

W.R.A. REPLETES 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 front.

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 indicated 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.

Since we are obliged to hold a convention, we earnestly hope that all local unions will try to be represented by their full quotas of delegates, so that the convention may be a full representation of all local unions and that each local union share in consideration of, and legislation upon, any issues that may come before the convention.

We hope also that in electing delegates each local union will endeavor to select its best members, with the most constructive minds, delegates who will act patriotically upon every question that comes before the convention, being governed solely by the interests of the members and of the general and national unions. Let us endeavor to make a good showing at the convention and to legislate wisely and well.

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, who have secured 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 up almost as fast as their 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 dispute arose 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.

In the opinion of executives, San Francisco will be chosen as the meeting place of the next transport workers' conference, especially as it is greatly desired to obtain the adherence of the United States transport workers to the conference. An Irishman named Murphy, and a leading Bolshevik, who contrived to reach Switzerland, because he travelled in the public gallery today, stood up and began addressing the conference, but was howled down. An Austrian delegate actually threw an orange at him, but missed.

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.

The association contemplates the inauguration of an up-to-date news letter service, giving reliable information in regard to the activities of labor, both industrially and politically.

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, cattle and beef were down, and 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 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 \$15.77 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.

There has been some talk of wage reductions in the city. Hence there is no room for large reductions. Farmers have been obliged to think of something more subtle than direct attacks on the forty-six and six. The first initiative towards the organization of both the Independent Labor Party of Ontario and the United Women's Educational Federation, and it goes without saying that the ladies will be given a hearty welcome when they gather in Busy Breasts on May 24.

The report of the executive and the convention agenda, as well as full information in regard to trains, hotels, etc., will be printed and forwarded promptly by mail to all delegates whose duplicate credentials are sent on to the general secretary. Secretaries are urged to send these credentials as soon as delegates are selected, and to see that the blank space for their street address is properly filled in. This will ensure that all delegates will receive the documents in ample time to study and thoroughly understand the program for each day.

It is to be completed with the utmost dispatch. Trades and Labor Councils, Central Labor Bodies and Local Trades Unions with 100 members or less are entitled to elect three delegates to the annual convention, and one additional delegate for each additional 500 members or majority fraction thereof.

During the convention there will be a union label prize contest, at which 100 prizes will be awarded to the delegates in accordance with the number of union labels on their person. Three of these will be liberal cash prizes, and others will consist of wearing apparel, cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, books, games, emblems, etc. Members of the executive and international organizers in attendance will not be entitled to participate in the contest, which is being staged to popularize the sale of union-made goods.

Let there be a big and enthusiastic rally in Preston on May 24, 1921.

GREAT PRODUCING MASSES DO NOT UNDERSTAND GOVERNMENT INACTIVITY

By J. A. P. Haydon.

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 men are not much room for large reductions. Farmers have been obliged to think of something more subtle than direct attacks on the forty-six and six. The first initiative towards the organization of both the Independent Labor Party of Ontario and the United Women's Educational Federation, and it goes without saying that the ladies will be given a hearty welcome when they gather in Busy Breasts on May 24.

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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 2,352 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 right of those 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.

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.

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 Artois, 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 Bordoix there are cultivated fields.

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 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 District of Columbia Police Department, who is a member of the Ontario Safety League, 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, it is my opinion 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 Artois, 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 Bordoix there are cultivated fields.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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

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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. On re-opening, the reduced wage scale that has been proposed will be put in force. The prospective cut amounts to thirty per cent.

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 newspaper 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 newspaper for the first six months of this year is higher than the average contract price for all last year.

While the outlook in the newspaper 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 newspaper 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.

There have been constant declarations for increased production in the newsprint industry. Many papers have ceased to exist owing to the shortage of newsprint. Some newspapers are yet suffering from the lack of adequate news supply.

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.

We are wondering what would have happened had the International Typographical Union decided that its agreements were null and void, especially during the war period when there was a shortage of printers and other costs were high.

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 14 to 15 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.

POLITICS AND PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

By J. A. P. Hayden. The frequent reference to the House of Commons to the forthcoming Imperial Conference of Prime Ministers at London, Eng. in June of this year, culminates in a lengthy discussion on Wednesday. The House was about to go into supply when the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden opened up the question of the Imperial Conference. He was followed by Hon. W. Mackenzie King, who moved a resolution to the effect that no steps be taken to attend the Imperial Conference that would tend to change the relations of Canada to other parts of the Empire, and that no steps be taken to attend the Imperial Conference in any way in new expenditures for naval or military purposes.

The debate was one of the best of the present session. The Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, now holding the position of a private member, distributed much information to the House and his address is one of the best summaries of Canadian political history that has been given to the country for many years. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, referring to the ex-Prime Minister's address said: "In my judgment the right honorable gentleman (Sir Robert Borden) has practically graduated to the coming ministry of foreign affairs for Canada. His remarks were, certainly most interesting, and I am pleased to note that since he has been out of office he has been most generous to his great opponent. I have reference to his immediate predecessor. He has been generous enough to associate the name of Laurier with the makers of the Empire, with those statesmen who, since 1841, were so intimately connected with our constitutional development. Let me recapitulate the thought and say at once that he himself has made some history during the last few years and that in his capacity as representative of Canada he has done us great service."

The Prime Minister's address was a very remarkable one. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was not at his best. He was laboring with a subject upon which he appeared to have little information. He was very cautious in his remarks. Particularly was this in evidence when he referred to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He referred to the attitude of Canada in reference to this treaty. In this he differed with his colleague, Rt. Hon. Newton W. Rowell, the president of the Privy Council. Mr. Rowell would repudiate the alliance entirely and pins his faith in the League of Nations as the only safeguard to the peace of the world. The Prime Minister made reference to the position of Canada and our relationship with the great republic to the south. Just what position Mr. Meighen will assume at the forthcoming conference is hard to determine. Of this we are certain—the United States will be taken into account by Mr. Meighen in discussing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The Prime Minister, amid cheers, stated that nothing will be done, so far as was concerned, regarding obligations for increased naval and military expenditures. In this connection the Prime Minister read a despatch from an official communication sent to the Imperial Government by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden in 1918, in which the position of Canada was clearly defined.

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. The present Prime Minister was quite definite on the subject and left no doubt in the minds of the House that nothing will be done at the forthcoming Imperial Conference of Prime Ministers, so far as increased naval and military expenditures are concerned that will be binding on Canada in any way. The Prime Minister refused to have his hands tied at the Imperial Conference, and this position was upheld by Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Newton W. Rowell, the ex-president of the Privy Council, added much to the debate. He displayed a grasp of social and economic affairs of the world unknown to many of the present members of the House of Commons. Mr. Rowell is a firm believer in the League of Nations. He would repudiate the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and all secret treaties. The League of Nations is the international tribunal for the settlement of all disputes between nations. Mr. Rowell's address contained many references to the Treaty of Peace, and is an excellent contribution to the history of the war. He believed in the Imperial Conference for two reasons, namely:

"First—For the full equality of status of the Dominions with the Mother Country, and the recognition of the British Empire; and "Second—For the principle of preserving the strength and unity of the Empire as a whole."

A division of the House followed resulting as follows: For Mr. King's amendment 64, against 96. A Government majority of 32.

Prior to the consideration of supply for the Department of Immigration, the Hon. J. T. Calder, Minister of Colonization and Immigration, gave a general statement of policy of the Immigration Department. This statement was promised the House some weeks ago when a resolution to restrict immigration was before the House.

Mr. Calder's statement is a very lengthy one, and space will not permit its reproduction here. Some of the observations of the Minister are of particular interest to the working classes of this country, as workers are the first to suffer when there is a surplus labor market. Immigration is becoming more and more important to the workers, and an analysis of the legislative programme of the Trades and Labor Congress will show that the Labor's legislative body is not unkindly of the workers in a solution of this all important question.

The Minister of Immigration stated: "At present we have a total exclusion order against the people of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey. That order was made some two or three years ago and still remains in force. All farm laborers, all farmers,

domestic servants are allowed in even if they have nothing in their pockets. As regards others, if a man is accompanied by his wife, he must have \$125 in addition, and if accompanied by minor children, he must have in addition \$50 for each child. We have put up the money qualification to restrict city dwellers, skilled and unskilled labor. Does any person mean to tell me we should lower that restriction at the present time, that we should allow practically any man to enter Canada because he is sound in body and mind and willing to work, with nothing in his pocket; that we should allow \$25 such people to land in Toronto, \$50 in Hamilton, 1,000 in Winnipeg, and 2,000 in Vancouver? I doubt it very much!"

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. 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 be held by 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.

RELIEF. When you hand over a car to your relief, hand over, too, any information you may have as to the car's general condition, brakes, sand, etc. He is entitled to any help of this kind that you can give.

It is expected that the budget will be brought down next week. The Minister of Finance has given little information to the House as to the exact date but a more hopeful note was struck this week when it was announced that the budget would be brought down in the very near future.

No reply has been received by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to its legislative demands. Little of the legislation has found its way onto the statute books of Canada but then we have a Government that carries on by order-in-council and with this in view there is still hope that some of the workers' demands may yet be granted.

Incorporated 1855.

Capital and Reserve, \$9,000,000.

Over 130 Branches.

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.

Advertisement for Macdonald's Cut Brier tobacco. Features a large image of a pack of Macdonald's Cut Brier tobacco. Text includes: "Cut Brier More Tobacco for the Money", "Packages 15¢ 1/2 lb Tins 85¢", and "The Tobacco with a heart".

War Bond Coupons Cashed Free

The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service. If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with this Bank?

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Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864. 391 Branches in Canada extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Best of Tools

For Mechanics, Machinists, Carpenters, Masons, Etc. It will pay you to purchase at our Tool Dept. RICE, LEWIS & SON, Limited, 19 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR

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Pure — CHIROPRACTIC — Straight Have you heard about it? If you have any ailment investigate before it is too late. See or call DR. J. W. DAVIS, D.C., Ph.C., Palmer Graduate, Phone A. 7435, Suite 104, 81 Victoria Street, Toronto. Office Hours—11 a.m.—2 p.m., 4:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Literature sent on request. Evals by appointment.

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FRIED-GRILLS HAT COMPANY, Ltd. Guelph, Ontario. Makers of High-Grade Men's Hats. Made in Canada by Canadian Workmen. Arrow and Biltmore Brands.

WHEN IN NEED OF RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' AND MARINE SUPPLIES Communicate with F. H. HOPKINS & CO., LIMITED, Head Office—MONTREAL. Branch—TORONTO.

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GROUP ASSURANCE Has been a powerful factor in the improvement of relations between Employer and Employee. It is insured by the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA

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, is for me a gem. He presides over the railway, and I should imagine his gentle smiling urbanity in that capacity must have won him much of the first-class passengers...

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...

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...

Specialty Film Import, Ltd.

L. E. GUMMET, President. Distributors of PATHE FILMS and Producers of the British-Canadian Pathe News. Head Office—MONTREAL.

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Save the price of a suit of underwear and several pairs of socks yearly by using our All Repair Super-Service.

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GROW FINEST CROPS With the new Improved Coating, setting them to grow. Steady in Canada. Sold everywhere in Canada. STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.

Keep the Machinery Going

The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fail. Belts that run the longest run with the least repair and adjustment, are the workman's best friend. No less time. Machinery in every factory should be driven with...

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 thought of the democratic views, appeared intensely hostile to his country's elected Government...

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...

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...

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. Sept. 17, Atlanta, Ga., Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America. Sept. 17, Philadelphia, Pa., Dockers' International Union. Sept. 18, St. Louis, Mo., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers...

HOME BANK OF CANADA

They say that "Everything comes to those who save their money while they wait." The record of our Savings Account depositors shows the truth of this saying. One dollar opens an account. Small deposits always welcome. Full compound interest paid.

Branches and Connections throughout Canada. Head Office and Ten Branches in Toronto.

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THE QUICK, CHEAP, HANDY FIRE KINDLER. For sale by all grocers. Put up in neat strong paper sacks. CHARCOAL SUPPLY COMPANY Bank of Hamilton Chambers, QUEEN and SPADINA AVE. TORONTO.

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FOR ALMOST HALF A CENTURY THIS BANK HAS MADE SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC ITS CHIEF AIM

OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT is specially equipped and affords every facility for the small depositor to acquire the savings habit.

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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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COR. BANK AND QUEEN STREETS Opposite Loew's Theatre.

Sanitary Paper Towels

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, 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 TORONTO and MERRITTON.

Heavy Work a Real Test

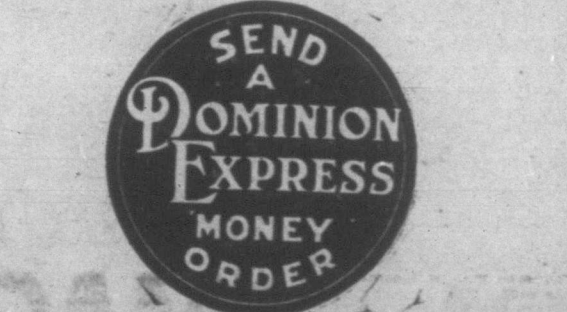
NO men give overalls harder usage than those engaged in the work of loading and unloading. Their work clothes are scraped and rubbed and strained during the whole day. They find ordinary garments last no time, but

KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" OVERALLS

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 The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co. Limited Brantford, Ontario

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PROGRESS



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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 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.

The Crusade is being inaugurated by a

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



Chew! KING GEORGE'S NAVY

and enjoy its lingering flavor

Now! 2 for 25 cts

Mellow tough and Juicy it satisfies the most critical.

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.

In the introductory summary a comparison is made between Canada and other countries with regard to the extent of industrial unrest, and the situation in Canada in this regard is shown to have been favorable. The number of persons affected by strikes and lockouts, and the number of days lost during the first six months of 1920 in the countries for which statistics are available are shown in the following table:

Country	Persons affected	Days lost	Population
Italy	1,781,259	21,455,260	36,710,000
France	1,186,470	13,531,400	39,991,300
Germany	1,564,358	18,201,460	63,051,970
Spain	724,700	11,450,100	30,719,590
United States	958,700	11,237,400	91,572,260
Australia	208,400	7,682,000	3,455,000
Great Britain	783,300	7,537,000	48,230,000
Sweden	180,070	4,779,170	3,812,850
Switzerland	72,380	2,752,140	3,937,000
Belgium	174,940	2,696,340	7,555,876
South Africa	41,000	1,899,000	1,000,000
Holland	63,000	795,300	8,778,699
Canada	35,005	523,526	7,206,643

The chapter on conciliation work shows that apart from the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the assistance of the Department was invoked in connection with many individual disputes. A list is given containing 83 of the more important cases in connection with which mediation was performed during the year.

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 table covering the fiscal years since the passing of the act shows that up to March 31, 1920, there had been received 446 applications for boards, and there were granted boards in 222 cases, 41 disputes were averted or ended, 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 \$2,500,000.

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.

clearing houses. By this means 14,118 workers were transferred from one province to another, and 23,263 from one point to another in the same province. A scheme of co-operation 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 \$708,000. During the year ended June 30, 1920, there were 129 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



OLD CHUM
Smoking Tobacco

"More sold than all other brands combined."



Conference and the meeting of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, 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 employer 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

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

Many of the biggest captains of industry throughout the world started at the bottom of the ladder. They climbed because they worked and saved—when opportunity knocked they were prepared.

START AN
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
SAVINGS ACCOUNT
213 Branches in Canada.
Capital \$7,000,000. Reserve Fund \$7,500,000.
Total Assets over \$125,000,000.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.
LIMITED
All Kinds of HIGH CLASS FARM IMPLEMENTS
HEAD OFFICES, TORONTO
FACTORIES: TORONTO, BRANTFORD, WOODSTOCK.
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

National Trust Company
Limited
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Capital Paid-up - \$2,000,000
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18-22 King East, TORONTO

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
SECURITY - \$48,500,000.00

Lightens The Labor Of Wash Day
EDDY'S
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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E. B. EDDY CO.
LIMITED
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Wash Tubs
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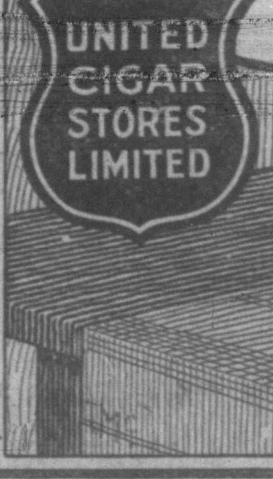
Two Great Canadian Achievements

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.



"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, Nanaimo, 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."

The persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food enriches the blood, builds up the nervous system and increases the vigor and vitality of the human body. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., are on every box.

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.

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

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 \$123,093.42 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 \$11,002.49, 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, \$123,093.42.

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.



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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 railways. 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 elected 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 strike, the most serious of the three transcontinental railways. The aim was to introduce Bolshevism, 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 Todhallow's 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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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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