

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA. ENDORSED BY Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. Hamilton Building Trades Council. Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LACKS CREDENTIALS.

It was from the first quite evident that the wise man from the west, Jack Kavanagh, when on his overseas begging mission, would fail to receive official recognition from the British Trade Union Movement, and the longer the stay of the Canadian visitor is prolonged, the more pronounced is the outcast position he is relegated to.

The first attempt at recognition was made at the British Trade Union convention sessions, but further than a seat on the platform as a Canadian visitor, the British Columbian got no further despite the efforts expended.

The real truth of the situation was known by the officials of the British trade unionists as well as many of the rank and file, and any amount of masquerading may not aid in the overseas trade unionists recognizing the reactionary wrecking crew of this Dominion or any of its representatives.

Appeals for assistance are being published in the old land, and in one to hand it is cited that one of the Winnipeg cases will be placed before the Privy Council of Great Britain. It seems ironical with the knowledge that Kavanagh was in charge of the resolutions at the infamous Calgary convention, where the International Trade Union Movement, with its ally, the Trades Congress, were placed in the discard, that appeals of this nature should be addressed to the trade unionists in Great Britain as is done in this instance.

To all orators of the anti-element in Canada, the trade unionist is a corpse waiting interment; yet this mouthpiece of that element, seeking protection in the dividing space of land and water, solicits assistance, financial and otherwise, from the Britishers who are interlinked and work co-operatively with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the progressives of this Dominion and for whom, and its laws, the voice of defiance is ever heard from this same reactionary element.

BUBBLE BLOWERS.

FOR new ideas the so-called effete cast its eyes and ears to the west at all times, wondering what elixir is about to be produced which will bring along the millennium. One of the latest to hand is the "scientific form of strike."

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Miss Mary MacArthur of Great Britain will represent the International Congress of Working Women at the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress which is to take place in Geneva on June 6-12, 1920.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR FEMALE WORKERS IN AUSTRALIA.

We have before us the second monthly newsletter issued by the International Congress of Working Women, whose headquarters are located at Washington. It is full of very interesting news pertaining to the progress of working women in all parts of the world.

HALIFAX TO HEAR ROSE HENDERSON.

At the last meeting of the Halifax Labor party a letter was read from Miss Rose Henderson, of Ontario, who has offered to come to Halifax for the purpose of addressing a public meeting.

WOMEN ON THE PLATFORM.

The growth of the art of public speaking among women is one of the most interesting phenomena of the feminist movement.

WORKERS ARE PRODUCING.

The cry for greater production is heard throughout the land, although the United States Government reports show that production is far in excess of domestic needs and is smashing all records.

SWISS REJECT 8-HR. DAY.

Swiss workers must depend upon the economic power of their trade unions to secure the eight-hour day, according to this Associated Press cable from Bern, Switzerland.

40,000 AMERICANS SERVED WITH BRITISH DURING WAR.

Forty thousand Americans who in the early days of the war enlisted in the British and Canadian armies have been discharged from the British reserve force by an order issued by the British War Department.

305 SHELLS TO KILL ONE MAN.

The Academy of Medicine at Paris, in a statement regarding the effects of artillery fire, says that during the four years of the war the enemy fired 3,605,000 shells on the three fronts of the French Army, as the result of which 13,265 men were killed and 55,412 wounded.

THE OAKOAL CO. (CANADA) LIMITED.

The assured shortage of anthracite coal during the coming season, consequent to abnormal demand, increased difficulties in mining and transportation, and accentuated by high prices, will undoubtedly force a large number of consumers in Ontario to depend upon substitutes for their requirements.

Recognizing the important part your industry must take in stabilization, also in eliminating the greatest degree possible seasonal difficulties, I would urge you to put forth every effort in the speeding up of your output, so that every ton possible may be available to meet the demand.

In this period of unrest, the greatest possible co-operation is essential, and I will depend on the results of your efforts to assist me in successfully averting sufferings attending a coal shortage.

The plant will be producing in July or August, a fuel superior to anthracite coal—a fact attested by Government analyses as well as by hundreds of demonstrations given in this City, Ottawa and Montreal.

No other industry in Canada deserves such co-operation, and no other industrial that we know of will pay more steady and certain dividends. Co-operation is essential, as the Fuel Administrator says, and while co-operating to insure against fuel famines you are insuring yourself big returns on your money—which will multiply in value.

Shares are five dollars each, preferred and common. We advise you to secure at least ten of each before the price doubles, as it is certain to do.

Yours truly, H. J. Birkett & Co.

Address, 502 C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto.

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

By J. A. P. H.

If the bill passes as amended trained English and Scotch agitators could come here and keep the country in a ferment.

In the above language Senator Lynch-Staunton opposed the bill introduced in the Canadian Senate some days ago by Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor.

This statement was made by a man holding an important position in the Government of Canada, and we cannot allow it to go unchallenged.

Ever since the amendments were made to the Immigration Act in 1919 organized labor has protested and will continue to do so.

During the debate in the Upper Chamber of the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway, Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, replied to Senator Casgrain, gave a de-

THE WAGE DISPUTE IN COTTON TRADE.

The wage dispute in the British cotton trade, which involved 400,000 operatives, has been settled. The operatives have been granted an increase of 25 1/2 per cent on the current wage, with a 10 per cent to male card room workers.

The British cotton employers had given notice that they would quit work on Saturday next unless their demands were conceded.

TO FORMULATE PLAN FOR A REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The industrial triple alliance of miners, railway and transport workers of Great Britain decided to call upon labor and other movements to formulate a plan for the reduction of prices and to submit the same to the Government.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS GO BEFORE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

After extended negotiations, the Central Wages Board was unable to come to an agreement on the British railwaymen's demand for increased wages and the claim has now been referred to the Appeal Tribunal of the recently constituted National Wages Board of Great Britain.

It will be remembered that the National Union of Railwaymen has asked for an increase of 41 per cent all round and the Association of Railwaymen, Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen demand 11 per cent for engineers, whose present rate is 75.

THE TRIAL OF THE STRIKE LEADERS IN WINNIPEG.

The trial of the strike leaders in Winnipeg at the Dominion Government \$154,571.09, of which \$50,000 has not yet been paid.

SWISS REJECT 8-HR. DAY.

Swiss workers must depend upon the economic power of their trade unions to secure the eight-hour day, according to this Associated Press cable from Bern, Switzerland.

THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS IT IMPRACTICABLE to carry out the eight-hour day as provided by the Washington labor congress (called under the provisions of the league of nations).

PARLIAMENT CAME TO THIS CONCLUSION at its closing session today. It proposed that there be a broader interpretation of the labor congress decision, or that it be amended.

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT that the most democratic country of the world, Switzerland—is the refuge of nearly all the ex-monarchs.



Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONISTS CONVENE.

Important Conference Held at Ottawa This Week.

During the past week Canadian representatives of all international unions affiliated with the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, have been in conference at Ottawa with the Executive Council of the Trades Congress.

Organizations and Representatives. Amongst the organizations and representatives in attendance at the conference were the following: American Federation of Labor, John A. Flett, organizer; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, J. T. Walsh, organizer; Barbers, H. J. Harford, vice-president; Bellmen, J. P. McEvigan, vice-president; Bookbinders, Wm. Glocking, vice-president; Boot and Shoe Workers, E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer; Brewery Workers, J. D. Corcoran, general executive board member; Bricklayers, Tom Inyard, fourth vice-president; Railway Carmen, Frank McKenna, vice-president; Carpenters and Joiners, Jas. Marsh, general organizer; Railway Clerks, A. C. Hay, vice-president; Electrical Workers, E. Ingles, vice-president; Photo Engravers, W. G. Colby; Garment Workers, W. F. Bush, executive board member; Glass Bottle Blowers, J. J. Lanou, executive board member; Letter Carriers, Alex. McMorris, secretary; Machinists, J. A. McClelland, vice-president; Maintenance of Way Employees, Wm. Turnbull, vice-president; Meat Cutters and Butchers, M. E. Aleris, organizer; Sheet Metal Workers, L. H. Kennedy, organizer; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Wm. Davison, executive board member; United Mine Workers, Silby Barrett, board member; District No. 35; Painters, J. P. Hunter, sixth vice-president; Paper Makers, Frank McLeod, vice-president; Pattern Makers, Tom Smith; Paving Cutters, R. E. Williams, Canadian director; Plumbers, J. W. Bruce, general organizer; Steel Plate Printers, K. Eastman, vice-president; Printing Pressmen, A. J. Laiden, vice-president; Pulp and Sulphite Workers, T. J. McMahon, vice-president; Railroad Employees, M. F. Maclean, secretary; Street Railway Employees, Fred Hoover; Stage Employees, Wm. Covert, vice-president; Commercial Telegraphers, J. G. A. Desseilles; Typographical Union, Jas. Drury, organizer; Blacksmiths, W. T. Powlesland, vice-president; Firefighters, J. B. Ralphmond, vice-president; Longshoremen, J. S. Tighe, organizer; Rural Mail Carriers, D. Carmichael, secretary; Maintenance of Way Employees, J. J. O'Grady; Plasterers, W. J. Hamilton, vice-president; Metal Polishers, D. H. Wright.

Service Button Workers.

Notes Of Particular Interest To Ex-Service Trade Unions.

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An Open Letter re Fuel Situation

To Readers of The Canadian Labor Press: The Oakoal Co. (Canada) Limited, whom we represent, are in receipt of a letter from the Fuel Administrator for Ontario, reading in part as follows:

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LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

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The industrial council of the building trades will not function until the striking electricians and plumbers and the bricklayers and masons are at work. That is the ultimatum that has been given to the secretary of the building trades council by the Hamilton branch of the Canadian Construction Contractors' Association, which held a meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Connaught Hotel, to consider a meeting of the industrial council. On Monday the secretary of the contractors' association sent a lengthy letter to R. Tower, secretary of the building trades council, in which he outlined the negotiations between the executive committee of the association and delegates from the council, relative to the appointment of the industrial council and the understanding that any trades which had not made a new agreement with their employers would be asked to give up their work while the differences were being adjusted by arbitration, was given.

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WINNIPEG TRADES COUNCIL DEFENDS DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS POLICY

O.B.U. Cry That Congress Unmindful of Workers' Interests Given Sharp Retort—O.B.U. Can Do Nothing.

Sharp retorts to what were described as the slanderous attacks made by Joe Knight, representing the O.B.U. on the Trades Congress of Canada and the International generally, featured a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council last Tuesday. It was pointed out by W. Varley that the Trades Congress, so far from doing nothing, was working on the question of the issues raised by its part, and prosecution of Winnipeg strike leaders. A policy convention, to which 114 International organizations had been asked to send delegates, had been convened and this convention was to be in session as soon as possible after the conference on co-ordination of Labor law at Ottawa. That was one point in refutation of the slanderous statements which had been made by Joe Knight and other O.B.U. workers. The Trades and Labor Council, for its part, was just waiting for word about the policy which the convention would decide upon. Whatever that policy might be, it must commend itself to all sane men in the Labor-movement as the only one which could reasonably be expected to be effective in view of the mighty force behind it.

EASTERN CANADA

THREE RIVERS SHIPYARDS AGAIN IN OPERATION

The Three Rivers Shipyards are again in operation, the company and men having signed an agreement on Monday, the yards opening Tuesday. The yards being idle since Wednesday, April 28, when they were closed by the company because an agreement could not be reached by the men and the company. The new agreement is for a 48-hour week and a term of 11 months from May first, 1920, to April first, 1921, and is subject to 24 days' notice prior to May first, 1921, by either party if a new agreement is desired. The new agreement covers every branch of the work and also stipulates that the different trades employed, and also states that laborers will be given every opportunity to work on the yard, with an increase in wages according to their ability. Any grievances between the company and men will be adjusted if at all possible by the company and a committee of the men. The agreement is signed by the men and the company, representing the trades involved as well as the president of the Canadian Metal Trades District Council.

MEN WANT ARBITRATION BOARD BUT COMPANY REFUSES TO HAVE IT

The request for increased wages is unaccepted and the employees of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company have applied to Ottawa for a board of conciliation. The company states it will not accept a board, as there is nothing to arbitrate. The men have resumed work on the chance that the earnings of the road will be greater than the operating cost of the road. A minimum of the rate of pay which has been in effect, plus all the surplus over operating expenses divided between the men and the company. The men have resumed work on the chance that the earnings of the road will be greater than the operating cost of the road. A minimum of the rate of pay which has been in effect, plus all the surplus over operating expenses divided between the men and the company.

WESTERN CANADA

SASKATCHEWAN CONDITIONS BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

Labor conditions are better in Saskatchewan than at any time in the last few years. Last spring there were strikes in force or threatening in most of the cities of Saskatchewan in the building trade. This year there is peace in all industrial lines. With the exception of the carpenters' union, which has not yet renewed its working agreement, all the other trades have signed. Plumbers are to get \$1 an hour, and the public is to be charged for these men's time at the rate of \$1.40; plasterers will receive \$1.20 an hour; painters \$1.2-2 cents an hour. The carpenters want \$1 an hour and a closed shop. The masters agree to the wages, but object to the closed shop. There is little doubt that an amicable settlement will soon be reached. These wages represent an average advance of 25 per cent over last season's pay and employers make no objection to the increase, but complain bitterly that as wages advance production seems to diminish.

PETERBORO NOTES

Machinists, tool makers and other employees of the Peterboro plant of the Canadian General Electric Company strike out last week on a question of wages. The employees of the Canadian Packing Company are still out and are determined to remain out until receive \$1.20 a hour, and a 48-hour week. A resolution passed at the last meeting of the labor council appeals to the City Council to petition the Ontario Government to revoke the special legislation under which the council has the right to appoint an alderman whenever a vacancy occurs during the year.

GAIT MOLDERS GET INCREASE

Negotiations between the iron molders and the manufacturers have ended in a settlement satisfactory to both parties. The men are granted the men an increase of seven cents an hour, making the minimum wage 72 cents and 48 hours a week.

ST. JOHN COAL HANDLER APPOINT BUSINESS AGENT

The St. John Coal Handlers and Hippers' Union has decided to appoint a business agent on a part-time basis, as well as in the winter.

MONTREAL TRADES COUNCIL SUPPORTS TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES

At the last regular meeting of the Montreal Trades Council the body pledged its moral support to the Montreal Tramway Employees in their struggle to increase their wage scale. The union has a right to fight for other parts where in some instances as high as \$1.15 per hour is being paid.

STRIKE AT THREE RIVERS

Three hundred employees, working on the construction of the St. Lawrence Dam, requested the company to re-open negotiations on the wage question. The employers have written the union to the effect that they intended to live up to the agreement, which does not expire until 1922, and that they would not re-open negotiations.

GENERAL

The gas workers' board upon which the workers' representative is Wm. Lodge, is in session and the street railway employees board will not sit until this is concluded. So far as we can learn there is no other dispute pending at the present time. The Baker Drivers' agreement expires on June 1. The electricians employed by the Ottawa Electric Light and Power Co. are negotiating a new agreement.

CANADA WILL WELCOME A. F. OF L. DELEGATES

Montreal Trades Council Prepares For Big Convention.



Preparations for the American Federation of Labor convention to be held at Montreal in June, are being pushed ahead by the Montreal local unions, which have in most cases already appointed reception committees to entertain the delegates from their International organizations. In addition to the arrangements committee which has been appointed by the Trades and Labor Council.

MANY FARMER-LABOR CANDIDATES FOR MANITOBA

The principal executive of the Dominion Labor party at a meeting held at the Labor Temple, Winnipeg, last week elected F. G. Tippard, chairman, and J. H. Seaman, Brandon, secretary-treasurer. Reports were received from fifteen constituencies in which the general work of organization in connection with the coming provincial elections was the principal feature. The opinion was expressed that in many of these constituencies there would be combined farmer-labor candidates nominated. It was stated that Rev. A. E. Smith was definitely in the field for the Brandon provincial seat, and that in regard to the other seats it was proposed to consult further meetings would be held.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS FOR ONTARIO

In the Legislature on Monday, Hon. Walter Rollo brought in his Mothers' Allowance Act. This provides for the appointment of a mothers' allowance commission, of five persons, two of whom will be the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint a chairman and vice-chairman. The commission is to serve without remuneration, and are appointed for one, two, three, four or five years respectively. Subsequent appointments being for five years, and all members shall be eligible for re-appointment.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' RATES PENDING DECISION IN U. S.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, at a largely attended meeting at Winnipeg last week, resolved to send a delegation to General Representative H. Carr on decisions recently rendered by the Canadian Railway board of adjustment No. 1, on questions of overtime and increase in rates of pay affecting employees, members of the organization on the C.P.R. western lines. The matter of overtime was decided in favor of the organization, and the question of increase in rates of pay was held up pending the award of the United States Wage Labor board, which is at present investigating the claims of all railroad workers in regard to increased rates and other conditions of employment.

DO YOU STILL "HOOK" RIDES?

Do you remember your joy as a "hook" when you could "hook" on behind some wagon or street-car? Do you still enjoy "hooking" by making a snatch at a fast moving street car. Stop it—it's unsafe!

Advertisement for Silver Mining Corporation. Text includes: 'Over 30,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal must be found,' says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal. Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.55 with premium. You can make no mistake. Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in prices is announced. Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed. Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted check to the— Quebec Mining Corporation, NORTH TEMISKAMING, P. Q.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY GETS READY TO GOVERN

20th Annual Conference To Be Held At Scarborough on June 22—Comprehensive Policy Outlined In Preliminary Agenda.

By a Special Correspondent.

The 20th annual conference of the British Labor Party, which will be held at Scarborough on June 22 and the three following days, will be of very great importance in view of the party's possible early accession to power. The resolutions already tabled indicate that the affiliated bodies realize this, and the resolutions form the basis on which can be built a definite and comprehensive programme and policy.

One of the first items to be discussed will be a proposal by the National Executive that the affiliation fee for trade unions and other organizations be raised to 50 per cent. to 5d per member. This proposal was put forward at the Southport Conference last year and was withdrawn. The committee proposes the matter again.

A budget of prospective annual expenditure shows a total of £42,150. The prospective income, if the increased fee be decided on, is £43,750. The committee points to the need for improved organization in the constitution of the party, and the necessity in connection with international developments, and strongly indicates that if the party is to achieve the necessary funds for increased finance is essential.

International and Peace.

The party's policy in regard to the International will be the subject of one of the most important debates. The question is raised by a demand from the Hampstead Labor Party that the National Labor Party should be formed from the Second International.

Resolutions on international politics occupy a large place in the agenda. The Peace Treaty is repudiated by a resolution from Birmingham Central Labor Party, and a campaign is proposed to compel their revision.

The Independent Labor Party is tabling a resolution on similar lines to the foregoing, and with a reiteration of the demand for equality and democratic control of foreign policy, and for such a policy as will secure the co-operation of all the democratic forces of the League of Peoples, to establish liberty and industrial improvement and to ensure military and imperialist protection.

Freedom for Ireland, and British action in Hungary and Russia is challenged from Newport, (Mon.) and Marylebone, and by the

I.L.P. Hampstead Trades Council demands the dismissal of General O'Dwyer and his trial for the Amritsar outrage.

Already there are six resolutions on the agenda dealing with Ireland. Self-determination is the keynote of resolutions from Newcastle, Northwest Hull, Reading, Swansea, and Gorton. The immediate withdrawal of British troops from Ireland is also demanded.

Criticism of M. P.s.

The Parliamentary Labor Party comes in for criticism in several resolutions. While some merely condemn the laxity of the members in attending to their Parliamentary duties, others add suggestions for reform. In this connection the old question of "wipers" is raised. Hampstead, Reading and Wimbledon Labour Parties, and the National Socialist Party propose that Labour M.P.s shall be required to give up their trade union posts.

Newport (Mon.) asks that members whose attendance is un satisfactory should be refused endorsement for further election.

The proposal is supported by Stoke Newington. The resolution proposes that a successful candidate should pledge himself to resign if a two-thirds majority requires this at a special meeting of the Party (apparently the local party), with right to appeal to the National Executive.

Home Policy.

As to home politics, resolutions range from conversion to housing, from direct action to the milk supply.

Two Leeds local parties wish the conference to instruct the National Executive to consult with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress with the object of formulating a programme embodying nationalization with democratic control of mines, railways, land and food distribution, and including a levy on capital as a means of reducing the national debt.

The Hull Association of the Railway Brotherhoods of U. S. Give Figures Regarding Profits.

THE SWINGING PENDULUM.



—From The World, London.

DECLARES LABOR HAS NOT RAISED PRICES

Railway Brotherhoods of U. S. Give Figures Regarding Profits.

A study of profiteering in American industry, made under the auspices of the Railway Brotherhoods, was presented to the Railroad Labor Board on Friday in support of the railway workers' demands for higher pay and to refute the charge that they were raising prices.

The study, which is being prepared by W. J. Lauck, former secretary of the War Labor Board, the study seeks to show that profiteering in the industry is the fundamental cause for high prices in practically all commodities. It gives many statistics to support that contention.

Of the extraordinary increase in the price of sugar now amounting to 300 per cent, the study says, the former was less than 15 per cent. The result of advanced prices according to the quoted reports of 12 companies producing over half of the sugar in the United States was pictured in the net profits of these concerns, which it was said rose from an average of \$11,000,000 in 1914 to \$12,124 to \$21,000,000 for the years 1916-1918.

In the meat-packing industry, the study says, the total profit in 1918 was \$100,000,000, while in 1917 it was \$50,000,000. The increase in price between 1914 and 1918 was shown as eight times the total labor cost, and the 1918 price represented 25 times the total labor cost.

Profits absorb approximately one-half the retail price of certain kinds of eggs, the report declares, while the labor item amounts to one-fourteenth to one-twentieth of the price. Similar relations were pictured in the manufacture of men's shoes.

Shoes, according to the study, "furnished a splendid opportunity for the profiteer." The profit items in 1914, it was ascertained, were nearly one-half the price paid by the consumer, or nearly three times the total labor cost, while in 1917 the profit items amounted to approximately three-fifths of the total price and more than five times the total labor cost.

The study also pointed out that the profiteers did not stop with the armistice, the report declared, presenting figures to show that United States corporations' profits in 1919 averaged 119 per cent, the pre-war average, which means, the study added, that 1919 profits were more than double the average for the years 1912-1914.

CONGRESS WILL NOT SUPPORT STRIKE LEADERS

Continued From Page One.

The following facts will help to reach a fair decision on this issue:

1st. Immediately upon the arrests, one year ago, and in view of the hurried passing of amendments to the Immigration Act allowing deportation proceedings against British subjects, President Tom Moore and Brother John W. Bruce, organizer for the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters temporarily resigned as members of the Industrial Relations Commission, on which they were then serving, and proceeded to Ottawa and along with Secretary-Treasurer Draper, interviewed Premier Borden and other members of the Cabinet receiving assurances that no action would be entered under the newly amended Immigration Act, which provisions have been carried out by the Government.

2nd. On receipt of urgent telegrams from Winnipeg that further nameless arrests were threatened, one year ago, the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress again interviewed the Government and whether their arrests had been mitigated or not, it is worthy of note that none were made.

3rd. Several interviews were held with the Minister of Justice in the latter part of the year, pending the preliminary trials.

4th. Before the final indictments had been drawn against the Winnipeg men, amendments to the Criminal Code, which would have had a vital bearing on these cases, were introduced in the House of Commons. The Congress executive do not hesitate to state that the legislative representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods immediately interviewed the Premier and the Attorney-General, and secured the passage of a clause which would have made the act inoperative for ninety days from the date of passing, which means in effect that the law would have been effective until October 1st, 1919, a considerable time after the indictments were finally made.

5th. After the preliminary trials, the Congress executive again appealed for the liberation of these men, on bail, and for trial by jury, both of which requests were immediately complied with by the Government.

6th. Continued efforts have been made to have the Immigration Act amended, reports to that effect have been submitted to the Senate, by the Minister of Labor, providing that Section 11 shall be amended to state that nothing in this section shall apply to any person who is a Canadian citizen.

These activities were carried on quietly on behalf of the men, and would not have been recited except to counteract the insidious campaign being carried on by those men who have no other desire than to destroy the Trades and Labor Congress and its affiliated organizations and substitute therefor the One Big Union, and in carrying on this campaign do not hesitate to wilfully misrepresent facts of which they are aware in an effort to undermine the confidence of the rank and file in the executive officers who themselves have elected.

The Congress executive are convinced that their past policies of placating the facts for calm consideration before the authorities have been the most productive of results. Bitter threats and heated accusations, made from public platforms, are only liable to retard rather than assist efforts genuinely made on behalf of men now in prison and we would warn our affiliated membership not to be misled into believing that noise always means action.

Our record in these cases is now placed before you for judgment and our future policy can be briefly recited as follows:

1st. Agreement with the action of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Congress in their case, to the extent of ever assistance may be necessary to the families of the convicted men.

2nd. Continued efforts on our part to obtain modification of the act, through all channels, by the proper authorities.

3rd. Review of our present laws and preparation of any necessary alterations thereto as preferable to the appeal to the Imperial Privy Council.

4th. Issued by the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

TOM MOORE, President.
ARTHUR MARTEL, Vice-Pres.
H. J. HALFORD, Vice-Pres.
A. MEANDREW, Vice-Pres.
P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Pres.
Ottawa, May 12, 1920.

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JUSTICE TO WORKERS IS GOOD INVESTMENT
Strikes Caused By Unjust Wages and Unfair Conditions

"The law of compensation is immutable," declared Congressman Huddleston, of Alabama, in defending workers against the charge that they are wasteful, extravagant and do not maintain a maximum production.

"Men give in proportion to what they receive," said the law maker. "Labor returns in service in fair proportion to the justice which is meted out to it. Deal with labor justly and you have either a total failure or a decrease in production. Force upon labor unjust wages and unfair conditions and you will have your strikes, either off the job or on the job. The world should understand that by now."

"What has been done for labor that it should hold to the maximum of production? Labor made its sacrifices during the war. It was carried on by a high tide of idealism. It was told, 'We are fighting to make the world safe for democracy.' We are going to bring democracy home to ourselves and take it into our workshops and make it breathe a living part of industry." That was what we heard during the war.

"But at once when the armistice was signed labor was dismayed to find marshaling and organizing against it from one end of the country to the other the great employer classes in a way which indicated their firm resolve to go back to the old conditions—to the fight between the man who tills and the man he works for; to go back to the old system of strikes and labor troubles and grinding exploitation. Labor was dismayed, disheartened and disgusted.

"I commend to the great employer interests of the country the text, 'Whatever ye sow, that shall ye also reap.'

"As soon as the war was over a false and raucous cry went up from the employer interests that labor had profited during the war; that it had not been patriotic. There was not a word of truth in it. Labor had made great sacrifices. I made an investigation at the time, and I know whereof I speak. The fact was that labor had received from 1914 until the armistice was signed an average increase in wages for all callings of only 24 1/2 per cent. But during that same interval the cost of living had increased above 50 per cent. The workman was receiving \$1.14 for the same amount of work that he got \$1 for before the war, but he was paying \$1.52 for a dollar's worth of the necessities of life to support his family.

"Yet no publicity was given to that fact by the great channels of publicity. The facts were suppressed, and the false charge that labor had profited and been patriotic was echoed all over the country. It was done in the interest of the great employers for the vicious purpose of discrediting labor and preparing the way for the assault that has followed upon it. Ought that to increase production? To that calculated to make the man who works work harder and sweat a few drops more?"

"We are always most generous where our interests are not affected."—Khoda Dohah.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS TIGHTENING STRINGS OF
Continued From Page One.

Stated. One morning the city received the announcement that a 20 per cent. reduction in the price of every article in John Wanamaker's huge departmental store had been ordered. This was no sale proposition, but a new permanent policy.

"I heard of a large drapery firm in Chicago, which, about the same time, announced a reduction of \$1 to \$2 a yard on all its silk fabrics and a less sensational action of a similar character appears to be undertaken or contemplated at a score of places throughout the United States.

"This movement will spread to Canada. It is bound to come, and believe in starting it by their action the bankers of this country have arrived at a true solution to the high cost of living.

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Brown's 'forecast' is more the report of a series of events that already has started to occur. The movement already has spread to Canada. There are many evidences that banks are applying the new policy with the expected effect. The price is the ultimate consumer is finally and actually being reduced.

"Downward Move" in Winnipeg. As an example one clothing merchant in Winnipeg who has \$125,000 stock, unencumbered, has been refused a loan of \$15,000, or a loan for any sum, with which to buy fresh stock. His bank, always ready and willing hitherto advance him money, informs him the loan cannot be made because of this "new policy." Other banks to which he applied gave similar refusals and the same reason. The result is, he started a sale of his entire stock at a price reduction of from 25 to 35 per cent. This is only one example, that of a small merchandising concern. Every merchant in every line of trade, according to reports, is having a similar experience, being unable to borrow money. The result is that sales, at real savings, are in progress in almost every line of necessities and luxuries.

WAR'S TOLL IS HEAVY ON AUSTRIAN PEOPLE

International Trade Union Federation Sends Assistance.

A dark picture of Austrian conditions is painted by W. A. Appleton, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of the British General Federation of Trade Unions.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions must take notice of the sorrows of the workmen in any country," writes Appleton. "Austria at the moment affords a pitiful example of the consequences of war. Many of her citizens are suffering grievously and her little children are dying for want of nourishment. She has appealed for help, and help is being sent, but whether it is sufficient or will arrive in time, is still a matter for unhappy conjecture.

"The International Federation has already sent large consignments of food into Austria. On February 16 I accompanied the second of three trains of 27 truck loads of potatoes, margarine, corned beef and condensed milk. Each of these trains cost \$100,000.

"Before the war Austria was an extensive empire, including 55,000,000 of people, many of different races, many speaking different languages, but all, in theory at least, governed from Vienna. Today Austria is a republic with a population of 6,500,000. The agricultural population is apparently the smaller, and out of a limited and poor soil it has to produce enough to maintain the town populations.

"The underworld of labor has made its claim to equality."—G. D. H. Cole.

"Express thyself through obedience. Win thy victory by accepting thy task."—Royce.

"Unless we are helping others we are parasites."

"The most remarkable change in trade unionism during the war has been the growth in the power and consciousness of the unskilled."—G. D. H. Cole.

SAMUEL GOMPERS BEREAVED

Mrs. Samuel Gompers, wife of the president of the American Federation of Labor, died at her home at Washington on Thursday last after a long illness. She was 69 years of age, and had been married for more than half a century.

Mrs. Gompers was born in London and came to the United States with her parents when eight years of age. Three years later she began work as a tobacco stripper in a factory where Mr. Gompers was employed as a cigar maker. She was married in 1847, at the age of 16.

Mrs. Gompers is survived by three sons: Henry J., Samuel J., and Alexander J. Gompers.

On behalf of the Canadian workers President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, on Friday last sent the following telegram to "the grand old man" of the American Federation of Labor—"The sincere sympathy of the entire workers of Canada and the North American continent, whatever their personal opinions, go out to you in your great loss and bereavement."

TOM MOORE "SOME" LEADER

President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, returning last week to the association of J. C. Watters, former president of the Congress, that Mr. Moore had blocked his efforts as representative of the workers of the Dominion at the Peace Conference in Paris, and that President Moore had also rushed the business through the 1919 Peace Conference before he could place his side of the case before the workers, said:

"Mr. Watters can say what he likes. I cannot prevent the actions of the convention were endorsed by more than 1,000 delegates and I was unanimously elected to my present office. I am not egotistical enough to think I can sway the minds of 1,000 men, especially as these men are accustomed to thinking for themselves. If I could I would be some leader."

QUITE ALL RIGHT.

(From The Journal See Debats.)

A number of English officers were sitting in a German restaurant in Cologne having a very good time for people who were away from home. The orchestra began to play "Die Wacht am Rhein." Everyone rose to his feet, while the officers, including the English, stood at attention until the leader was so surprised that he came down to the English officers and began the following conversation:

"Gentlemen, may I ask you a question?" "Go ahead!" "Did you recognize the piece we just played?" "Sure!" "Do you know that that was 'Die Wacht am Rhein'?" "Why, certainly," said one of the Englishmen raising his voice so as to be heard over the hall: "but that's all right!" "Die Wacht am Rhein: that's us!"

"What after your father has bought you that lovely boat?" "Yes, but he can look cross-eyed and waggle his ears!"—"Pan."

AGENTS WANTED

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LABOR AND CONTROL IN INDUSTRY.

By the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, Labor M. P.

The question of how far workers themselves can be admitted to an active share in the control of industry is part of our industrial problem. There are some who want more than a share. Their demand is for all of it. There are others who would be content with a modest beginning. And a few who claim nothing less than everything.

Employers whose minds are up-to-date as regards industrial development still live in the thought of the previous age with regard to the changed outlook of workmen on the industries in which they are engaged. This change is not due to modified views on economics, wages, and hours of labor. It is due to new conceptions of personal rights, however much these conceptions may be resisted by employers. The indignation of employers will not dispose of this factor of the mind, because it is irrefragable, and is the product of education and technical training, and is the outcome of the raised status and sense of dignity of masses of workmen. The labor question is, therefore, a social and psychological problem, and the claim of workmen to share in the control of their industries will have to be met. Industry is no longer a monopoly of capital and the men who invest their labor and brains in a trade must not be wholly under the control of others.

Take two very opposite instances: how the claim is shaping itself, and how wages the claim still remains. Miners' organizations are demanding control in the coal industry. There has been some hint at the masses of consumers or the general public—who, under conditions of nationalization of mines would be the indirect owners of the mines—having a share in control and management because they would form a great body of consumers.

National Union of Teachers in their annual conference gave great prominence to the control of teaching by teachers. It was not claimed that teachers had initiated a movement. Indeed, it was admitted that they were proposing to take part in one in which the example had been set by miners, railwaymen, and others.

Teachers proposed that their profession should be placed on a self-governing basis, and they decided by a large majority not to accept any system which would give them power of advice through the medium of committees, but to go in for "control."

We may search a great deal among either brain workers or hand workers for definite outlines of what they mean by control, without being able to find it. Do they mean that they alone are to determine all matters relating to schools and education, the treatment of children, the salaries of teachers, their own salaries, conditions of accommodation, hours, holidays, pensions, and the rights of parents?

It is a question which can be put to other classes, and especially to manual workers who are demanding control of industry. Do cotton operatives, engineers, men in the building trades, shipbuilders, miners and railwaymen, when they ask for "control," mean that they are to take the control, management, and development of industry absolutely into their own hands, or is it that they wish for a part of control in either an advisory or executive sense, and that the part they ask for can be stated in definite terms?

In what way, for instance, would the large number of men who are now employed in various corporation services, in sanitation and cleaning work, be able effectively to control industry, from which there is no output but cleaner streets and towns?

Beneficial and effective forms of control can soon be established if conditions which are the subject of application are clearly defined. In spite of the silence of the Government and the usual failure of state departments to give a definite answer to the enlightened development of British industry, it is now clear that a very large number of employers have so broadened their outlook, and have become so amenable to the more human doctrines which have affected considerable industrial reforms that they are now ready to make arrangements with organizations which will be made to work out mainly in the interests of the workers themselves.

A point of trouble, namely, whether the worker is that he has no sooner reached the threshold of securing something to which his mind has been directed than a great clamor is set up to scare him away and get him, to follow some more extreme demand in another direction.

So that when he is near the legislative possession of an eight hour day, he is advised by one section not to take less than a forty-four hour week, and by another to come down to forty, while a third preaches that a working week of thirty hours or less can be made to provide all that is needed. Very often in respect to wages and workshop conditions, the same practice is followed, so that now on the subject of control when the earlier demands came near being accepted, new but eloquent voices called workmen away for more extreme demands.

Employers now know that they cannot remain as the sole arbiters of the terms of service of the men, or the working conditions in their establishments. But workmen also know that they cannot become the sole arbiters of industrial conditions. If the private employer is thrust aside, either by the state or by a factor acting for the community, must come into share with whoever may have finally to determine what is fair to the parties.

What workmen must not overlook is that while manual labor is the greatest factor in the production of commodities, that it is controlled by all the mechanical devices employed in a variety of businesses, manual labor is not the only factor in production. The skill, the ingenuity, and the brain work of the brain workers must all have their place. They have had a good share of control with the place of the manual worker but no greater folly can now be committed than to claim on behalf of the manual worker absolute control of trades and businesses, in which so many other faculties for production besides his own must enter.

claim of a monopoly of control, they do not do well to make clear that they demand no monopoly of control for themselves. Control should be a partnership, and not the preserve of either side.

The defect of some forms of trade union administration is mainly due to the masses of members having nothing personal to do with the great question settled on their behalf.

However much workmen may delegate to others their work and wage affairs, there is a natural tendency for workmen to ask at what point do they come in and substantially participate in affairs undertaken in their name.

The things that most intimately interest workmen are naturally the immediate surroundings and life conditions of the workshop. It is through committees, in the works constituted only by men in revolt against the heads of a firm, but inspired by a real desire to turn to value the training and personal experience they have acquired in the pursuit of their labor, that real control can be acquired.

Employers whose minds are up-to-date as regards industrial development still live in the thought of the previous age with regard to the changed outlook of workmen on the industries in which they are engaged. This change is not due to modified views on economics, wages, and hours of labor. It is due to new conceptions of personal rights, however much these conceptions may be resisted by employers.

Take two very opposite instances: how the claim is shaping itself, and how wages the claim still remains. Miners' organizations are demanding control in the coal industry. There has been some hint at the masses of consumers or the general public—who, under conditions of nationalization of mines would be the indirect owners of the mines—having a share in control and management because they would form a great body of consumers.

National Union of Teachers in their annual conference gave great prominence to the control of teaching by teachers. It was not claimed that teachers had initiated a movement. Indeed, it was admitted that they were proposing to take part in one in which the example had been set by miners, railwaymen, and others.

Teachers proposed that their profession should be placed on a self-governing basis, and they decided by a large majority not to accept any system which would give them power of advice through the medium of committees, but to go in for "control."

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PROPAGANDA TO POPULARIZE UNION MADE GOODS AND HAVE THEM PLACED ON SALE

Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario Will Be Held At Brantford On May 24.

Donald A. Dear, the senior executive member of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association, will represent the workers of Ottawa at the annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario which meets at Brantford on May 24. With him will be associated President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and J. A. P. Haydon, editor of the Canadian Labor Press, as delegates from Ottawa's central labor body, Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper and J. I. Dixon, will represent Typographical Union No. 102.

The convention call of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, follows: To Central Labor Bodies and Local Trades Unions Throughout the Province of Ontario.

Greeting.—Notice is hereby given that the eighteenth annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario will convene in Brantford on Victoria Day, Monday, May 24th, at 9 o'clock sharp, for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

As you are aware, the Association has grown from very small proportions to be an industrial organization, without exception, being more largely attended than its predecessor, and the official year just closing records a high tide mark in its continued progress.

Up to the present time, ever since its inception, not a single cent has been paid out in salaries; all work has been voluntarily performed by its officers and executive alike, and it is proposed to retain, for all time, French in its voluntary character, which has engendered confidence and thus at a minimum of cost, secured "worth-while" results to the International Trades Union movement in the province.

All of which is fraternally submitted. President, JAS. MARSH, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec.-Treas. JOS. T. MARKS, Labor Temple, Toronto, Ontario, Ont., 1920.

WILL GIVE LABOR PLACE ON BOARD

Col. Grant Morden Says That Employees Will Be Given Representation.

MONTREAL, May 12.—A million-dollar fund for the propaganda of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was foreshadowed tonight at the annual dinner of the Montreal branch. Among the guests were Col. W. Grant Morden, Sir James McKechnie, head of the Vickers firm of England, and many of the business leaders of the province.

T. P. Howard, as president of the Dominion Manufacturers' Association, said that they had approached the Government on the necessity for a scientific tariff board for Canada, and stated that it would receive the support of 1,600 Labor unions of Canada as well as the manufacturers and employers of the province.

In defense of great industrial mergers both here and in England, Col. W. Grant Morden said that both he and his colleagues were at present giving great attention to a plan that would be announced in the course under which "we will give our employees not only an opportunity to participate in the success of industry, but also representation on our directorate."

Touching on the shipbuilding industry, Col. Morden said the British Empire Steel Corporation was going to build ships. With the steel plants in Sydney and their wonderful facilities in having the raw material at hand, it was obvious that with ships, there would be a complete circle in industry which would make Canada quite independent.

Did you know that the Salvation Army maintains a "Missing Friends' Bureau" which serves to find persons in any part of the world? Over 1,000 missing persons are located by the bureau every year.

The Salvation Army Lassies in many cities saved hundreds from death during the influenza epidemic—went into the homes and cared for the children, cleaned house, brought food and fuel wherever needed.

"It will profit a woman nothing to leave the whole world if she lose her own child."—Lady Bonham-Carter. What a woman!

If progress is not humane, it is nothing.

HAS NO AUTHORITY TO INCREASE FARES

TORONTO, May 12.—Chairman Ingram of the Ontario Railway Board declared today that the tribunal had no power to raise the fares of the Toronto Railway Company, contrary to their agreement with the city. This is the outcome of the company's demand to that effect, following the announcement that the men would ask for 85 cents an hour, or strike next month. The City Council has given notice that it will oppose by all possible means the attempt of the company to raise fares, no matter what the outcome of wage negotiations may be. There is thought to be little possibility of avoiding a strike.

When a movement is built up on the slander and vilification of individuals or movements it has not a very strong foundation. It is not surprising that the O.R.U. is fast crumbling.—Edmonton Free Press.

The slim settlements of the Salvation Army are lighthouses for the poor and down-trodden on the dark and stormy coast of adversity.

SO DISOBEYED. "Come upstairs, and let me wash your hands," said mother, when she arrived with her little daughter for tea, are granny's. "I don't want to go up!" wailed Winnie, aged four.

"Let her wash them down in the scullery," called grandmamma. "She can do it just as well." "No," her mother said firmly. "I want her to come up with me!" Winnie came upstairs as slowly as possible.

"Oh," she said, turning a wrathfully tearful face to her mother, "why don't you obey your mother?" Answers.

Notice to Contractors. Asphalt Pavements. Sealed tenders addressed to the Board of Control, and endorsed "Tender for Pavements," will be received by its Secretary up to 3 p.m. Tuesday, May 18th, 1920, for asphalt pavements on Queen Street from Bay to Broadview Avenue; Catherine Street from Bank to Perry; Deserret Street from Charlotte to Wurttemberg Street; and on Blackburn Avenue from Ossington to the south limit of lot 18, and an asphalt and stone block pavement on King, Edward Avenue from Laurier to Hilda Street.

Any tender received after the above stated time will be declared informal. Specifications and full particulars may be obtained on application at the City Engineer's office. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. MACALLUM, Commissioner of Works, Ottawa, May 19th, 1920.

Pembroke Woollen Mills Limited. PEMBROKE ONTARIO

We Request the Opportunity to Prove to Your Entire Satisfaction the Value of a Hand Tailored Suit. FRED TURNEY 286 Queen Street E. Toronto.

The Way to the West. WINNIPEG BRANCO REGINA SASKATOON. CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA. STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING NEW ALL-STEEL TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Canadian National Railways

Great Nations Scrambling for Oil

Baron "Jackie" Fisher, one of the wisest men who ever sat in the British Admiralty, urges that coal be discarded altogether in favor of oil on British warships, and declares that the future of the British Navy and merchant marine "absolutely rests on the internal combustion engine."

"We floated to victory on a sea of oil," declared a British Admiral. Canadian aviators flew to victory on wings of oil. Oil drove the great tanks that spread consternation, ruin and death among the Germans. It is the age of oil.

World supremacy will rest in the future with the nation that controls this great, new, economical fuel. The great nations in the world are now in a mad scramble to explore, develop and control their oil resources. It is a fight for their very existence—whole empires are at stake.

None realizes this better than Great Britain. With practically all her latest warships and ocean greyhounds equipped as oil-burners, it is absolutely imperative that she should have an inexhaustible supply of oil, if she is to maintain her maritime supremacy.

The British Government is seeking control of the Shell Transport Company, one of the greatest oil companies in the world. It is understood that even if the British Government should gain what they seek, the Canadian Government will still refuse to give the Shell Transport Company the exclusive right to drill on a large section of the Peace River oil fields. Everyone is to have an equal chance in our Canadian North-West.

In a situation such as this THE FIRST CALL ON CANADIAN MONEY IS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR OWN EMPIRE'S OIL RESOURCES. Our naval supremacy, our very existence as an Empire, depend on our developing huge reservoirs of this new fuel.

Canada Has the Oil

AND WE IN CANADA HAVE THE OIL—have it for the asking—have it in quantities that it is believed will surpass anything in the world.

As far back as 1888, Doctor G. M. Dawson, eminent Dominion Government Geologist, declared that the oil in Canada's North-West was practically inexhaustible.

Prof. McLeary, of Saskatchewan University, says that the sands of Alberta hold enough oil to last the entire world for three hundred years.

Dr. Bosworth, Chief Geologist of the Imperial Oil Company, estimates there are three hundred billion barrels of oil in Canada's North-West.

If geology is a science, then speculation has here been reduced to a minimum.

With the reports of geologists before them, the British

The Pioneer Company

But of all the companies now in the Peace River district, we believe that Tar Island Oil & Gas Company, Limited, has the best chance to be the first to tap the big oil pools.

This pioneer company, which takes its name from Tar Island—famous all over the North-West for its oil seeps and gas jets—secured 3,999 acres of the choicest locations of the Peace River district—and commenced drilling in 1915 on the Western bank of the Peace River, thirteen miles from Peace River town.

It struck gas at 230 feet. This was increased 40 feet down. At 270 feet they ran into their first oil.

At 357 feet they struck a gas strata of 1,500,000 cubic feet capacity daily, that blew sand pumpings and water high over the drilling rig.

At 460 feet the Tar Island driller struck the same oil sands that had shown a yield of from 23 to 28 barrels of oil daily when tested in the McArthur wells across the river.

Even a production of this size is valuable. For, while one bears much of his gas in Texas, it must be remembered that the average production of the Texas wells is but eighteen barrels per day.

MANN, MCKENZIE & DAY, 19-21 Melinda Street, Toronto



Industrial Review From Many Sources



Lantic Sugar

is packed automatically in strong white cotton bags and cartons at the refinery. No hand touches Lantic Sugar until you open it yourself. Just cut off the corner of the carton and pour out the sugar as you need it. Safe, sanitary, convenient.



Black Horse

ALE and PORTER

The National Breweries, Limited

Proportional Representation

What it is and How it Works.

What is proportional representation? The representation of all classes of citizens on elected bodies in proportion to their voting strength.

How can this be attained? By the method of election known as the single transferable vote.

What is the single transferable vote? The single transferable vote requires—

(1) That constituencies shall be large enough to return several members each.

(2) That each elector in such constituencies shall have only one vote.

(3) That this vote shall, in certain contingencies, be transferable, the transfer being controlled by the elector.

Why constituencies returning several members? When a constituency returns only one member, the representation cannot be divided. It necessarily falls to a single party. But with constituencies returning several members it is possible to give representation within each electoral area to more than one party.

Why a single vote? The single vote enables a coherent body of electors of reasonable size to obtain representation.

Suppose that in a constituency which returns five members 10,000 electors go to the poll. As each elector has only one vote, only 10,000 votes can be recorded, and if a group consisting of 2,000 electors all vote for one and the same candidate they can secure his return. For only 2,000 electors remain, from whom not more than four other candidates can each obtain 2,000 votes.

Why a transferable vote? The fact that votes are transferable ensures that the majority and the minority parties shall each receive their fair share of the representation.

The elector entering the polling booth does not know whether his favorite will receive more support than he requires or whether he will receive so little as to have no chance of election. Thus a popular candidate of any party may receive, say, 2,000 votes when he needs only 2,000. The votes given in excess would be lost to his party.

Or again, a party may have scattered its votes over too many candidates and might lose the representation which it otherwise would gain. The transferable vote provides against both these contingencies. It enables the elector to indicate the candidate of his second choice (and even further choices), to whom his vote can be transferred.

(1) when his first choice has more votes than he requires, or (2) when, after all excess votes have been transferred, the elector's first choice is at the bottom of the poll.

Thus the transferable vote preserves the secrecy of the ballot and yet allows the electors to combine into groups of the necessary size. If a party contains three such groups it will win three seats; if a party contains only two such groups it will obtain two seats.

What the elector has to do. The elector votes by placing the figure 1 against the name of the candidate he likes best. He indicates his further preferences by placing the figures 2, 3, 4, etc., against the names of the other candidates he selects.

How the successful candidates are chosen. The elector's vote is credited by the returning officer to the candidate whom the elector has marked with the figure "1".

Suppose in an election a popular candidate A obtains 2,000 papers when he only requires 2,000 papers. He will be able to spare 1,000 or one-third of the whole of the papers on which he has been marked with the figure "1".

The returning officer re-sorts all the 3,000 papers according to the names marked "2".

Suppose the result is that Candidate B is marked "2" on 2,400 papers and Candidate C is marked "2" on 600 papers.

Candidate A can spare one-third of his 3,000 papers.

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What is P. R.?

P. R. is a method of election which enables citizens, whether in a majority or a minority, to secure their fair share of representation in the Parliament which speaks and acts in their name.

P. R. is a method of election which confers upon citizens a greater freedom of choice in electing those who are to speak for them in their Parliament.

P. R. thus stands for the embodiment in our electoral laws of two democratic principles—Justice and Freedom.

of all his 3,000 votes. He can therefore spare to B one-third of the 2,400 in which B is second preference, i.e. 800. He can similarly spare to C one-third of the 600 in which C is second preference, i.e. 200.

Accordingly 800 votes are transferred to B, 200 to C.

The scheme works easily and fairly in practice.

There have been no practical difficulties in applying proportional representation in any of the many parts of the world in which it is in operation. The elector's task is quite simple. Returning officers have always made a point of executing their duties with accuracy and dispatch. As soon as the principle is carried into law it becomes the duty of the press, candidates, agents, returning officers, to set forth simply and clearly what is required and practical experience shows that this is always done.

How the "quota" is ascertained. The "quota" is that proportion of the votes which necessarily secures the election of a candidate. If there is only one candidate to be elected, it is quite clear that the quota is one more than half of the votes, for no other candidate can obtain this number. For instance, if 100 votes in a single-member constituency is sure of election. Similarly, in a two-member constituency a candidate who obtains more than one-third of the votes must be elected. The quota in this case would be one more than a third. If there are 1200 votes, only two candidates can poll as many as 400 each. Similarly in a three-member constituency, the candidate who obtains more than one-fourth (25 out of 100) is sure of election; in a four-member constituency, one more than a fifth, and so on. In general terms, the quota is found by dividing the total number of votes by the number of seats and adding one to the result so obtained.

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Suppose in an election a popular candidate A obtains 2,000 papers when he only requires 2,000 papers. He will be able to spare 1,000 or one-third of the whole of the papers on which he has been marked with the figure "1".

The returning officer re-sorts all the 3,000 papers according to the names marked "2".

Suppose the result is that Candidate B is marked "2" on 2,400 papers and Candidate C is marked "2" on 600 papers.

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What is P. R.?

P. R. is a method of election which enables citizens, whether in a majority or a minority, to secure their fair share of representation in the Parliament which speaks and acts in their name.

P. R. is a method of election which confers upon citizens a greater freedom of choice in electing those who are to speak for them in their Parliament.

P. R. thus stands for the embodiment in our electoral laws of two democratic principles—Justice and Freedom.

of all his 3,000 votes. He can therefore spare to B one-third of the 2,400 in which B is second preference, i.e. 800. He can similarly spare to C one-third of the 600 in which C is second preference, i.e. 200.

Accordingly 800 votes are transferred to B, 200 to C.

The scheme works easily and fairly in practice.

There have been no practical difficulties in applying proportional representation in any of the many parts of the world in which it is in operation. The elector's task is quite simple. Returning officers have always made a point of executing their duties with accuracy and dispatch. As soon as the principle is carried into law it becomes the duty of the press, candidates, agents, returning officers, to set forth simply and clearly what is required and practical experience shows that this is always done.

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