and more hazardous.

The taxpayer may not regard cheerfully the ever-climbing payroll of the Fire Department, but he recognizes the necessity that compels it, and he tries to maintain a department that is as efficient as it is possible to make. The taxpayer must bear the burden of expansion.

Be Careful. Have your fuses examined and made safe. Have electric wiring and gas pipes examined and made safe.

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Keep the gasoline you have to use in a self-closing metal can, and use it out of doors only. Keep matches in a metal box. Watch the careless smoker and do not allow him to impose on you. Call the Chief of Fire Department or local inspector when in doubt. (He knows.) Help the Fire Department to fight your fire before it starts.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES DISPUTE

Speaking on the employers' breach of faith, president James J. Freel, of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, expressed the opinion that a settlement of the strike which is affecting the printing trades industry in Canada and the United States, could not be expected before the business had passed.

Mr. Freel declared that the fight in which the printing trades unions were engaged was brought on by what the printers claimed was the disregard of employers for agreements which they had entered into promising the 44-hour week in 1921.

"We are prepared to fight," he said. "An agreement was entered into with organizations representing employers, by which the 44-hour week would become effective in June, 1921. The matter came up in January, 1920, but it was finally agreed to defer it until 1921. It was promised by the Printers' League, the United Typothetae of America, closed shop section, and the International Association of Stereotypers, organizations with which we negotiated in the past, representing more employers now than then. Representatives of these organizations do not deny the existence of the agreement conceding the 44-hour week."

Mr. Freel said the position in 1919 was that printing trades unions had employers at their mercy because of the shortage of labor. The unions, he stated, listened to the plea that 44-hour week then would mean a 48-hour week with 4 hours overtime and that there would be a real need for it in 1921 if there was a business depression. They were prepared to give employers the time to rearrange their business to put it into effect.

"Employers asked us for our cooperation," said Mr. Freel. "We submitted the proposal to defer the 44-hour week to our organizations and they to theirs, the United Typothetae of America passing it at two conventions, which were larger than any previous gathering of the organization. It was twice passed unanimously by the Typothetae. We made the agreement, assuming we were dealing with fair-minded employers. The result is that members of the printing trades unions, who have always been very conservative, are taking the view that agreements are not worth the paper they are written on."

Messrs. David Spencer and Thomas Hurd will represent two of the Carpenters' Unions at the convention of the Trades Congress of Canada, convening at Winnipeg, Aug. 22.

THE EFFECT OF LABOR (Continued from Page One)

work, etc., have been so well regulated by the collective contracts that the majority of the working people raise no objections to them.

The fact that the German working people are generally satisfied with the forms that have been given to task-work and that there is no opposition by principle to the task-work system any more is proved by the following judgments passed upon it by three large unions. The German Woodworkers' Union writes: "Most of the workmen are of opinion that, provided the stipulations of the collective contract are strictly carried out, any prejudicial effect of the task-work can be obviated."

The opinion of the German union of textile workers is as follows: "In our industry no complaints can be heard of the task-work system. This satisfaction is above all, owing to the stipulation that the highest hourly wages agreed upon serve as a base for fixing the task-work rates. It is not allowed to do task-work below the hourly wages. In many cases the collective contracts have been so far developed that even in case of bad work, task-workers are entitled to a maximum but average output. For similar articles the wages must be the same, also for home-workers they are not allowed to be reduced. The list of prices and wages must always be open to workmen. The weak workman is warranted a minimum wages also for task-work. The possibility to realize higher earnings in hourly wages without running the risk of seeing them reduced at the will of the employer renders the workman now more inclined to accept task-work and cases occur where the workmen themselves demanded task-work instead of the work per hour customary before."

Provincial Cement Plants.

Hon. F. C. Biggs, Provincial Minister of Highways for Ontario, announces that he has secured all necessary data as well as options on suitable sites for cement plants and that the government, within the next two or three weeks, would consider the question of going ahead with the construction of plants to produce all the cement needed for the government's highway work.

It is considered probable that with the commencement made that other avenues of provincial industry will make demands upon this commodity and catering to supplies for roads will be but the beginning for a branching out in this line.

St. John Unionists Activity.

Two thousand men were on parade here tonight in sympathy with the street railway unions who have been on strike two weeks. With four bands of music they paraded the principal streets of the city, displaying banners appealing for sympathy for the strikers. Thousands gathered along organized labor and sending up lusty the route of march.

CAMPING VACATIONS.

Camping, with all its pleasures, is one of the most healthful ways of enjoying a summer vacation. Good fishing, beautiful camping spots, clear, pellucid water for drinking and bathing, magnificent scenery, interesting canoeing routes and all the pleasures that can be derived from outdoor life under ideal climatic conditions await the camper in the "Highlands of Ontario." There are literally thousands of lakes, and these are linked together by streams affording the canoeist a choice of highways such as are to be found in no other section of the continent. While camping in this beautiful wilderness, campers may still be in touch with the outside world, if they so desire, and within easy paddling distance of the outfitting stores, postal and telegraph offices, enjoying fresh provisions and daily mail service. The principal regions most suitable are Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, Georgian Bay, Algonquin Park and Timagami. For all information apply to Grand Trunk Agents.

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There is a suggestion in this for the authorities of other cities to follow. Excellent results will no doubt be the outcome of this enterprise, for men who desire to learn more about the business of fire fighting the books will be greatly appreciated.

As the promotions in the fire service of the United States and Canada are based upon the knowledge and fitness of the fire fighter for the position sought much can be gained by the use of good books prepared and written by men who have made a life study of the scientific methods of fire fighting.

The International Association of Fire Fighters is a staunch advocate of this form of training and firemen can now secure the benefit that comes from good reading by getting such books.

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