

Labor News From Coast to Coast  
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# W.R. O'NEILL REPLIES TO SHAW'S ATTACK

## BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS MEET AT ST. LOUIS

Fifteenth Convention Assembles on May 16—Local Unions Asked to Send Best Representatives.

BOSTON.—The fifteenth convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will meet at the Plaster Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, Monday morning, May 16, 1921.

There have been numerous expressions of opinion in local union meetings, and by many of our thoughtful members, that owing to the very unusual conditions existing at this time, the holding of a convention this year is an unwise expenditure of time and money, says the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.

Members who have expressed these views have pointed to the fact that a convention means to take many of the local leaders from their local fields for a period of about two weeks, and this at a time when existing or threatened wage controversies require that all the best minds should be devoted to defence of the home industry.

Another reason given by these members is that the large sum of money spent by the local unions and by the general union in holding a convention could be much better spent in defending the wage interests of the members. This view of the matter is somewhat emphasized by the fact that railroad wages are higher than ever before.

Because of these unusual conditions quite a number of local leaders have intimated that they may not send delegates. Should many of the local unions adopt this course, the convention might be so small in number as not to correctly represent the membership strength of the union.

The general officers appreciate fully the reasoning and the patriotic sentiments of the above views. We are holding a convention this year because the constitution requires that a convention be held. No one is able to forego the obligations which have existed in our industry during the last 12 months, and so our constitution is not flexible in the matter.

## WESTERN GOV'T EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS LABOR.

CALGARY.—Unemployed men from Canadian Pacific Coast cities are rapidly being absorbed by the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The delegates from Moncton are being adequately taken care of. A working agreement exists between Calgary and Vancouver whereby whenever they are required the Provincial Government Bureau notifies the Mayor of the coast city of the number required. The system has worked well so far, in that the men are taken care of promptly when positions await them here.

## TRANSPORT WORKERS CLOSING UP RANKS

A Second International Conference May Be Held in America.

GENEVA.—The international transport workers' conference, representing 3,000,000 transport workers, railwaymen and seamen, now meeting in Switzerland, has decided to call a special conference of dock and waterway workers, either at Vancouver, San Francisco, or Cape Town, to which representatives from Canada, the United States, South America, Australia and New Zealand shall be invited.

Today the chairman of the conference, Edwin Bevan, member of the British Parliament, said that the reasons for this conference were that dock and waterway workers felt themselves handicapped because their employers immediately sent goods some other way whenever a disruption between them and their workers, and constantly allege that they could not compete with neighboring ports, especially now that exchange rates are so abnormal. Dock and waterway workers therefore feel that they must combine still more, and particularly that workers on competing navigation routes must combine.

## LABOR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETS AT PRESTON, ONTARIO, ON VICTORIA DAY

Nineteenth Annual Convention Call Has Been Issued—Association Makes Steady Progress—News Letter Service to be Inaugurated.

The convention call for the 19th Annual Convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario has been issued. The convention will be held in the Labor Hall, Preston, on Tuesday, May 18, 1921.

The association is the recognized body of the International Trades Union Movement for the Province of Ontario. The summary of the work accomplished since its inception accompanies the convention call.

Mr. J. T. Marks was permanently employed during the past year and has accomplished much for the International Trades Union Movement throughout the Province of Ontario during his term of office.

## COST OF LIVING MARCH SHOWS SLIGHT DECLINE

According to the Labor Gazette Wholesale and Retail Prices Continue Downward.

OTTAWA.—In prices the movement continued downward, the chief decreases appearing in eggs and butter, in textiles, hides, and leathers, metals, building materials, and in chemicals says the Labor Gazette. In the other groups, grains were slightly higher, except oats, but faddlers were down. Cattle and beef were slightly up but hog products were lower. Butter and eggs were down but cheese was firmer. Fish were steady. Potatoes, onions, and canned vegetables were slightly higher. Bread, flour, and tapioca were lower but sugar advanced slightly. In foodstuffs, the chief decrease was in rice. The index number of wholesale prices was down to 243.1 for March as compared with 274.1 for February, 1921. Retail prices were lower. The index number of wholesale prices was down to 243.1 for March, 1921, and 137.1 for March, 1920. In retail prices of foods the chief decrease was in eggs, and in rice, but there were slight decreases in nearly all the items included except cheese. In fuel, coal and oil prices showed slight decreases. The average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in sixty cities at the beginning of March was \$13.23 as compared with \$14.68 in February, 1921, and \$15.78 in February, 1920, and \$7.68 in March, 1920.

## TORONTO TEAMSTERS BEING REORGANIZED BY A. F. OF L.

TORONTO.—Fearing wage reductions, Toronto teamsters are responding to the suggestion of Mr. John Flett, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to join the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stevedores and Chauffeurs. Mr. Flett held a meeting last week to which teamsters were invited, and another on Friday, and said both were successful enough to warrant the establishing of a union.

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## GREAT PRODUCING MASSES DO NOT UNDERSTAND GOVERNMENT INACTIVITY

The British Columbia Legislature is the first of the provinces to ratify the draft conventions adopted at the First International Labor Conference (League of Nations) which was held in Washington in 1919.

It will be remembered that the Dominion Government, by Order-in-Council, on November 6, 1920, ruled that the competent authority for their enactment of most of the draft conventions rested with the Provincial Governments. The British Columbia Legislature accepted this ruling and has enacted the legislation subject to other provinces carrying out similar proposals.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has requested the Dominion Government to carry out the provisions of the draft conventions insofar as they affect Dominion undertakings. Up to the present no official announcement has been made, as to the Government's intentions, nor has any action been taken to enact the legislation.

Last week the Manitoba Legislature defeated a proposal for the enactment of the eight-hour work day—one of the draft conventions of the Washington Conference—claiming that until such a time as the various provinces decided on uniform action, it would be folly for the Province of Manitoba to act independently.

The Hon. Walter Rolfe, Minister of Labor for Ontario, has written to the Department of Labor at Ottawa, stating that the Ontario Government was quite willing to enter into a joint conference of the various Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government with a view to bringing about uniform action in the adoption of the draft conventions and recommendation of the International Labor Conference.

Progress of a lasting nature is at all times slow, but the apathy shown by the various Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government in the carrying out of the provisions of the Labor Sections of the Peace Treaty can not be understood by the great producing masses of Canada.

It is perfectly true that Germany has been reluctant in carrying out her financial obligation imposed upon her in the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of St. Germaine. Workers in Germany have long since enjoyed the eight-hour work day. Some editorial writers in Canada would have one believe that the German miners and others were giving to the Government two hours extra work per day without pay. This is absolutely without foundation in fact. Where German workers are called upon to work more than eight hours per day, they are paid at the uniform rate of time-and-a-half for all overtime.

The International Labor Office, recently, through its Director-General, Albert Thomas, gave to the world a summary of the actions taken by the various Governments in regard to the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labor Conference. An analysis of this review shows that Canada is one of the very few nations, members of the League of Nations, which has failed to recognize and carry into full force and effect the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labor Conference.

The great producing masses of Canada expect that before long, the Canadian Government will call the various Prime Ministers in Canada together and find some means whereby uniform action may be taken in the carrying into full force and effect Canada's Peace Treaty obligations and especially those contained in the Labor Chapter.

British Columbia has taken the lead, let the rest of the country follow suit.

## FARM WORKER'S FIGHT IS EVERY WORKER'S FIGHT

By H. E. Pointing, in the Daily Herald, London, Eng.

The wages of the farm worker being fixed, as far as minima are concerned, by a Wages Board, reductions in rates cannot be obtained as easily and rapidly as is possible in some other industries. Moreover, the farm worker's position is underpaid before the war that no employer dares too obviously to suggest a return to anything like pre-war rates, and this in spite of the fact that even the best wages are being paid to the farm workers.

When the third session of the International Labor Conference opens in October next, what will be the chief objectives to be dealt with by the conference in the adaptation of the Act of 1917, "to maintain the workers and their families in accordance with such standard of comfort as may be reasonable."

Perhaps, with many employers, adding to the number of hours in a day is a means of getting more work for the same money, but doubtless very many see further, and are deliberately aiming at curtailing the worker's leisure time which can be used for studying and thinking. And it must not be forgotten that if urban workers get the 48 hours, but not the rural workers, the latter will be in a depressed state in his social conditions. It is therefore every worker's fight. He looks to the older trade unions not to desert him, in the belief that no measure for the limitation of working hours, from which agriculture is excluded, would be accepted by the urban workers under any circumstances.

## 1,735 WORKERS ON STRIKE AT END OF MARCH, 1921

Estimated Time Lost Through Industrial Disputes in Canada Was 52,928 Days.

OTTAWA.—The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during March was greater than during February, 1921, and also greater than during March, 1920, says the Labor Gazette. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 16 strikes involving about 1,735 employees and resulting in an estimated time loss of 52,928 working days as compared with 22 strikes, 2,424 workpeople and 23,447 working days in February, 1921; and 22 strikes, 3,789 workpeople and 33,169 working days in March, 1920. On March 1, there were on record 15 strikes affecting 2,239 workpeople. Eight strikes were reported as having commenced during March, as compared with fifteen during February, 1921. Seven of the strikes commencing prior to March and three of the strikes commencing during March were reported terminating during the month, leaving 1,735 workpeople on record at the end of month.

## MORLEY TAKES OVER NEW OFFICE.

TORONTO.—R. B. Morley, who has been general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Safety League for seven years, has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association. This latter is an organization which was formed under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the purpose of preventing accidents in industry in Ontario and offers a wide field for work.

## BRITISH EX-SERVICE MEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Eng.—As a result of the passing of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, says the Labor Gazette, ex-service men will no longer be eligible for the special dole which they have had hitherto, but they will now be brought under the scope of general unemployment insurance. They are, however, granted certain statutory privileges with regard to conditions of eligibility for benefit, and moreover the rights of these ex-service men whose original out-of-work dole policies have not yet expired remain unaffected.

## LABOR'S PLAN FOR HIGHEST EFFICIENCY IN RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

W. Jett Lauck, American Federation of Labor Economist, Makes Statement Before the United States Railroad Labor Board.

CHICAGO.—Details of how organized labor believes railroads of the United States can save one billion dollars in expenditures annually were described by W. Jett Lauck, American Federation of Labor economist, in a statement to the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Lauck appeared as a witness for railroad unions in their fight to prevent reduction of wages asked by the railroads.

"Highest efficiency in railroad administration will be obtained through a national unified control of all existing facilities regarding competing claims," Lauck said.

Lauck suggested pooling of repair shops, elimination of circuitous rail routes, unification of terminals, consolidation of ticket offices, universal mileage tickets, standardization of equipment, maintenance of uniform freight classification, maintenance of common time tables between important points, high demurrage rates and utilization of water routes for relief of crowded rail lines.

"Pooling of locomotives and cars loaded to two-thirds of their capacity, Lauck said. Scientific traffic control, standardizing car loading and economic scheduling were recommended as remedies.

## Brandon Trades and Labor Council Reorganized

The Brandon Trades and Labor Council is being reorganized. During the One Big Union bubble of 1919, the Brandon Trades and Labor Council decided to chase the rainbow and threw in its lot with the One Big Union. Last week, however, the workers in that city decided to identify themselves with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and a new Trades and Labor Council was organized with the following officers: President, F. Cox, Musicians Union; Vice-president, J. Williams, Carpenters; Secretary-Treasurer, B. E. Hickling, Carpenters.

## DID RAILROADS URGE BIG OUTLAW STRIKE?

Facts Seem to Indicate That Employers Laid Plans.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Was last year's rail road strike backed by outlaw managers, who knew that the railway labor board would reject wage requests if forced on them by this illegal walkout?

This point is raised by W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, in the official magazine of that organization.

"Has it never occurred to the members of the railroad brotherhoods that the surest way to prevent a huge increase in wages, the result of a decision of the labor board, would be to get the men to go on an unauthorized strike?" asks Carter.

It is now known to everyone that had this illegal strike become general and involved all railroad employees, decision No. 2 would never have been reached by the labor board and thus the railroads would have saved probably \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 per year in labor costs.

## TRAGEDY OF THE MISSING GIRLS

65,000 Lost in United States Big Cities Last Year.

WASHINGTON.—Sixty-five thousand girls disappeared in the United States last year without leaving a trace. The great majority were lured to the big cities from the small towns and farms. They have dropped from sight and their fate is as unexplained as that of the missing.

This story was brought to the National Congress of Mothers, Parents and Teachers' Associations convention in Washington last week with a plea for the creation of a central bureau to help find missing girls.

Lieutenant Catherine Van Winkle of the District of Columbia Police Department, told the convention that one of the biggest needs of the country was to have the names of girls annually lost.

She asked the convention to take immediate steps to create a central bureau and branches in all parts of the country for the purpose of coordinating and enlarging the facilities for tracing lost girls.

## LABOR REPRESENTATION ON ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE.

The Ontario Safety League in choosing its officers for the coming year gave labor fair representation on its executive. Among those may be found Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Hon. W. R. Rolfe, Minister of Labor; A. W. Massey, Toronto District Labor Council; and Mr. T. A. Stevenson, Department of Labor, Ottawa.

## BATTLEFIELDS NON-EXISTENT IN FRANCE NOW

France Will Achieve Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation Within Three Years.

PARIS.—Owen Johnson, who has just completed his official investigation of reconstruction in the war areas for the ministry of dated regions, says a special cable to the Montreal Star, summed up his impressions recently in an interview, saying:

"In view of the extraordinary progress of reclamation made even in some of the supposedly irretrievable areas, I am convinced that if provided with reparations money, France will achieve industrial and agricultural rehabilitation within three years."

Mr. Johnson made a complete tour of all regions, taking notes and comparing the situation with conditions he had seen in 1918, and on a similar trip two weeks after the armistice.

"Nature's Healing. The Somme battlefield is non-existent now," he said. "The soldiers who fought there would think Nature had passed on and forgotten them, such are the agricultural aspects of the landscape. At Arras, where battles raged back and forth during the war until there were only wastes of mud, there is nothing to indicate the war but piles of barbed wire and junk. At Bordeaux there are cultivated fields.

Industrial reconstruction has been most vigorous at mining near Lens. The French are busy pumping out the water, and beginning to work the mines. The Germans have a material and almost under-exploited systematic destruction to aid in rebuilding. At Chauny, the great Gobain chemical works is financing the reconstruction, and in all places where large firms exist there are advances have stimulated and encouraged private initiative. At Folembray there is a big glass plant which has been re-built.

"At Lille I found the cotton industry preparing for increased production. I recalled a district at Arras which had 1,440 acres of lands so blasted and gutted by war that it had seemed impossible to reclaim. The peasants have demonstrated how they can work by getting all but 40 acres under cultivation. The slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette which were a picture of devastation, now are all green with farms, though the houses have been re-built. The Chemin des Dames has been restored and all say that the administration such as railroads, telegraph and cable work established long ago in all districts.

"The country about Soissons is largely reclaimed and much work has been done by the American Committee for Devastated France.

"I found the St. Quentin district almost re-built. One of the most striking improvements of the war the women are doing. In the fields, shops and construction work they are laboring just like men, laying brick and building houses.

"France does not need German labor. It needs German money. The people are forced to borrow money to pay reparations. They double the amount until reparations payments stabilize the shaky financial situation. France has labor and material and almost under-exploited systematic destruction to aid in rebuilding. At Chauny, the great Gobain chemical works is financing the reconstruction, and in all places where large firms exist there are advances have stimulated and encouraged private initiative. At Folembray there is a big glass plant which has been re-built.

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Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

POLITICS AND PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR



By J. A. P. Hayden. The House of Commons to the Imperial Conference of Prime Ministers at London, Eng. in June of this year...

According to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, who was then Prime Minister of Canada, the time has not come when the self-governing dominions should embark on a naval policy of their own...

domestic servants are allowed in even if they have nothing in their pockets. As regards other, if a man is accompanied by his wife, he must have \$125 in addition...

from enemy countries is considered, which is still in operation. In the second place so far as the Slavonic races are concerned, while we have not stopped the entry of their nationals, we have not gone out of our way to encourage them to come here during the past two or three years...

DANIEL McCANN, Manager. CHAS. W. LEWIS, Circulation Manager. OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.

The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

NEWSPRINT AND WAGES.

TWO news items emanating from various parts of the North American continent bearing on the same subject appeared in many of the Canadian newspapers on April 27. One of them is as follows:

COBALT, Ont., April 27.—The Abitibi Power and Paper Company plant at Iroquois Falls will be closed for a month, commencing May 15, according to information received here today.

The second news item is indeed very interesting following the despatch from Cobalt. It follows: NEW YORK, April 27.—Warning against a future demoralization in the newsprint market, T. B. Williams, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in his address opening the 34th convention of that body today told publishers that newspaper advertising rates should not be allowed to descend.

He pointed out that newspapers must meet the problems in both materials and labor since the average contract price of newsprint for the first six months of this year is higher than the average contract price for all last year.

While the outlook in the newsprint market may be regarded as improving from the publishers' viewpoint, he said, it has been pointed out that, later in the year, some publishers may be tempted to make reductions in subscriptions or advertising rates and throw down the bars to all old-time wasteful practices and bad business methods, the abolition of which has been the chief constructive advantage gained during the war and the newsprint manipulations of 1920. These advantages must not be surrendered for any temporary fluctuations in costs.

The despatch from Cobalt intimates that the workers employed by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. will have their wages reduced 20 per cent. after they have been compelled to take a month's holidays against their wish, notwithstanding the declaration made on the same day by the President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in which he points out that the price of newsprint is higher now than the very high prices which prevailed during the past year.

In the face of this the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. and other companies in Canada have closed their plants and refuse to allow the workers to produce a much needed commodity. Certainly the Government should take some action in the matter.

THE PRINTERS' 44-HR. WEEK.

THE employing printers of Eastern Canada are endeavoring to stay the International Typographical Union in the establishment of the 44-hour week in the printing industry. The International Typographical Union entered into an agreement with the employing printers through the International Joint Conference Council for the establishment of the 44-hour week in the printing industry on May 1, 1921. No objection was raised to this decision by the employing printers of Eastern Canada until April 1921. They now declare that the International Joint Conference Council had no authority to act for the employing printers, and that its decision is no way binding on them.

The International Typographical Union refused to sanction a strike in the Montreal Star office last year because an agreement was in existence. It will be remembered that the International Typographical Union supplied the necessary help to the Montreal Star for the publication of its journal while some of its members were on an illegal strike.

The International Typographical Union has learned much during the past twenty years. It has saved a little money. It has studied industrial warfare. Should the employers decide for war instead of continued peace and harmony in the printing industry they will find the International Typographical Union ready to take up the challenge, whether it be peace or war. The question rests entirely with the employers.

CANADIAN AUTONOMY.

THE Big Smoke of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes has much to say on the question of Canadian autonomy for International Trade Unions. He endeavors to persuade the railroad workers of Canada that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes is the only organization on the Canadian railroads which has complete Canadian autonomy. The Big Smoke forgets that his organization is a national one while the 16 Standard Railroad Labor organizations are purely International in aspect. Each and every one of them has complete Canadian autonomy.

The Minister of Labor, speaking in the Senate a few weeks ago, made the definite declaration that since 1912 no representative of any of the International Railroad Labor organizations had come to Canada from the United States in reference to wages, or working agreements. The Minister of Labor stated that all business for the Canadian membership for these organizations was done by their Canadian representatives.

The Big Smoke of the C.B. of R.E. now states that such is not the case, but that the C.B. of R.E. has been vested with complete autonomy insofar as Canada is concerned.

FACTORY ACT AMENDMENTS.

HON. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor, has entered a bill in the Ontario Legislature providing for amendments for the Factory Act. One of the amendments calls upon the factory inspectors to report all violations of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board's ruling. The other amendment allows the age limit from 15 to 18 years. This has been done to make the Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1920 more effective.

The Adolescent School Attendance Act requires children's attendance at school up to and including the age of 16 years. These two amendments were requested by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertising, flat rate, 15 cents per line. Classified advertising, 10 cents per line. Readers, 25 cents per line. Special rates on application for long time contracts. Address all communications to: THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr. Calder stated that there were thousands of people in almost every country in Europe who are anxious to come to Canada. The Minister of the Interior indicated that with the steamship companies' considerable responsibility in seeing that the best class of people from all parts of Europe are brought to Canada by the steamship companies, according to the Minister's immigration policy depends considerably upon the co-operation of the steamship companies with the immigration authorities in using the words of the Minister of Immigration: "The transportation companies know our regulations; they are in touch with the immigration officials all the time, and they know the class of people we admit. So that is largely their business to see that only the proper class of people are sent over; and if there is a small percentage of weeding out to be done, it should be done here and not in Europe."

The Minister of Immigration, throwing out inducements for farmers and farm laborers to Canada, spoke more truth than fiction. He stated: "The days of free land are practically gone, and you cannot buy land in Western Canada today for less than \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30 per acre. Yet we allow the vast areas of unused land in Western Canada to go to speculators. The Minister of Immigration was quite enthusiastic concerning the land settlement but was of the opinion that the Federal Government had done more than its share and that further development was the duty of the various provinces. He said that "there were hundreds of thousands of people in the world who have the necessary experience, the training, the ability, the health and the willingness, but who simply cannot get on our land because they have not the means."

Concluding his statement on the immigration policy of the Canadian Government Mr. Calder stated: "There is an exclusion at the present time against not only Chinese but all Orientals insofar as skilled and unskilled labor is concerned. Generally speaking our policy has been to foster and encourage immigration to Canada of the classes I have mentioned, namely farmers, farm laborers and domestic servants. In the first place there is a limitation insofar as immigrants

living has been responsible for a great upheaval in the thinking apparatus of the workers generally. It is too late now to throw a monkey wrench in the machinery—far better be it in at the round table and reason these problems out to some definite understanding to promote an industrial peace; else the reaction can be but very harmful to both employer and employe.

Power in Organization

By GEORGE V. OREMUS, in the American Prisoner.

It does not appear necessary to emphasize the great power existing in thorough organization, for many recent events will go far towards stamping indelibly upon our minds the desirability of a most scientific physical and mental organization within an organization, in so far as it applies to trades unionism in general. This is history.

There is under way at the present time a very decided and strenuous effort upon the part of organizations of employers of various kinds, who in turn are being backed up by other affiliated associations likewise supported by so-called "labor" generally known as boards of trade. Many other influential interests are also combining in one big effort to undermine the very fabric upon which rests the foundation of the trades union movement on this North American continent.

To those who are closely associated with trade unionism and who follow the trend of events in this respect, the evidence is all too plainly visible and at the same time the warning is sounded to every loyal union supporter to take note of these facts and buckle on his armor, summon the best there is within him and be prepared to take his place in the line of defense whenever it becomes necessary to defend the cause of real producers of the world's great wealth, while enjoying little of it.

A master mind once told the world that consistency was a jewel, and no sane man will combat that fact as such. But let us not forget how soon and how easily some of our leaders of big business can brush aside such matters when weighed in matters of dollars and cents. Let's be honest with ourselves and delve below the surface of things.

A most horrible and hideous wall now goes forth against the rights of the worker in general, while the blame for this turmoil shifts upon the shoulders of the worker. The manufacturers and employers who so recklessly profited during the unheeded period of high prices, and without any tender mercies whatsoever towards the helpless and inadequately paid workers, now find that the long-suffering public has awakened from a long nightmare of high prices and are refusing to longer pay high prices for generally inferior commodities. Now then, it naturally comes to the manufacturers to pass the buck along to the worker and shift the whole responsibility upon the shoulders of the high cost of production—the unheard-of wages demanded and paid to the ever-greedy hands of the union workmen. Can you beat it! You workmen who purchased a \$100 automobile for yourself and one for your wife will readily understand how you managed it—I don't.

Mr. Calder stated that there were thousands of people in almost every country in Europe who are anxious to come to Canada. The Minister of the Interior indicated that with the steamship companies' considerable responsibility in seeing that the best class of people from all parts of Europe are brought to Canada by the steamship companies, according to the Minister's immigration policy depends considerably upon the co-operation of the steamship companies with the immigration authorities in using the words of the Minister of Immigration: "The transportation companies know our regulations; they are in touch with the immigration officials all the time, and they know the class of people we admit. So that is largely their business to see that only the proper class of people are sent over; and if there is a small percentage of weeding out to be done, it should be done here and not in Europe."

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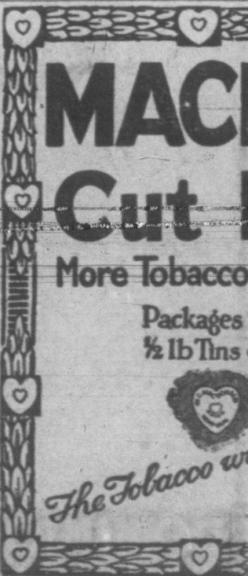
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THE MOLSONS BANK

Buy Canadian goods and help to keep Canadian workmen busy—it will help your business and yourselves. Buy wisely and save as much as possible, and deposit your savings in The Molsons Bank. Courteous service to all.

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More Tobacco for the Money Packages 15¢ 1/2 lb Tins 85¢ The Tobacco with a heart



Mr. Calder stated that there were thousands of people in almost every country in Europe who are anxious to come to Canada. The Minister of the Interior indicated that with the steamship companies' considerable responsibility in seeing that the best class of people from all parts of Europe are brought to Canada by the steamship companies, according to the Minister's immigration policy depends considerably upon the co-operation of the steamship companies with the immigration authorities in using the words of the Minister of Immigration: "The transportation companies know our regulations; they are in touch with the immigration officials all the time, and they know the class of people we admit. So that is largely their business to see that only the proper class of people are sent over; and if there is a small percentage of weeding out to be done, it should be done here and not in Europe."

The Minister of Immigration, throwing out inducements for farmers and farm laborers to Canada, spoke more truth than fiction. He stated: "The days of free land are practically gone, and you cannot buy land in Western Canada today for less than \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30 per acre. Yet we allow the vast areas of unused land in Western Canada to go to speculators. The Minister of Immigration was quite enthusiastic concerning the land settlement but was of the opinion that the Federal Government had done more than its share and that further development was the duty of the various provinces. He said that "there were hundreds of thousands of people in the world who have the necessary experience, the training, the ability, the health and the willingness, but who simply cannot get on our land because they have not the means."

Concluding his statement on the immigration policy of the Canadian Government Mr. Calder stated: "There is an exclusion at the present time against not only Chinese but all Orientals insofar as skilled and unskilled labor is concerned. Generally speaking our policy has been to foster and encourage immigration to Canada of the classes I have mentioned, namely farmers, farm laborers and domestic servants. In the first place there is a limitation insofar as immigrants

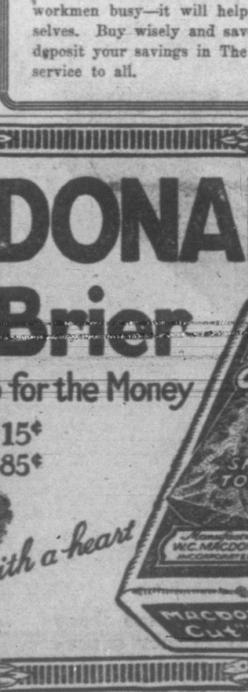
living has been responsible for a great upheaval in the thinking apparatus of the workers generally. It is too late now to throw a monkey wrench in the machinery—far better be it in at the round table and reason these problems out to some definite understanding to promote an industrial peace; else the reaction can be but very harmful to both employer and employe.

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Buy Canadian goods and help to keep Canadian workmen busy—it will help your business and yourselves. Buy wisely and save as much as possible, and deposit your savings in The Molsons Bank. Courteous service to all.

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### THE LABOR MEN WHO LEAD FORCES IN BRITISH FIGHT

How Herbert Smith, Miners' President, Dropped His Prayer Book and Convinced a Detractor.

LONDON, Eng. — Neat little sketches of some labor leaders in the present British trouble are drawn by A. M. Thompson, the well known Moderate Labor correspondent. In an article contributed to the Daily Mail...

who had done his duty to a neighbor. Contributes to Get There. "James Henry Thomas, M.P., political secretary of the N. U. R., started his career 47 years ago as errand boy at the age of nine...

Herbert Smith's Last Argument. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, is totally different. He is busy and craft, talks broad Yorkshire, and still wears the cap of his mining days. He was born in Barnsley Workhouse...

Gentle Smiling Urbanity. "C. T. Cramp, Industrial Secretary of the railwaymen, was formerly a passenger guard on the railway, and I should imagine his gentle smiling urbanity in that capacity must have won him much of the first-class passengers. The common impression of Cramp represents him as a long-haired, wild and frankly Bolshevik. He is, on the contrary, an essential gentleman of the most gentle and well-bred suavity, a studious reader, and I doubt whether he ever cut the throat even of an earwig."

### Just Plain Autocratic Radicalism

By GEO. HENRY, President of the International Union of Printing Pressmen and Assistants. How often in the past few years have we read and heard expressed that the unions should be arbitrarily set a scale of wages or a condition? Trade unions were asked to consult with the employers and then to reason out the questions rather than fight them out. Some conservative leaders of organized labor realized that it would be a mistake for labor to act arbitrarily during this period of abnormal demands for labor. Some leaders, therefore, were kept busy holding the radicals in line and thus saved our industries millions of dollars and a lot of trouble.

advantage but, on the other hand, if there is an advantage it rests temporarily with the employer. According to the expressions and actions of a good many employers, to act arbitrarily is a human trait not possessed by workers alone and not peculiar to trade unionists. There is an element among the employers that is proving conclusively that it is capable of being as radical as anybody. There are employers who are saying to their employees, "You will take a big reduction in wages or you will get out!"—no compromise, no chance to argue or arbitrate, no attempt thought necessary to show why these reductions in wages are necessary—just plain autocratic radicalism.

### Specialty Film Import, Ltd.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited P.M.S. PAPER MILL SPECIAL TORONTO-CANADA

BELTS Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd. Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

Wales were sons to his capacious and catholic sympathy. Yet all the while he secretly deplored the war and though not possessing democratic views, appeared intently hostile to his country's elected Government, and the democracy which has raised him and the other leaders of Labor to representative distinction and power. A mixture of dreamy idealism and bitterness is present in most Labor extremists, a most curious and characteristic contradiction.

### CARVELL'S STATEMENTS CRITICIZED IN ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO.—Hon. Frank Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, received criticism from still another quarter when Peter Heenan, Kenora, spoke in the Legislature last week on a question of privilege. He read extensively from a speech of Mr. Carvell in which the wages of railwaymen were said to be one of the most important causes of high operating costs. Mr. Heenan said that he was an engineer himself and knew something about their work. The average wage of an engineer for an eight-hour day, he said, was \$7.50. That amounted to \$195 for a 28-day month, and \$250 for a 30-day month.

THE OUTCAST. They called him "fool and traitor" As through the land he went; They called him "agitator" And "Brand of discontent" From altar and from steeple Upon this man forlorn The priests and "better people" Hurled wrath and bitter scorn.

At length, they seized and tried him, That they might have their will, And so they crucified him, Upon a lonely hill, The outcast agitator, Driven by scourge and rod; They called him "fool" and "traitor," We call him Son of God. —Berton Braley.

Mr. D.—"Listen my dear, what on earth did I do at meal time that made you so angry?" Mrs. D.—"You disgraced me! When the charlotte russe was passed around you tried to blow the foam off."

### Conventions Of International Unions

April 29 and 30, New York City. Hotel Pennsylvania, National Print Cutters' Association of America. May 2, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. May 2-14, St. Paul, Minn., American Federation of Musicians. May 2, Toledo, Ohio, Switchmen's Union of North America. May 2, Wheeling, W. Va., McClure Hotel, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. May 2, Savannah, Ga., Order of Railroad Telegraphers. May 14, St. Louis, Mo., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. July — Buffalo, N.Y., International Longshoremen's Association. July 5, Sandusky, Ohio, American Flint Glass Workers' Union. July 11, Montreal, Canada, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. July 11, New York City, International Plate Printers & Die Stampers' Union of North America. July 11, New York City, Continental Hotel, International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' Union of Operative Printers. July 12, Toronto, Canada, Prince George Hotel, International Stereotypers & Electrotypers' Union. July 12, Chicago, Ill., United States, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association. Sept. 12, Columbus, Ohio, International Association of Fire Fighters. Sept. 12, Toronto, Canada, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. Sept. 12, Atlanta, Ga., Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America. Sept. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., Dockers' International Union. Sept. 12, St. Louis, Mo., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Sept. 12, Cincinnati, Ohio, Metal Polishers' International Union. Sept. 12, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America. Oct. 2, Toronto, Canada, The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Dec. — American Federation of Teachers.

"Art" says Morris, "is the natural solace of men's labor; a solace which they once had and should always have."

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C. H. EASSON, General Manager J. G. LOUDON, Asst. General Manager

### The Crusade For Good Health



The Canadian Red Cross Society is one of thirty-one National Red Cross Societies engaged in a world-wide Crusade for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering.

This movement is endorsed by The Governments of Thirty-one Nations; The League of Nations; Medical and Public Health Experts Meeting in International Conference at Cannes, France, April, 1919.

### World-Wide Enrollment of Members ONTARIO ENROLLMENT May 22-28 ENROLL!

As the outward and visible sign of your personal share in the movement for good health; To help create public opinion in favor of sound health measures.

You may enroll with your Local Red Cross Branch of Enrollment Committee, or, if there is no organization in your community, with THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL DIVISION, 410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO.

Membership Fees: Annual, \$1.00; Life, \$25.00

### Canadian Red Cross Society Ontario Division

You Don't Have to Follow Steve Brody's Example And Take Chances. "The Store of Satisfaction" Our Reputation As Is Behind Everything We Sell.

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Use Interlake Paper Towels in kitchen, garage and office. They are economical, and when used in public places assist in preventing contagion. They are put up in three qualities: The first, Protecta Brand; second, Hygiene Brand; third, Purity Brand. Interlake Paper Napkins are now being used extensively in homes and in public institutions.

Ask your dealer or departmental store for our lines.

### Interlake Tissue Mills Co. Limited

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Heavy Work a Real Test

NO men give overalls harder usage than those engaged in the work of loading and unloading. Their work clothes are scraped and rubbed and strained during the whole day. They find ordinary garments last no time, but

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wear for long periods without showing holes in front or legs or seat, where the heavy friction comes. The buttons can't be worn off, the seams are wire-strong and the points of hard usage are double and triple reinforced.

"Tough as whipcord" is what the man who does the roughest kind of work always says of Kitchen's. MADE ONLY BY

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Headquarters makers in Canada of Open Front Work Shirts

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It's good ale, well brewed in a special department of the celebrated Frontenac Breweries, by a master of the art, who has been successful in combining in this brew the fullness, winey and snappy hoppy taste, with the creamy and full-mouthed qualities that have made the good ales of Old England so popular the world over.

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Mellow tough and Juicy it satisfies the most critical.

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HEAD OFFICE AND EXPORT OFFICE MONTREAL

WORK OF THE LABOR DEPARTMENT OF CANADA DURING 1920.

OTTAWA.—The annual report of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, has recently been issued. The report contains statements of proceedings under the Conciliation and Labor Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the Fair Wages Resolution, the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and the Technical Education Act. It also contains chapters dealing with the report of the Director of Coal Operations in Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia, prices and wages statistics, the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, the National Industrial Conference, and the League of Nations International Labor Conference.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Persons affected, Days lost. Rows include Italy, France, Germany, Spain, United States, Australia, Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, South Africa, Holland, Canada.

The chapter on conciliation work in the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, has recently been issued. The report contains statements of proceedings under the Conciliation and Labor Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the Fair Wages Resolution, the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and the Technical Education Act.

The chapter on the industrial disputes investigation Act, 1907, gives particulars relating to 77 applications for boards during the fiscal year. In connection with these 77 boards were established 27 disputes. There were only three cases in which strikes were not averted or ended.

A summary of the second annual report of the Director of Coal Operations for Alberta and southeastern British Columbia contains an account of the relations between the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employes, members of the rival organizations of the United Mine Workers of America and the One Big Union. During the year the number of coal mines in operation was 17 in favor of the employes, 19 compromises were reached, and 28 cases were withdrawn. In this district 88 pit-head strikes occurred, affecting about 1,000 miners and causing a loss estimated at 1,302,405 working days and a loss in wages of \$2,590,960.

A brief account is given of the work of the statistical branch of the department. Statistics on prices and the cost of living were calculated in previous years since 1910. Certain sections of the field were further developed, the number of commodities in food and fuel for which quotations were secured having been increased from 35 in the original list to over 100. Reference is made to special inquiries into rentals of houses and retail prices of clothing. It is stated that information has been collected as to family consumption of certain commodities with a view to the establishment of a proper weighting for an index number of the cost of living. The statistical work on wages and hours of labor was continued, and the information has been compiled with a view to the calculation of an index number of wages. A special inquiry was held into the eight-hour day in the summer of 1919 with the object of furnishing information for the Industrial Conference which was held in September of that year. The results of the inquiry were published in the Labor Gazette for January, 1920.

ELECTRICITY Operates the Seafoam

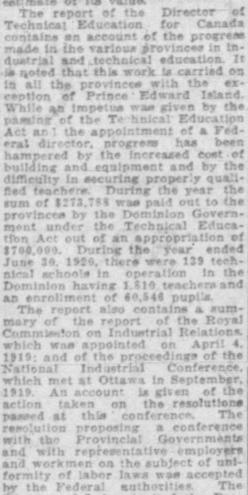
The up-to-date housewife demands that all the labor in her work should be done by electricity. We have perfected the Seafoam Washer to satisfy this demand. The Seafoam will operate from ordinary house lighting system, and the cost of electricity is only a few cents a month. As the washer is simple in construction and absolutely safe anyone in the home can run it.

A COMPLETE LAUNDRY IN ITSELF. The wringer has highest grade rubber rollers operated by power. Both washing and wringing can be done at the same time or separately. See the Seafoam at your dealer or send us for information. DOWSWELL, LEES & CO. Limited Hamilton, Ontario.

HEIRLOOM PLATE made by CANADIAN W.M.A. ROGERS Limited TORONTO Made in Canada by Canadian workmen



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clearing houses. By this means 14,112 workers were transferred from one province to another, and 23,263 from one point to another in the same province. A scheme of cooperation with the British Employment Exchange, suggested by the British authorities, was also put into effect, but it was not in operation long enough to make possible an estimate of its value.

The report of the Director of Technical Education for Canada contains an account of the progress made in the various provinces in industrial and technical education. It is noted that this work is carried on in all the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island. While an impetus was given by the passing of the Technical Education Act and the appointment of a Federal director, progress has been hampered by the increased cost of building and equipment and by the difficulty in securing properly qualified teachers. During the year the sum of \$273,783 was paid out of the provinces by the Dominion Government under the Technical Education Act out of an appropriation of \$708,990. During the year ended June 30, 1920, there were 123 technical schools in operation in the Dominion having 1,810 teachers and an enrollment of 60,546 pupils.

The report also contains a summary of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, which met at Ottawa in September, 1919. An account is given of the action taken on the resolutions passed at this conference. The resolution proposing a conference with the Provincial Governments and with representative employers and workmen on the subject of uniformity of labor laws was accepted by the Federal authorities. The Minister of Labor invited the Provincial Governments to appoint three members in the case of each province selected on the basis recommended by the National Industrial Conference. A Royal Commission was later appointed for the purpose of investigating the question of uniformity of labor legislation, and the commission met shortly after the close of the fiscal year. During the interval between the holding of the National Industrial

Conference and the meeting of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, memoranda were prepared in the Department of Labor on the subjects of workmen's compensation, minimum wages, factories and shops acts and mining laws, and were communicated to the provincial representatives and to the employer and labor members of the Royal Commission. Following the adoption of the resolution of the conference on the subject of proportional representation, inquiries into this plan were made by public authorities in various parts of the Dominion, including the Provincial Governments

of Manitoba and Ontario and the Montreal Civic Charter Commission. In the case of Manitoba, legislative action was taken. In view of the resolution of the conference with regard to joint industrial councils, the Department of Labor, which had for some time been giving consideration to this subject, continued and extended its study, and before the close of the fiscal year steps were taken looking to the adoption of the recommendation of the conference. The recommendation of the conference in favor of the appointment of a board or boards to inquire into the subject of state insurance

against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, was not acted upon, but these questions were instead made the subjects of study in the Department of Labor. The subject of minimum wage laws was dealt with by the Royal Commission on Uniformity of Labor Laws, already referred to. The recommendation of the conference in favor of equal opportunities in education was referred to the Provincial Governments for attention. With reference to the conference

resolutions on the subject of freedom of speech and the press, an order-in-council was adopted on Oct. 6, 1919, bearing on this matter. Consideration was also given to the resolutions of the conference on the subject of housing and employment by the authorities respectively concerned. The subject of hours of labor was on the agenda of the International Labor Conference which assembled at Washington in the month of October, 1919. In connection therewith, the Canadian representatives at the International Labor Conference were duly apprised of the discussions which had taken place on the question of hours of labor at the Ottawa conference. The report concludes with a brief summary of the proceedings of the League of Nations International Labor Conference which met at Washington in October, 1919.

LABOR MEN

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213 Branches in Canada. Capital \$7,000,000. Reserve Fund \$7,500,000. Total Assets over \$125,000,000.

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"More sold than all other brands combined."



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Fibreware Wash Tub and Wash Board. Made of wood pulp fibres that are moulded into shape under tremendous pressure and baked by terrific heat to the hardness of granite. Light as wood and strong as steel, easy to lift and easy to carry. No seams or crevices to collect taints or odors. A tub and a board that are practically everlasting.

The double sided washboard has a special design that loosens dirt quickly without injury to the clothes.

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Something to be Proud of

Two Great Canadian Achievements

IN the spring of 1898 the first United Cigar Store was started in Toronto, Canada. The originator, founder and President of the present Canadian company, W. B. REID, a Scotchman by birth, had a tremendously keen insight into the future of Canada's Tobacco industry.

He it was who 25 years ago, in spite of expert opinion to the contrary, predicted that Canada could and would grow tobacco—and grow it successfully. He it was who ten years ago predicted that his Company would operate stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Both predictions are today a reality and big Canadian enterprises.

A CANADIAN COMPANY MANAGED BY CANADIANS

UNITED CIGAR STORES Limited OF CANADA

STORES FROM COAST TO COAST.



Let your choice of SILVERWARE reflect you in the years to come. See that your selection bears this mark. HEIRLOOM PLATE made by CANADIAN W.M.A. ROGERS Limited TORONTO Made in Canada by Canadian workmen



"Why I have these headaches is more than I can understand"

"I THINK it is a touch of indigestion," perhaps you say, not realizing that headaches and indigestion are among the first indications of an exhausted nervous system.

Women are the greatest sufferers from headaches, because their nervous systems are more highly strung and their conditions of life are more conducive to exhaustion of the nervous system. Worry, anxiety, shock from accident or bad news, extreme grief—such are frequent sources of nervous trouble—as are also too little exercise and too much indoor life.

When the nerves are exhausted almost any unusual exertion brings on nervous headache. There is such a shortage of nervous energy in the system that any unusual demand starves the brain and produces pain.

The most natural and rational way to overcome this condition is by increasing the amount of nervous energy in the system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The use of powerful drugs to stop headaches is a most harmful and dangerous practice, because the temporary relief is

obtained at enormous expense to the nerves, and the evil day of nervous collapse is brought nearer.

The object of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is to remove the cause of trouble by building up the system and increasing the nervous energy in the body.

Mrs. R. Hicks, Napanee, Ont., writes: "About five years ago I suffered continually from nervous headache, and was almost a complete wreck, weighing only ninety-five pounds. I could neither sleep nor eat, and could gain no relief in any way. A friend told me she thought Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would help me, so I dubiously began a treatment of this medicine. To my surprise I very soon found that it was helping me, so I continued using it until I was quite recovered and felt like my former self. In two months my weight increased ten pounds, my headaches were relieved, my appetite improved, and I could rest well at night. I think Dr. Chase's Nerve Food an excellent medicine, as are also any of his other medicines that I have used."

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# FRIENDS OF LABOR

Enterprises that have shown a friendly attitude towards the Working Classes

### MAKES DEMAND OF GOVERNMENT PROVIDE WORK

#### G. W. V. A. Secretary Says That Conditions Among Returned Men Becoming Alarming.

OTTAWA.—The necessity of preparation at this time for unemployment "of staggering proportions," which will inevitably occur next autumn, was placed before the special committee last week in a letter from C. G. MacNeil, Dominion secretary-treasurer of the Great War Veterans' Association. After setting forth the Department of Labor statistics regarding continued reduction of employment, and stating that returned soldiers were actually suffering from lack of work at present, Mr. MacNeil, in his letter, stated: "Returned soldiers are not petitioning for unemployment doles, except as a last resort to prevent starvation. Returned soldiers believe that the responsibility rests with your committee to recommend the commencement of enterprises which, in promoting a general revival of industrial conditions, will provide all with useful employment. It is still further believed that such enterprises may be conducted in a manner that will provide those not yet re-established with suitable opportunities."

Mr. MacNeil reminded the committee that he had been asked by the members to furnish statistics regarding unemployment among returned soldiers. In March, 1921, the number employed in Canadian industry was over 50,000 less than in March of the previous year, and instead of the usual spring recovery, reduction of the number employed "was proceeding with alarming rapidity."

Reports from the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada showed that during the week ending April 2 employment returns made by 5,193 firms, with a total of 590,808 employees, compared with the previous week there had been dropped from the pay rolls 12,398 workers, or 2.3 per cent. Further returns secured from the various labor unions showed a percentage of 15 or 16 per cent. of skilled workers unemployed.

"Adding to this the further percentage of unemployment, as relatively indicated," stated Mr. MacNeil, "it will be seen that at present about 25 per cent. of the workers in our industries have been released from employment."

Payments to Unemployed. That \$12,092.42 had been paid up to April 23 by the Dominion Government to municipalities throughout Canada under the Emergency Appropriation for Relief of the Unemployed was stated in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. Winnipeg led the list with \$1,002.49, and Vancouver was next with \$49,487.

The municipalities and the amounts paid to them as the Government's share of the relief plan, follow: Amherst, \$230.54; Montreal, \$1,811.03; Winnipeg, \$51,003.49; Moosejaw, \$7,595.10; Saskatoon, \$1,320.37; Regina, \$19,549.24; New Westminster, \$112.30; Vancouver, \$49,487; St. James, Man., \$847.47; West Kildonan, P.C., \$214.43; Burnaby, B.C., \$1,121.21; Nelson, B.C., \$102.51; Prince Rupert, \$1,558.48; District of South Vancouver, \$5,519.28; Cumberland, \$26.21. Total, \$123,092.42.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME EFFECTIVE MAY 1ST STANDARD TIME.

Canadian National Railways announce the following changes in train service effective May 1st.

Train No. 1 "Continental Limited" now leaving Ottawa 8:20 p.m. for Winnipeg and Vancouver via Port Arthur will leave 12:20 a.m. daily and operate via North Bay T. & N. O. Railway Cochrane and C. N. Railways. East bound train No. 2 "Continental Limited" will arrive Ottawa 7:00 a.m. daily, Montreal 10:15 a.m. connecting with "Maritime Express" for Halifax and all points in Maritime Provinces.

Train No. 5 will leave Montreal (Tunnel Terminal) 8:00 a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Ottawa 12:00 noon.

Train No. 6 will leave Ottawa 4:45 p.m. arriving Montreal 8:45 p.m.

Train now leaving Ottawa 10:30 p.m. daily for Toronto will leave at 10:05 p.m. arriving Toronto 7:00 a.m.

All times shown are Standard Time.

For full information apply at City Passenger Office, Sparks and Metcalfe street, or Union Station, Ottawa.

#### THE THOUSANDTH MAN.

By Rudyard Kipling.

One man in a thousand, Solomon says,  
Will stick more close than a brother.

And it's worth while seeking him  
Half your days  
If you find him before the other.  
Nine hundred and ninety-nine depend  
On what the world sees in you,  
But the Thousandth Man will stand  
By your friend  
With the whole round world agin' you.

You can use his purse with no more talk  
Than he has none for his spend-  
ing—  
And laugh and sneer in your daily  
work.  
As though there had been no  
man  
Nine hundred and ninety-nine of  
them call  
For silver and gold in their deal-  
ings.  
But the Thousandth Man he's worth  
'em all,  
Because you can show him your  
feelings.

He wrongs your wrong, and his  
right's your right.  
In season or out of season,  
Stand up and back it in all men's  
sight—  
With THAT for your only reason:  
Nine hundred and ninety-nine can't  
hide  
The shame or mocking or laugh-  
ter.  
But the Thousandth Man will stand  
By your side  
To the gallows-foot—and after!

"Public opinion is the strongest  
force in the world"—Lord R. Cecil.  
Labor has to be public opinion.



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

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

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

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

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

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Our Price, 25c. per ball.

## Hon. G. D. Robertson

MINISTER OF LABOR.

From "Representative Canadians."

Robertson, Hon. Gideon Decker, P.C., Federal Minister of Labor, was the first actual representative of organized labor to be called to either the Dominion Cabinet or the Senate of Canada. He was born at Welland, Ont., on August 24, 1874, the son of Gavin E. Robertson and Loretta Goring, both native Canadians.

His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, who became a member of the bar and later went to Jamaica, where he took an active part in the agitation for the abolition of slavery, which became a fully accomplished fact in 1833. In this movement Robertson was in correspondence with Clarkson Macaulay (father of Lord Macaulay), Wilberforce and others active in freeing the British Empire of this reproach. Later, he came to Canada, where Gavin Robertson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born, and where he became a farmer and school-teacher on the Niagara peninsula.

Robertson was educated at public and high schools of Welland and as a youth took up telegraphy in connection with the railway. He was a strong believer in trades unionism, he soon became active in the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, an international body, of which he was president, an office he still holds. His duties brought him in contact with the chiefs of organized labor on the continent, and he won a high reputation for clear thinking and executive ability. In 1917, when Sir Robert Borden decided to abolish party lines and form a Union Government, he offered Mr. Robertson a position in the Senate and a seat in his cabinet. The offer was accepted, and in the autumn of that year he was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council and a Minister without Portfolio. In May, 1918, he was appointed Chairman of the sub-committee of the Council on Labor Problems, and also Chairman of the National Registration Board in connection with the war. On November 7, 1918, he was sworn in as Minister of Labor in succession to Hon. T. W. Crothers, who had announced his intention of retiring some months previously. The appointment was made just at the psychological moment for the strike, which had been signed just one week previously, created a host of labor problems more serious than Canada had ever previously been called upon to face; and only a statesman enjoying practical knowledge and the confidence of organized labor could have dealt with the situation. In the spring and summer of 1919 he was called upon to combat a conspiracy affecting all Canada, to introduce a modified form of Russian Bolshevism, fathered by the Industrial Workers of the World, known as the "One Big Union." The aim was to unite all existing labor organizations in one body, and by sympathetic strikes and a policy of terrorism destroy capitalism, and reduce all other classes to subjection. This movement came to a head with a general strike called in Winnipeg early in May, on the pretext of a dispute between the metal workers and their employers. Winnipeg was thus the scene of a "Red" revolution, as the chief divisional point of the three transcontinental railways. The aim was to cut Canada in two, then by broadening the strike eastward and westward secure complete control of Canadian transportation and industry, after which the movement was to be carried into every section of the United States. Senator Robertson himself went to the scene of operations, and by his fearless, though moderate handling of the situation, and his influence with

the masser labor elements, rendered the conspiracy abortive, so far as the rest of Canada was concerned, and fruitless in Winnipeg. He thus secured a triumph for legitimate trade unionism, of which he is the chief sponsor in Canada. He is a Freemason and a Presbyterian.

"Wasn't it dreadful to hear the Laird of Todholes snoring so loud?" "Perfectly awful, he wakened me up!"—Glasgow Herald.

Lloyd George says the Labor Party is no longer a wing but a bird. We trust the bird is developing strong claws and beak. It will need them.

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More Quality Less Money

## Garyism is Modern Name for Slavery and Feudalism

The offer of steel trust stockholders to forego profits in Judge Gary's—and their—fight against trade unionism is another case of history repeating.

What is known as Garyism was called feudalism in the Middle Ages and slavery in other periods.

The only difference is that Garyism would hide itself within freedom's cloak while the feudalist and slave holder were frankly autocratic—they boldly announced that they were superior to the men and women of toil.

Stripped of sham and cant, Garyism is control of the many by the few, and the determination of that few to hold their power.

Steel stockholders are "running true to form" with their song that is as old as man's first effort to be free.

Every trade unionist has heard this song, which is always forgotten when a 100 per cent. trade union appears on the scene.

The steel autocrat knows, as did the feudal baron and slave holder, that wage earners become conscious of themselves when they unite. Then—and not till then—do they sense what liberty means.

Then the autocrat loses his power. His dominion over men ends. He must adjust himself to new conditions, but he will not accept these conditions until he is compelled to.

It is amusing to read of these feudal landlords gravely announcing that they are willing to surrender profits to stop steel unionization.

These stockholders and their spokesman will travel the road of every man who would control the lives of others.

History records the end that befalls autocracy in every form. These stockholders may forego profits—but only until they see that Garyism is being swept aside by the solid lines of steel workers.

Then, history will again repeat, and the stockholders will accept the new order, and happily chirp, "We find this union is a 'good' union."

When the steel workers are unorganized, all unions are "bad." The workers themselves must compel the stockholders to accept viewpoints in line with modern times.

Appeals for justice are futile, unless backed by organization. Autocracy was never known to voluntarily surrender.

Power is the one—and only—thing autocracy respects.

## Who Speaks for the Unorganized?

Unorganized workers have no voice in fixing the terms of their labor. They have two alternatives: Accept the terms laid down by organized employers or get along as best they can.

In our time, we are not called upon to deal with individual employers. Industry is so developed and wealth so concentrated that we are confronted in nearly every avenue of employment with the associated interests of the employers.

Workers as individuals in our day are as much at the mercy of the employers as in the ruderless ship of the mercy of the waves.

The labor movement, however, confronts each new economic situation as it arises, ready to give succor to the weak and defenceless, and ready to speak for them with the voice of organized power.

Labor is defenceless, weak, has no voice only so long as it chooses to remain in that condition. The labor movement is open to every man and woman who works with hand or brain. It recognizes no aristocracy among the toiling masses. Born of a common inter-

est, it welcomes all on terms of equality. Its strength is limited only by the strength of the men and women who compose it.

All the economic advantages which the unorganized worker enjoys is a mere reflex of the activity of the men and women of the labor movement.

The standards of hours, the rate of pay, the working conditions—all are graduated from the trade agreements prevailing in the organized trades. The man or woman, then, who holds aloof from the union of his or her craft, while accepting the benefits which accrue from that organization, is not only taking something for which no service is rendered, but is checking a movement which can give greater benefit to all in the trade were all engaged in the trade a part of it.

Unorganized workers gain everything and lose nothing by attaching themselves to the trade union movement. By remaining unorganized they retard their own development as freemen and check the progress to a better life of all who labor.

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