

## LABOR NEWS

### BRITISH LABOUR RENEWS FAITH IN PARLIAMENT

Amendments to Unemployment Insurance Act Are Considered As Quite Inadequate.

LONDON, England.—By an overwhelming majority, the resumed national conference of the Labor party and Trade Union Congress carried a resolution in favor of renewed parliamentary action and efforts in the constituencies to bring pressure on the Government to deal with unemployment. It was a distinctly healthy sign that no amendment for direct action was voted on, as it was apparent that direct action did not appeal to the majority as a practical proposition, and two of the strongest unions, the Miners' Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen, had decided not to give it their support.

The Government plans for dealing with unemployment came in for considerable criticism, and the amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act and the increasing of benefits to 18s a week for men were declared to be quite inadequate. J. R. Clynes, then all his weight against industrial action and was joined by J. H. Thomas in an appeal for parliamentary and constitutional action, but were locked out in their own minds.

### BRANTFORD STEEL WORKERS LOCKED OUT

BRANTFORD.—Machinists of the Dominion Steel Products Company at Brantford are out as a result of a 20 per cent. cut in their wages. The men claim that they did not strike, but were locked out in their own minds.

### OTTAWA'S UNEMPLOYED AT-TEND TECHNICAL SCHOOL

OTTAWA.—A recent very interesting development of the work of the Ottawa Technical School is reported. The attention of a number of young men in the machine trade, who have been out of work since the slack season, was directed to the facilities of the Technical School for instruction in machine shop practice. A group of enthusiastic students have availed themselves of the opportunity and are now in regular attendance in the machine shop and knowledge of the trade under expert direction. The movement is a most promising one, and should encourage the Government to the use of their unemployment money to the very best advantage.

### HAMILTON BUILDERS AND WORKERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

HAMILTON.—Aiming to get mechanics of the allied building trades to adopt lower wages, consequent upon reductions in the cost of building material, a conference of contractors and representatives of the Labor organizations was held on Saturday afternoon, but no decision was reached. H. A. Long, who presided, stated that the only concrete suggestion made at the conference was that two committees be appointed, one representing the builders and the other the Labor organizations. He added that the building mechanics were quite averse to this arrangement and he applied to their committee to build a meeting. It was stated, while not in favor of asking for higher wages, are patently opposed to any wage reduction at present.

### TORONTO BUILDING TRADES WIN SIGNAL VICTORY

TORONTO.—The strike declared at the new H. J. McCauldron building by the bricklayers, brick masons, and plasterers, from the fact that the men were not allowed to work on the job, has returned to work. "While this strike has been amply settled," declared John Doherty, secretary of the Building Trades Council, "the strike of the plasterers against a reduction of wages by the McCauldron Company will continue, and the Building Trades Council will support them to the utmost."

### RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS ASK \$1,630 MAXIMUM

OTTAWA.—Members of the executive of the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Association were in the city interviewing members of the Government and Government officials in an effort to have the maximum salary of \$1,630 per year restored to them. This, a member of the executive stated, they had been allowed up to last year, but the effect of hearing reduced it to \$1,360.

### Laundry Workers' Wage To Be Set Soon By Board

HAMILTON.—Opposition on the part of Toronto laundry owners to a wage being set for that city resulted in no action being taken by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board at its conference with the laundry men on Saturday. Looking upon Toronto as the "high spot," as it were, members of the board felt that a minimum wage for that city should be set at an early date. Toronto laundry owners objected strongly to this proposition, and it was learned they contended that a minimum wage scale should be adopted for the entire province or not at all. "We shall confer with the laundry men again," and it is altogether likely that we shall come to a decision and fix a minimum wage for the workers in question," said H. G. Foster, member of the board.

### ONT. MECHANICS' LIEN ACT TO BE AMENDED

Bill Has Been Introduced in the Legislature.

TORONTO.—Some important changes in the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act are proposed in the bill introduced in the House recently by W. E. N. Sinclair. A summary of the terms of the bill are:

The whole contract price for any building or erection should be held in trust by the owner until all labor and material expended upon or furnished for the building has been paid. The amount of that contract price should be sufficient to cover the cost of the work done and the material supplied.

### ANOTHER MOONEY WITNESS TRAINED TO LIE

SAN FRANCISCO.—"I was coached and drilled in the story that I knew Mooney and saw him at the bomb explosion," said John McDonald, in an examination by District Attorney Brady. McDonald was the most important witness in the prosecution of Mooney and Billings, with the exception of Oxman, "the honest cattleman."

### BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT TO PAY BOUNTIES FOR PIG IRON

VICTORIA.—To encourage the establishment of iron and steel industry in British Columbia, the Provincial Government has entered into an agreement with the Coast Range Steel Limited, whereby the Government promises to pay bounties not exceeding 33 per cent on pig iron manufactured from ore mined in the province. The agreement is for a period of five years, and the Government is prepared to invest the necessary capital "not exceeding ten million pounds" in the establishment of the industry.

### LET SOVIET SAVAGES KNOW WHAT LABOR THINKS OF ITS BESTIAL SYSTEM

American Federation of Labor Calls Upon All Its Affiliations to Respond to Appeal—A Clear Statement of Facts.

WASHINGTON.—Organized labor throughout the world is urged to raise its voice in protest against the "ruthless persecution and slaughter of labor unions in Soviet Russia in an appeal issued by the American Federation of Labor.

### MACHINIST WANT TRADE OPENED TO SOVIET RUSSIA

TORONTO.—Representatives of the International Trades Union metal trades branch, will be called together during March by President Harry Kerwin of the Canadian Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, to discuss wage scales and agreements for the ensuing year. Mr. Kerwin, in making the announcement, suggested March 10 as the date for the convention.

### CANADIAN METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF A. F. OF L. TO MEET DURING MONTH OF MARCH

WASHINGTON.—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, the heads of the national and international unions, in conference here, under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, outlined a comprehensive programme of action and issued an appeal to the American people to rally to the defense of the "imperial institutions" of America.

### INDIANAPOLIS IN REFERENDUM ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT

INDIANAPOLIS.—In the referendum election for president of the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis, present president, obtained 17,964 votes, and Robert H. Harlin received 19,123 votes. For vice-president, Philip Murray (present incumbent) received 132,416 votes, and Alex. Howat Green had no opposition.

### FEW CIGARMAKERS NOW IN TORONTO

Wage Reductions Being Rejected By The Union.

TORONTO.—L. R. Wolfe, Toronto member of the Grand Executive of the International Union of Cigar-makers, stated recently that there was no strike of cigarmakers in the city. The union in Toronto, four years ago had numbered easily 500 members; today it numbered 50 only. Recently the management of the cigar factories in Toronto (outside of the factory run by the union itself), had decided to reduce wages, and had written the union executive intimating their desire in the matter. The officials of the union refused to accept any reduction. The lockout followed. The lockout only affects one factory so far as has been ascertained, the so-called Company's factory on Richmond street.

### CANADIAN WIRELESS OPERATORS APPLY FOR BOARD OF CONCILIATION

TORONTO.—Acting for radio-telegraphers, Thomas Taylor, an official of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, has asked the Federal Government to appoint a Board of Conciliation to adjust demands for higher wages. Mr. Taylor intended to present within the near future. Mr. Taylor did not know if the Government would agree that the matter should be referred to a board of conciliation, who are scattered over the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, would be through a board under the Industrial Disputes Act.

### A. F. OF L. APPEALS TO AMERICANS TO DEFEND "IMPERILED INSTITUTIONS"

Programme Outlined to Combat Attacks of "the Conscienceless Autocrats of Industry and the Followers of Radical European Fanaticism."

WASHINGTON.—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, the heads of the national and international unions, in conference here, under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, outlined a comprehensive programme of action and issued an appeal to the American people to rally to the defense of the "imperial institutions" of America.

### HON. HARRY MILLS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Bill Before Legislature Opposed By Fort William I. L. P.

TORONTO.—If Hon. Harry Mills supports a measure asked for by the Public Utilities Commission, of Port Arthur, and the Utilities Committee of Fort William, he will incur the displeasure of the Independent Labor Party, which has ordered him to stand aside. It is reported that he will be charged with not being a free agent in the House. Mr. Mills is still busy trying to choose between the horns of the dilemma.

### LONDON MUSICIANS EMPLOYED AT ALLEN THEATRE ON STRIKE

LONDON, Ontario.—Allen Theatre musicians here are out on strike because, they state, the company has decided to reduce the number of men in the theatre from nine to six. The Allen will install an organ and vaudeville orchestra rather than submit to the men's demands. This action on the part of Allen's is likely to mean a general strike of musical entertainers in the same theatre and eventually in the United States.

### OTTAWA OFFICERS OF RAILROAD CARMEN INSTALLED

OTTAWA.—A meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Workers and Carmen of America for the installation of officers of No. 231, Rideau lodge, took place last week at the Pythian hall, there being a large attendance. Ernest Overall was re-elected president and the other officers elected were: Vice-president, F. Taylor; financial secretary, R. W. Hayes; recording secretary, T. Malone; secretary, C. Bryant; chairman of the local protective board, F. Ballyntyne; members of the committee, E. Laurie and E. Overall.

### ERECTED 2,334 HOUSES UNDER HOUSING ACT

Ottawa Built 149 in 1919 and 1920, Report Shows.

TORONTO.—The housing report for the province of Ontario for 1920 has just been issued. It shows that the total number of houses erected in 1919 and 1920, under the provisions of the Housing Act, is 2,334. Besides these there are 273 houses to be erected, applications for which have been approved. The total amount loaned by the province is about \$5,239,000. To this is to be added about \$1,000,000, which has been raised on the debentures of various municipalities guaranteed by the province. Of the 2,334 municipalities which have erected houses, Hamilton has erected 115; London, 127; Ottawa, 149; Windsor, 244; and Walkersville, 125.

### LIABILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT MUNICIPALITIES

Minister of Labor Replies to Allegations Made By Montreal's Unemployed.

MONTREAL.—Denial of a statement imputed to him by Montreal unemployed to the effect that the city of Montreal was not fulfilling its obligations to the workers, is made by the Federal Minister of Labor in a communication addressed to the Administrative Commission. The letter was sent in reply to a resolution making the allegation, which was passed at a meeting of local unemployed and addressed to the Administrative Commission, being afterwards forwarded by the commission to the Minister of Labor with a request for an explanation.

### BRITISH-AMERICAN NICKEL CLOSED DOWN

Between 600 and 800 Men Thrown Out of Employment.

SUDBURY.—Between six hundred and eight hundred men have been thrown out of work as a result of the closing down of the British American Nickel Corporation's mine and smelter, on Saturday afternoon, for an indefinite period. This will be followed, shortly by the closing down of the corporation's refinery at DeCoches, Que., and four hundred more men will be out of work in consequence.

### TO COMPLETE GIGANTIC CHIPPEWA CANAL 16 MONTHS AHEAD OF TIME

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Faced by shortage of power to unusual efforts for early completion of the thirty million dollars Chippewa-Quebec Power Canal, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission announced last week that they will have two units of 55,000 horsepower each installed and in operation by September next and the whole work completed sixteen months ahead of the estimated date for its completion.

### PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING AGAINST NAVAL REDUCTION

WASHINGTON.—President-elect Harding sent word this week to Senate Republicans that he desired adequate appropriations for the navy and favored continuing the present building programme without material reductions. With this definite statement of what was regarded as the new administration's naval policy, Senate Republican leaders declare they will support the bill, even at the risk of defeating the bill at this session.

### AMENDMENTS TO BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT PASSED IN HOUSE

British Labor Dissatisfied With Governmental Measure and J. R. Clynes Has Introduced a Private Bill to Meet the Workers' Needs.

WESTMINSTER, England.—The Government has obtained quick action with regard to the Unemployment Insurance Act 1920 Amendment Bill, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons last week. Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Minister of Labor, moved the second reading. J. R. Clynes, the Minister of Labor, introduced a private bill to make provisions for the over-education of the unemployed in Canada for proper treatment of unemployed persons. The bill was read the first time without opposition, and the second reading was put down for March 2, but there is very little likelihood of its getting any further through the House this session.

### An Optimistic View of Present Unemployment

TORONTO.—In its March letter, the Royal Bank of Canada looks for an improvement in the unemployment situation in Canada and takes a generally optimistic view of present conditions in this country. Conservative estimates, says the letter, place the number of workers in the United States who are at present unemployed at about 3,000,000, while, up to the end of January, figures compiled for Great Britain show that 1,000,000 laborers were out of employment. In Canada, according to a statement issued by the Department of Labor, Ottawa, there were on January 22, 1921, approximately 62,500 unemployed persons, or 1.2 per cent of the total number of laborers engaged in the industries sending in returns to the Government.

### OTTAWA HYDRO ELECTRIC MAKES GREAT STRIDES

In a Few Years the City of Ottawa Will Own the Plant; Outright Without Debt.

OTTAWA.—The Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission has had a splendid year and the report of its activities for 1920, just presented, is such as to give much foundation to the belief that in a few years the city will own the plant outright and without any debt.

### AVERAGE 1919 WAGE BELOW LIVING COSTS

Massachusetts Department of Labor Issues Report.

BOSTON.—The boasted "high" wages are found not true, when the average is considered and the purchasing power of the dollar is recalled, according to a report by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries on "Wages and Cost of Living in the Metal Trades of Massachusetts, 1914-1919."

### NO WAGE INCREASES DECLARED OTTAWA BUILDERS

OTTAWA.—No wage increase will be granted to the building trades here this year, George A. Gray, secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Building Construction Industries Association, announced following a meeting of the branch on Friday. He claimed that the cost of living was on a par with those of other cities in Ontario.

### NIAGARA FALLS PLANT GOES TO FOUR DAY WEEK

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—It was announced here this week that the Onondaga Community Limited factories would go on to a working schedule of four days a week. President Thomas told the employees that business conditions were so uncertain that it was thought that in the interests of the workers as well as the company the production of machinery should be reduced to match current orders.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.



Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council. Hamilton Building Trades Council. Associated Federal Employes (Lobby member a subscriber.)

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage. **The Canadian Labor Press** PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. Editorial Office: JOURNAL BLDG., OTTAWA. Toronto Office: 50-53 PAGE BLDG., 45 JARVIS ST. Owned and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Men.

## A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

### IMMIGRATION AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

SOME interesting immigration figures are contained in a recent report issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. These figures reveal the fact that thousands and thousands of workers from all parts of the world are looking to Canada as the ideal country in which to secure a livelihood, and look upon this country as the "Promised Land." Out of 147,562 immigrants 61,963 settled in Ontario and 19,843 in the Province of Quebec. When Vice-President H. J. Halford, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, made the announcement, upon his return from Europe, that sixty per cent. of the immigrants from Britain intended settling in Ontario, the Department of Immigration issued an official statement in an endeavor to discredit this statement. The indications are, however, that Ontario will be the province to which the great mass of the immigrants will seek admission. The whole history of Canada has been one of immigration, and listening to our statesmen, both in Canada and the United Kingdom, we must expect that during the present year there will be a greater influx of immigrants to Canada than at any time in our history. The Canadian Labor Press has stated on many occasions that the Labor movement of this country demands that immigrants be informed of the conditions as they exist in Canada, and the misrepresentation of booking agents, employers' agents, etc., cease forthwith. The Canadian Premier will attend the Imperial Conference in June of this year and the question of immigration, so important to Canada, is one that the Imperial Conference will no doubt be called upon to discuss. We well remember the recent declarations of Mr. David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, to the effect that the unemployment problem in the United Kingdom can be solved only by Empire emigration. The Canadian Premier has been acquainted with the views of the workers of this country by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and it is hoped that he will endeavor to put that policy into full force and effect.

### OPEN UP TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

THE Canadian section of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, through one of its officials, Mr. Harry Kerwin, has announced that when trade relations are established with Russia a market will be found for many products produced by the workers affiliated to that department. Recently the British Government entered into a trade agreement with the Russian Soviet Government and is now awaiting the decision of the Russian administration. Hon. N. W. Rowell, the ex-president of the Privy Council, speaking in the House of Commons the other day expressed the hope that the trade agreement would be ratified by the Russian Soviet Government. He also stated that the League of Nations believed that the opening up of trade with Russia would assist, in no small way, the clearing up of the Russian situation. The announcement of the Canadian section of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is one that all sections of Canada can endorse. In doing so they are in no way committing themselves to Bolshevism but rather are they assisting in its destruction. Let us hope then, that trade relations will be established with the least possible delay.

### AGAIN QUIT "PLAYING POLITICS."

MONTREAL'S civic politicians continue to "play politics" with the unemployment question. They endeavor to affix all responsibility on the Dominion Government. We stated some weeks ago that the Montreal civic politicians should consider the question in a straight forward and business-like manner. They have continued to shirk their share of the responsibility. In the meantime, so far as they are concerned, the unemployed may starve. The labor movement of this country has advocated for years the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance; there is no such legislation in Canada at the present time. The Dominion Government, months ago, announced its policy on the present unfortunate situation and the Montreal civic authorities have endeavored to "pass the buck" ever since. The Minister of Labor in a letter to the Montreal authorities this week states that the "Federal Government has no machinery for ascertaining the existence of the individual cases of need, and this is a responsibility which must and did rest upon the municipality."

Again we say to Montreal officials, quit "playing politics" and render relief to the unemployed by the institution of work of some kind.

### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP A SUCCESS.

OPponents of public ownership of public utilities are given much food for thought in the annual statement of the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission.

## POLITICS AND PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

By J. A. P. Haydon.

Interrupted only by the enactment of some minor amendments to the Dominion Election Act, the Dominion Government has been busy during the second week of Parliament. The Government was relieved of some attacks in the early part of the week and the members of the Liberal bench occupied the major portion of their time in attacks on the self-styled John the Baptist of Quebec, Mr. J. Gauthier, St. Hyacinthe, who has forsaken the National Liberal Party, announcing that he will support the Government. While much has been said about the actions of the member from St. Hyacinthe, various members of the Opposition ask the Government for a statement as to its policy in regard to the Imperial Conference which is to be held at London, Eng., in June of this year.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, was the only member of the ministry to take part in the debates on the Speech from the Throne during the week. He defended the policy of the Government and reiterated his previous declarations, made in various parts of the country, that Canada has gained its nationhood, and it was the policy of the Government to maintain that position. He also stated, in response to a question put to him by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, that a "Canadian representative at Washington will be named just as soon as Canada decides who will be named."

Unlike the first week of Parliament, international affairs were very much in the background. The Liberals make it quite clear that they will tolerate no central authority in London, "that would dictate the policy of Canada." The Government make it equally as clear that at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, "despite anything that has appeared in the newspapers to the contrary, nothing will be done there that will bind Canada."

The new information was brought forth by the second week's debate but one thing is certain; the Government have instilled more enthusiasm into its following. There was a fair air of dancing of members at all times during the week. It was surprising to many that Mr. C. A. Fournier, leader of the National Progressives, should have assailed unemployment insurance and old age pensions. Despite this, however, his address on the Speech from the Throne was one of the most constructive of the large number delivered. While he supported the "confidence" amendment of the leader of the National Liberal party, he did so for quite a different reason than that advanced by Hon. W. Mackenzie King and his followers. Mr. C. A. Fournier's address, however, drew applause from both sides of the House. He attacked both parties, and it is, perhaps, interesting to note that the question of unemployment insurance was the subject of his frank statement of policy. Mr. C. A. Fournier did not follow the Government line, but stated that the Minister "left the country in no doubt as to where he stands on this question of protection." Mr. C. A. Fournier's statement in regard to unemployment insurance and old age pensions came, as we have previously said, as a complete surprise. He said: "I have every sympathy with any movement that is designed or intended to alleviate distress in our country, or for that matter in any other country, but I assure you, I offer this suggestion to the leader of the Government, that this Canadian Government should be willing to work, so that they can make their way well and decently."

Not only has the public ownership of this utility been beneficial to the citizens of Ottawa, but it has been a financial success as well. In a few years the City of Ottawa will own the plant outright without a cent of indebtedness. The Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission entered the field in competition, and not only has it been successful in standing up against this opposition but it has been able to reduce the rates from time to time. The public ownership of this utility is growing in favor and the number of subscribers has increased from 1,314 in 1905 to 10,939 in 1920. Rates have decreased over sixty per cent. since the city took over this utility. What can be accomplished in this respect can, with efficient management, be done on all public utilities. Those in our midst who still favor the private ownership of public utilities should read the financial statement of the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission for 1920.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

FROM October 15, 1920, to January 6, 1921, two thousand workers went home each night with no employment. This condition has continued up to the present time. During the year, 1920, Canada imported goods to the value of \$1,305,593,895.00. Had these goods been manufactured in Canada by Canadian capital and Canadian labor sufficient work could and would have been found for all of these workers now unemployed and many others, too. Adequate wage standards would have been established and a fair investment secured on the capital invested. Why not buy more at home, supporting Canadian labor and Canadian capital and at the same time assist in reducing the national debt of Canada?

### NOT YET TOO LATE.

ONTARIO'S Hydro-Electric Commission and the Ontario Government gave an excuse for the introduction of the 10-hour workday on the Chippawa Canal that the work could not be completed in the allotted time under eight-hour day conditions. This week we have the announcement that the work will be completed 16 months ahead of time. Had the eight-hour day prevailed the work could and would have been completed in the specified period and we suggest to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and the Ontario Government that even at this late date they establish the eight-hour day on this public undertaking.

In the world, unemployment insurance and old age pensions, while they may seem to be a relief, give concern to the country, there is no great need for them at the present time. The leader of the Agrarian Party made it plain that Canada should cultivate a taste for products of the United States. He cited the fact that Canada has made some mistakes in all other countries, but had none in the United States. While Mr. Crear had a passing interest in European affairs, he and his party were deeply interested in the affairs of the United States and suggested that we should trade more and more with the republic to the south. On the question of the tariff he reiterated his previous declarations that we should have a tariff for revenue only, or in reality free trade. He stated that Canadian industries could stand up against outside competition with the aid of the tariff. Mr. Crear's speech touched on many other important questions. He hoped the day would never come when we would have in Canada a Ministry of War and a Sea Lord of the Canadian Admiralty. "We hear no good deal in these days about a naval holiday among the nations of the world," said the Agrarian leader, "but I think we in Canada should take a naval holiday too." Later on in his speech Mr. Crear, in referring to the forthcoming Imperial Conference, suggested a question put to him by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, that a "Canadian representative at Washington will be named just as soon as Canada decides who will be named."

On the occasion of Mr. Crear's address more members were in the gallery than on any previous occasion during the session. The galleries were crowded, too. It is expected that the debate on the Speech from the Throne will continue until the end of next week. Whether the Government is playing the safe game or is determined to go through with it, there seems to be a large number of members on both sides of the House that are anxious to put their views on record. Mr. Peter McGibbon, Muskoka, took up the case of Labor in his address and hoped that the Minister of Labor would be able to find some solution for the problem of unemployment. The member for Muskoka said: "Unemployment is a national disaster, and it is not today; nothing is so conducive to unrest on the part of the laboring man as when he finds that he has no work to do. He has nothing laid by for his wife and family, and that poverty is more or less confronting him. In a country like Canada, where the nature of our climate, employment is more or less seasonal this is one of the greatest evils that have been laid before the Parliament during the past two years." Mr. McGibbon also favored old age pensions and in view of the fact that the number of men and women have reached that stage through no fault of their own, and it is the duty of every citizen to look after their citizens who have become impoverished through sickness, or death, or accident, and to see that they are not left in want of food and shelter. The member for North Oxford, protested against the introduction of these democratic measures and said that Mr. McGibbon entirely disagreed.

Hon. Henri S. Beland offered a valuable suggestion when he stated that the Government delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations furnish the people of Canada with a report of a summary of the work accomplished. He congratulated the Canadian delegates in protesting against the internationalist disunity of raw materials, concluding his remarks on the League of Nations the members from Beauport.

### BLOODTHIRSTY INSANITY!

By I. Martoff (Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia).

On November 30 last the Moscow newspapers published an announcement by the Soviet Government which must inspire every reader acquainted with the real conditions in Russia with feelings of horror. The Soviet Government declare that the Russian counter-revolutionists, after the failure of their leaders, Wrangel, Balachovitch and Petura, have decided to adopt methods of terrorism in their struggle against the Soviet Government. They state in this document that, according to information gathered by their organs (i.e. secret police services), several "White Guard" organizations—namely, the groups of Savinkoff, Tcherneff and the "National and Tactic Centre," as well as some officers of Wrangel's army, have united in organizing and executing the prominent leaders of the Soviet Government. The Executive, so they say, promised to supply the necessary funds for the execution of such a plot. The existence of such a plot is claimed to be well proved by the Communist secret police service.

Lenin's Secret Police. But it has been proved over and over again by indisputable facts that the staff of Lenin's secret police is composed of the same kind of dirty scoundrels and huns as are the secret police of every capitalist state, and that these men are ready to counterfeits and create plots, and that their reports to the Government of "discovered plots" are full of lies and fabrications.

The aim of the manifesto is made quite clear by the following warning issued by the Soviet Government: "The Soviet Government considers all these groups as united by one common aim, a bloody struggle against the Government on the part of the workmen and peasants, and gives notice that any member of any of these groups, the Social-Revolutionaries of Tcherneff's group, the White Guards from the 'national and tactical centres,' and other groups, who will be held as hostages. In the event of any attempt on the lives of the leaders of Soviet Russia, the responsible associates of the assembly will be destroyed without mercy."

Let all who would take this warning lightly remember the fatal execution, which has already been made in Soviet Russia. In September, 1918, after the murder of Uritsky, Chief of the Petrograd police, and the attempt to assassinate the Soviet Government declared all the anti-Bolsheviks to be hostages in the event of further assassinations, and at the same time as a retaliation for the acts of terrorism already committed, ordered a number of these "hostages" in several towns to be shot.

It is impossible to estimate the number of men and women killed at that time. The general public conceals the true extent of the hideous massacre after the publication of the first lists of victims. But from these alone it is known that in Petrograd 512 people were shot, 152 in Penza, 41 in Nijni-Novgorod, 38 in Smolensk, 23 in Moscow, six in Minsk, four in Minsk, seven in Nijni-Lovoff and seven in Schenars. The last echo of this madness was the proclamation of the Petrograd (in Northern Russia) Executive Revolutionary Committee that it shot 14 bourgeois hostages as a revenge for the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht.

Social-Revolutionaries Against Assassination.

Just after the above-mentioned attempt on the lives of Lenin and other Bolsheviks, the Social-Revolutionary Party stated officially that it had nothing to do with these assassinations; but this statement did not prevent the Bolsheviks shooting down like dogs members of the Social-Revolutionary Party. The terrorist madness of the Bolsheviks, once let loose, ignored the difference between the different sections of their political opponents. In Petrograd they shot the metal worker Krakovsky, a member of the Social-Democratic Labor Party; the members of the same Party in Nijni-

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# TROOPS QUELL RUSSIAN REBELLION WITH BLOODSHED

### Petrograd Again Under Control of Soviet But Uprisings of Peasants Numerous.

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 4.—The Russian Soviet authorities have quelled the revolt in Petrograd after bringing troops from the front, according to the dispatches which the Russian government has received after several days of fighting, and that the city is now quiet, with the Soviet manner of the situation. The safety at Kronstadt remained neutral.

The dispatches add that the Soviet has been unable to control the fact of the spread of a counter-revolutionary movement throughout the country, and that M. Kalinin, president of the Extraordinary Commission, has been obliged to "visit" many "ramparts" everywhere.

Don't Like Lenin. According to a Moscow report, the Extraordinary Commission has published a proclamation, signed by Vladimir Lenin, promising that the Government will use all the means at its disposal to supply the genuine working population with the necessities of life. A special fund of 15,000,000 gold rubles will be donated for this purpose, and the Extraordinary Commission has agreed to send abroad a commission for the purchase of required supplies.

Moscow newspapers also publish a proclamation signed by the Extraordinary Commission, addressed to "all workers, peasants and members of the Red Army—broad citizens." It accuses the Socialists of being corrupt agents of the Russian aristocracy and capitalists and foreign bankers of trying to conquer Russia by hunger in draining a Cornish revolt in Siberia and disturbances in the Ukraine to prevent the transport of supplies to various centres, and of taking advantage of the economic crisis at the moment of rising against the Government, thereby provoking bloodshed.

The Soviet asks the population to arrest agitators who try to organize demonstrations near Red Army barracks. The proclamations are directed here to be in reply to "trouble which started three weeks ago when, at a meeting of metal workers, Lenin was accused of torturing workers and ruining Russia. When Lenin asked the metal workers whether they would prefer the former martial regime, they are reported to have exclaimed: "Let come who may—whites, blacks or devils themselves—we clear out."

## FREE PASSAGE FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

### Supplementary Estimates For Colonial Office Provide For Same.

LONDON, March 3.—Publication of the supplementary estimates of the Colonial Office, showing that £850,000 is asked for to provide free passages for ex-service men to the Dominions, has caused some speculation as to the probable attitude of the Dominion of the Colonies. Replying to criticisms, Colonel Amery, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, reiterated previous statements that the Government had no intention of dumping the unemployed of these islands upon the Dominion officials of the Dominion.

In regard to women emigrants, Colonel Amery said supervision of them was done better by various agencies than by Government officials.

## MAY CUT LOOSE FROM INTERNATIONAL BODY

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Severance of all relationship with the International Federation of Trade Unions was practically decided on today by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council, but final action on the matter was withheld until tomorrow.

The declaration of the federation, on the proposed separation, is understood to assert that labor in the United States cannot remain affiliated with the European organization because of its revolutionary activities and because it had failed to recognize the national autonomy of each trade union centre. The system of dues of the International is also declared to place an excessive burden upon the federation.

The council, in the discussions today, it is understood to have agreed that the federation should be brought under the domination of an organization that advocates the use of "revolutionary violence."

## MEDICAL AID TO WORKMEN.

No matter how slight or serious the injury which a workman receives in his employment it should be attended to in Ontario he is entitled to all necessary services of doctor, hospital, or skilled nurse, or where injury is very slight to the medical services which are required to be provided by the employer. Slight wounds should not be neglected as blood poisoning causes serious disability, and often death, may result.

The injury should be at once brought to the attention of the employer or someone who has an arrangement should be made for a doctor where a doctor's services are needed.

The employer is required to furnish necessary ambulance or conveyance to doctor, hospital, or home.

In accidents since July 1, 1919, necessary artificial members and apparatus are to be supplied free of charge, and to be kept in repair for a period of one year.

It is unlawful for the employer to take from the workman any contribution towards medical aid, nor is a doctor entitled to collect from the workman for services covered by the act.

## Trade Unions in Soviet Russia

The most serious schism with which the Bolshevik autocracy in Russia has been threatened from within is on the status of trade unions under the "Soviet" government. The information comes not only from independent Finnish sources, but from what is appearing in the Bolshevik journals.

The position of trade unions in Soviet Russia at the present time is far from clear. Four, five, and even six millions are sometimes given as the number of Russian trade unions, though these figures are probably inflated up for Bolshevik propaganda purposes. How far what are described as trade unions in Russia today are like unto those of Western Europe and the United States and Canada we do not know.

In any case there is no strong difference of opinion in Bolshevik circles as to the role of the trade unions. On this question Lenin and Trotsky hold opposite views. Trotsky is strongly in favor of the trade unions being completely subordinated to the Bolshevik autocracy, and Bukharine and Rasokolkoff support him. Rasokolkoff is the chief of the Public League, on the contrary, holds that the trade unions, though powerless at the present time, should be given as much active help in reconstruction as possible.

These differences are causing confusion in the minds of the members of the Congress of the Russian Communist Party on March 6. The Communist Committee at Petrograd has agreed to send abroad a commission for the purchase of required supplies.

Moscow newspapers also publish a proclamation signed by the Extraordinary Commission, addressed to "all workers, peasants and members of the Red Army—broad citizens." It accuses the Socialists of being corrupt agents of the Russian aristocracy and capitalists and foreign bankers of trying to conquer Russia by hunger in draining a Cornish revolt in Siberia and disturbances in the Ukraine to prevent the transport of supplies to various centres, and of taking advantage of the economic crisis at the moment of rising against the Government, thereby provoking bloodshed.

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## HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS SOON

### Expected to Take Up Re-establishment By Wednesday.

That the Parliamentary Committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment will be re-elected early next week is the opinion of those who are understood to have been consulted by the committee. It is expected that the committee will be appointed shortly after the conclusion of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

If this decision comes today, it is likely that the Ministry will have the committee appointed on Wednesday next. The committee will be non-partisan and consist of members of the Opposition, Members of the Government, and the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Veterans Affairs.

The necessary for the committee is evidenced by the fact that the pension bonus, calculated on the basis rate of 1916, granted for a one year term by the committee of last session, will expire in September. As the cost of living has not yet decreased appreciably, it is felt that the committee should be appointed to have this bonus continued for another year at least. The G.W.V.A. will produce a report to the committee on the progress of the G.W.V.A. through its Dominion Secretary, Mr. C. G. MacNeil, will bring suggestions of resolutions prepared at the recent executive meeting here.

It is likely that Mr. Cronyn will hold a conference with Mr. MacNeil respecting the G.W.V.A. programme prior to the convening of the committee.

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## SAYS CANADA'S NAVY LAMENTABLE FAILURE

### Admiral Adair Asks Question Regarding Naval Programme.

LONDON, March 3.—Urging that the Imperial Government make an immediate statement of its naval intentions, Admiral Adair, speaking in the House of Commons last evening, declared that with the exception of Australia and New Zealand no Dominion was making an adequate contribution to the naval defence of the Empire. The Dominions, he said, ought to contribute two-fifths of the costs of the Empire's navy, but India contributed only one-fifth, Canada's navy was a lamentable failure, and South Africa's contribution was negligible in view of her trade. The Under-Secretary to the Admiralty said no statement on the naval plans of the Government could be made until the estimates were presented.

## DISABLED NURSES MAY RECEIVE HELP

### Canadian Red Cross Favors Giving Necessary Aid.

TORONTO, March 2.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General, is in the city attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Council, which opened today, with representatives from every province in Canada present. It was decided to extend the patronage of the Canadian Red Cross to the Canadian Nursing Mission to Rumania, this having been approved by the League of Red Cross Societies. The Siberian Mission is being discontinued.

During the year—the provinces have given \$200,000 in response to an appeal on behalf of the British War Relief Fund. A campaign for membership will be launched shortly, and enthusiasm in the campaign was urged. The question of disabled nurses was taken up, but action was deferred until it could be generalized with the government. The sympathy of the meeting was in favor of giving help, if needed.

During a session at which the Duke of Devonshire presided, the question of regulating collections was taken up. His Excellency stated that the people of Canada had responded generously. Not all appeals, however, were justified, he said. The question of regulation was referred to the executive. Dr. J. W. Robertson, A.M.G., gave an address on the peace-time policy of the Red Cross Society, which was that of an auxiliary to the government in the matter of public health.

## WILL WORK IN FACTORY TO LEARN ABOUT MEN

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—The Rev. Joseph Meyer, junior, pastor of the Build Paris Christian Church here, today arranged to lay aside his ministerial garb indefinitely, and enter a Kansas City factory next week as a laborer in order that he might learn about men. He explained that he believed a close association with men who toil physically would make him a better pastor.

"To the small part of ignorance that we can arrange and classify, we give the name of knowledge," Dr. Meyer said.

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# WHOLE WORLD IS MENAGED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

### Influential British Committee Meets to Discuss Campaign Against the "Reds."

LONDON, March 3.—(Montreal Gazette Cable).—Many influential members of both Houses of Parliament met Tuesday, the Duke of Northumberland presiding, to consider the subject of the Bolshevist conspiracy against liberty and democratic institutions in general and the safety of the British Empire in particular. The principal feature of a report by the committee which has investigated the subject since the meeting over which the Duke presided last July.

"Among the speakers were Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Governor of the Punjab, who described the state of India; Sir Edward Carson, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Ryedalen and Lord Bessborough, all of whom emphasized the gravity of the danger and the need for the awakening of the civilized world to it.

Speaking of the report, the Duke said it was manifest that there was a conspiracy at work which aimed at the destruction of all religion, all moral laws, all property and all forms of government throughout the United Kingdom, India, the British Colonies, France and America.

"Only Part of Movement." "Our democratic institutions, and particularly our trade unions," he said, "are to be destroyed and replaced by an autocratic dictatorship of a small minority worse than any tyranny known in history. The Irish rebellion is only part of the movement. Ireland is at the present time the battlefield of the revolutionaries, their immediate aim being to compel us to keep so large a garrison in that country that its forces left in Great Britain will be inadequate to deal with the Communist rising which is being prepared. In these circumstances, it will be fatal if the Government should show any weakness in dealing with the murder and arson campaign now carried on there, or reward the revolutionaries with concessions, as some peace negotiators suggest.

"Equally serious is the outlook in India and Egypt. We find that the revolutionary movements in these countries are of comparatively recent growth and were first inspired from America in the offices of a certain pro-German, Irish-American newspaper in New York, and have all along been closely allied with the Irish republican brotherhood, the heads of which with their Indian accomplices were taken into the German secret service during the war."

Claims All Are Affiliated. The report of the committee says, according to the Morning Post, that it is known that the Irish republican brotherhood, revolutionary societies in Great Britain, the Industrial Workers of the World in America and Australia, and various advanced revolutionary labor societies are affiliated with the Third International through the exchange of members, and it is believed that they are all working in the common cause against the Empire. The Communist party exerts its power, derived from Moscow, in Great Britain through the press, through paid organizers and by the process which Lenin described as boring from within—in other words the inoculation of the ideas of red revolution into the minds of the working classes. Its paid agents, it says, are present in every trade union, and the shop stewards are some of his most obedient servants.

## MRS. A. SHORT ASKS AID FOR FEEBLE MINDED

TORONTO, March 2.—Premier Drury today assured a large deputation that the Government would go as far as possible towards dealing with the feeble-minded problem.

Provincial Secretary Nixon said "we are ready to provide institutional accommodation for patients whom the doctors see fit to send. We have at the present time accommodation for many more patients than I believe we could accommodate 1,000 more than we have." He pointed out that Orillia was available for more and they had another institution to see aside for the purpose.

The petition was read by Mr. Harry Carpenter, Hamilton, president of the Provincial Association for the care of the feeble-minded and the speakers included Rev. Canon Phipps, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Ottawa.

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Shorten hours and lengthen life.  
Raise wages and lower usury.  
Increase independence and decrease dependence.  
Develop manhood and balk tyranny.  
Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.  
Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.  
Enlarge society and eliminate classes.  
Create rights and abolish wrongs.  
Lighten toil and brighten man.

## Make the World Better

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold aloof.  
Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.  
Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.  
Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.  
Don't think it impossible; over three hundred thousand organized workers in Canada prove differently.  
Don't weaken; persistence wins.

## RAMSAY MACDONALD LOSES TO CAPT. GEE

### Prominent Labor Leader Nearly Defeats Coalition Candidate.

LONDON, March 2.—The Coalition party had a narrow escape from defeat in the Woolwich by-elections to choose a successor to Wm. Crooks, retiring Labor Member of Parliament. Captain Gee, Ramsay MacDonald, former chairman of the Labor party, who was the candidate of the Independent Laborites. The vote, which was made public today, was 12,724 to 12,649.

Captain Gee, like Crooks, is a workhouse boy and began life in the mining pits. He served 23 years in the army, beginning as a private. He won the V.C. at Cambes in 1917.

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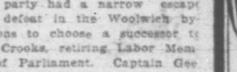
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Foster education and uproot ignorance.  
Shorten hours and lengthen life.  
Raise wages and lower usury.  
Increase independence and decrease dependence.  
Develop manhood and balk tyranny.  
Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.  
Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.  
Enlarge society and eliminate classes.  
Create rights and abolish wrongs.  
Lighten toil and brighten man.

## Make the World Better

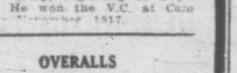
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# BRITISH RAILWAYMEN INTEND TO HOLD THE GOVERNMENT TO ITS PROMISES

### A Voice in the Control of Industry Just as Important to Workers as Hours and Wages, Declares Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.

CARDIFF, Wales.—Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking before a gathering of railwaymen here recently, declared that those who were guiding the policies of the railwaymen in Great Britain intended to hold the Government to its promise that the workers should have a share in the management and control of the railway of the country. "Just as railwaymen had in the past considered hours and wages as being the material things which affected their daily life, so in the future they believed that it was their province to go beyond that range and share in the functions and responsibilities of controlling the undertaking in which they worked," Mr. Thomas declared.

He disclaimed that it was the railwaymen's desire to manage the railway for their own benefit. Their belief was that their experience in maintaining the affairs of the railway systems was something that ought to be at the disposal of the public in order that there might be a more efficient and economical service. Just as the railway managers by their knowledge and experience would enable the workers to understand the managerial functions that they undoubtedly had to contend with, so by this method the railwaymen would be able to bring a knowledge and experience of the working of the service which would be beneficial to the managerial side.

**Sharing in Management.** We are not the first to make this proposal the position was accepted that, instead of people being elected as directors of railway companies merely because of their social interests or their titles, the railwaymen themselves should participate in the management of the concern. If the employees of the country wanted to avoid a class war and to establish confidence between both interests, they could not assume that all the brains, knowledge, and capacity were on the one side.

## TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRY

Discussed by Two Recognized Catholic Authorities.

From the Fortnightly Review.

The September (1920) number of Studies had an interesting article on "The Democratic Transformation of Industry" from the pen of Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University of America. The writer first briefly explained the nature of the disease in the industrial system, and then suggested certain remedies calculated to cure it. Our present aim is to fasten upon the public a kind of industrial feudalism, under which society appears to be permanently divided into two classes—the proprietors and the propertyless. The general situation is that the vast majority of men who begin life as employees must resign themselves to dependence upon wages or salaries for their livelihood until the end of their working days. And the complement of this situation is that, so far as the industrial system is concerned, the functions of ownership and direction are performed by a small minority. The great object of the state of affairs is to concentrate the attention of both classes on the diversity of interests, and obscure and minimize the unity of interests between Capital and Labor. The results are restriction of output, industrial friction, and social discontent.

In Dr. Ryan's opinion, there is but one remedy for these evils—namely, "to put labor in such a position that it will participate in the benefits of ownership."

These benefits are chiefly three: "The first is the direction of industrial operations; the second is the possibility of obtaining, indirectly, large gains as a result of hard work and industrial efficiency; the third is the consciousness of independence, security and self-respect, and the possession of a degree of social and political power which the propertyless man, other things being equal, can never hope to obtain."

To secure for labor the first of these benefits Dr. Ryan suggests participation in management; that is, industrial administration should have something to say about the industrial side of management. . . . should take part in all those phases of industrial management which concern them directly—wages, hours, shop conditions, discipline, etc.

The second benefit might be secured to labor by profit-sharing; that is, by giving the workers, in addition to their wages, a part of the surplus profits. Dr. Ryan adds to the word "surplus," because he thinks it is not feasible to seek any share for the workers till the owners have first drawn the prevailing rate of interest on their capital. By prevailing rate of interest he seems to mean the normal rate of dividends—the rate of interest that can generally be obtained on investments of normal security."

The benefits under the third heading, namely, personal independence, security and social power, can only be derived from ownership itself. Sole proprietorship of an industrial business is, of course, out of the question for the great majority of industrial workers; but co-operative ownership, which is quite feasible, will secure the same benefits.

Such, in bare outline, are the changes recommended by Dr. Ryan for the democratic and stabilization of the industrial system. The present state of affairs cannot last. There are only two conceivable alternatives: one is Socialism; the other is co-operative control and ownership by the workers of the greater part of industry. Reforms which will meet the conditions of life and labor of the wage-earner will have no permanent value. What the worker needs is a change of status.

In a discussion of Dr. Ryan's paper in the Irish Theological Quarterly (No. 89), another writer, presumably Dr. Kelleher, says: "Few will question the desirability and urgency of the changes recommended by Dr. Ryan. They are excellent reforms as far as they go, and they go, it may be admitted, as far as actual reform is likely to go for some years to come. Still, we doubt if a final settlement can ever be achieved without more far-reaching reforms than those adumbrated in Dr. Ryan's article. In saying that 'what the worker needs is a change of status,' Dr. Ryan has undoubtedly struck the right note. But will the reforms that he suggests bring about, even in time, that change of status? We do not doubt that co-operative control and ownership by the workers of the greater part of industry would, if achieved, change the whole

# CANADA HEAVY BUYER ABROAD FIGURES SHOW

### Exports Show a Decrease in Value, and Imports on Increase.

OTTAWA—Total imports for consumption in Canada during the twelve months ending January, 1921, were \$1,595,592,895, against a total importation valued at \$779,279,210 during the previous twelve months. Canada's total exports for the twelve months ending January, 1921, were \$1,263,231,401. This was a decrease of \$23,795,766 from the total exports of merchandise during the previous twelve months.

## 147,502 PEOPLE CAME TO CANADA DURING THE YEAR

### A Majority of the Immigrants Settled in Ontario, According to Official Report.

OTTAWA—The imperative need of strict supervision of the immigrants who flock in thousands to these shores is reflected in the fact that during the year 1920 the total immigration to Canada from 64 different countries was 147,502, of which 98,416 entered by way of the ocean ports, and 49,086 from the United States. These figures, which were made public by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, mark a decided increase over the 1919 figures, which showed 65,559 immigrants entering Canada by way of force as a remedy. There was no one simple remedy declared, because the trouble was not local or national, but international.

The Government, again, in its view, to have anticipated the present difficulty. The Government's plan to reduce hours and wages was no solution because there were already far too many people living on the border line of poverty.

status of the workman; but we have little hope of any substantial advance in that direction, until the grip of the present owning class on the world's capital is first loosened by preliminary reform. It is here that Dr. Ryan's article appears to be weak. It seems to us that the preliminary reforms that he suggests are not sufficiently drastic to loosen that grip appreciably. In a word, we fail to see how co-operative ownership by the new proprietors on any considerable scale, while the feudal lords of industry—even if they consent to share in the industrial administration and a share of the surplus profits—will maintain the rest of their privileges, and the practical monopoly of capital which these privileges confer.

Again, a voice in the regulation of hours, discipline and such other things as directly concern them is, of course, something gained for the workers. But are they not also deeply interested in the things that concern them indirectly? Why, for instance, should the capitalists alone have a voice in the policy of production? . . . While the capitalist controls the credit and policy of production, a voice in industrial administration can do little for the wage-earner beyond making their dependence a little more tolerable.

Again, the sharing of surplus profits does not bring us very far. From Dr. Ryan's definition of "surplus profits" it seems to follow that in the average establishment there will be no surplus to divide, so long as the standard of efficiency remains at its present level. If there is a surplus at all, therefore, it must be brought about by the increased efforts and diligence of the workers. To secure this extra effort, he holds out to the workers the hope of a share in the increased profits due to their increased efficiency. We doubt whether the average wage-earner would think it worth his while to "speed up" in the circumstances. If profit-sharing is necessary at all, who should it be confined to profits above the normal rate of interest? Dr. Ryan would say that no other scheme is feasible, so long as the regime of private capital obtains. Perhaps he is right. In any case, this normal rate is not a sacrosanct thing, but merely the outcome of economic forces working

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## Sound Advice to Prohibitionists

Sober thankfulness soberly expressed would have been a more fitting greeting from the members of the Dominion Alliance for the announcement of the acquittal, on a charge of manslaughter of Mr. Spracklin, the Windsor minister, than the noisy exhibition of enthusiasm given at the meeting of that organization in Toronto when "three cheers for Spracklin and a tiger" followed the receipt of the news of the jury's verdict. The jury decided in Mr. Spracklin's favor, holding him justifiable in the killing of the man Trumble. The verdict was what was expected. But Spracklin's deed, though he is now exonerated from blame, was not one to inspire cheers and joyful shouting. Prior to his trial Spracklin was afforded a great deal more consideration than is generally granted a man facing a charge of manslaughter. That should not have led the members of prohibition organizations to conclude that he should have a hero's demonstration on his acquittal.—Ottawa Journal.

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# DEPT. OF LABOR'S WORK TO THE COMMUNITY

### Minister of Labor Speaks at Banquet of Men's Ass'n of Western Methodist Church.

OTTAWA—During the course of an address at the Men's Association of Western Methodist Church this week Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, stated that originally the Department of Labor was little more than a clearing house for statistical information concerning labor and labor laws but in 1907 the Industrial Disputes Act was passed which added to its labors. In the final year of the war it became apparent that after the armistice Canada must face the problem of re-establishing the 250,000 soldiers overseas and the 250,000 men and women engaged in war work in Canada. A co-operative employment service in conjunction with the provincial Governments and carried out on a 50-50 basis had been organized, and through its efforts 740,000 men and women had been placed in positions between March 1, 1919, and February 1 of the present year. It had also been found necessary to take an industrial census early in 1919, to prepare Canada for any great emergency which might arise. This work was administered by a board on which all interests were represented and the effect of the association was to bring capitalists and labor men so close together that they got a better understanding of each other. Eventually capital and labor united in bringing to the attention of the Government suggestions for legislation on which both could agree. One of the results of this was the development of technical education and vocational training, also worked out by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

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## HARD TO SUPPLY WORK FOR UNEMPLOYABLE

Need For Co-operation Exemplified By Rev. Dr. Frere.

OTTAWA—Co-operation of all classes and all interests was the only solution of industrial problems, said Rev. Dr. Frere, speaking at Lauder Hall recently on the "Church and Industrial Problems." Father Frere referred to resolutions from the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, held last summer, in explaining the relation of the church to industrial problems.

There was a change of spirit and working, he said, of the economic life, and this was obtained by co-operation, instead of private competition, and it was only by this that class distinction and industrial disputes could be removed. Instead of private advantage there could be co-operation for the common good, and instead of unrestricted competition there could be co-operation of service. Self-advantage was what most men work for, and also what made some men work harder than others. Self-interest should be placed second to that of the community, and this was taught by religion.

Labor was refusing to be bought and sold as a commodity, and insisted on being treated as a partner. It was inhuman to buy man, who should be treated as one who has some responsibility, and not as a machine. Labor was showing the sign of the change that was coming by itself, and capital showed it by saying that men don't do as much work as they used to do. Other people said that trades unions were responsible. Neither was right, because the system was wrong. Labor was trying to find over for the change that was sure to come.

The square table where labor and capital sat opposite would gradually change into a round one where they sat together. This change would come when self interest was done away with, but, if self interest was maintained by the two combined forces, then the table would not be stable. The general public would then become disinterested, and unless they were satisfied that they were being treated squarely, things

would not be much better. There could be no harmonious work except with the good interest for everyone, and, if the round table worked for the good of everyone, then everyone would be satisfied.

The church to help in this industrial change should work for the education of children, for the relief of unemployment and for the betterment of the home. With regard to unemployment, Father Frere said to supply work for the unemployed was not hard, but the hard thing was to supply work for the unemployable.

The whole situation was forming into a great international movement, and tended to increase the difficulties of the economic situation. Bishop Roper was chairman of the meeting.

Where is the essential difference between the thought of Trotsky, who says:

"I realize the possibility of a severe winter, but though thousands of the population die of hunger and cold, the remainder will survive to carry through to victory the world revolution" . . . and the late car, who said:

"I will give my last moujik for victory" . . . Each, in his time, is willing to sacrifice everyone else for his own particular autocracy.

Economy consists in wise expenditure, not in unintelligent parsimony.

The clergy of Philadelphia have designed a "moral gown" for ladies.

## THE LITTLE HOME OF LAUGHTER

By Edgar A. Guest.

The little homes of laughter can be found on many a street. And it's there that men and women in the bonds of friendship meet. Oh, the manhood on the highway may be handsome to see. And the rich man's lawn be lovely with the bloom of plant and tree. But the glory of the nation and its strength from day to day. Are the little homes of laughter where the children romp and play. There are millions of them smiling underneath the flag above. The homes that know the bedroom where the little ones were born. The homes without pretension, very neat and clean inside. That know the soars of sorrow, and the room where one has died. It's beneath these roofs of kindness and within these walls of love. Where abides the strength and courage that shall keep the flag above. The little homes of laughter, homes the thousands know and keep. Where the mothers crouch at evening as they rock their babes to sleep. And the fathers in their shirt-sleeves find some little task to do— Oh, it's there you'll see the glory of the old Red, White and Blue; In the little homes of laughter, standing North, South, East or West. It is there you'll see the nation at its finest and its best.

## HAMILTON PLUMBERS AND PLASTERERS WILL SEEK NO INCREASES.

HAMILTON—Officials of the master plumbers' and master plasterers' associations state that no fluctuations have come from the union organizations asking that the existing wage rates remain in force for another year. At present the plumbers receive 30 cents per hour, and the plasterers 21 per hour. There'll be no agreement made this year between the employers and journeymen, stated a master plumber today. "It isn't a question of wages, it's the work we are after, and the sooner the journeymen make up their minds to work a little harder the better it will be for everybody concerned," he added.

Hamilton building industry employers are proposing to put the "Optional Plan of Employment" into operation this year, and the above statement is in keeping with that plan.

It is true of some of our anti-educationalists, as Byron said of others, they "would be wits and can't be gentlemen."

A Communist paper, writing on the unemployed, shouts, "Away with compromises negotiated by craft!" This would be a commendable revolution if uttered in Russia; but, of course, Lenin's compromises are merely camouflage—for example, Krasni.

## HYDRO NOT COSTING PROVINCE ONE CENT

Sir Adam Beck Addresses Members of the Legislature.

TORONTO—Sir Adam Beck addressed a meeting of Members of the Legislature recently, called by Premier Duff, to give the chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission an opportunity to explain the present situation in regard to Hydro-Electric development.

Sir Adam Beck's last was that the Hydro enterprise was essentially a municipal undertaking. Among the questions put to the Hydro Minister during his address was one by the Premier, who asked if the function of the commission was not originally limited to buying and distributing power. "We have the most extraordinary powers ever given to any commission," was the reply of Sir Adam, who after giving an account of the work of the commission, continued:

"The province is not contributing one dollar. You are not giving a bonus. You are not making a grant. Up to date the province has not contributed one cent to this scheme other than for preliminary investigation."

The municipalities had paid \$17,000,000 in redemption of money loaned by the province and had met the interest from the date the bonds were issued. There had not been a default of one nickel by any one of the 264 municipalities. In 1922 the Hydro would have an investment of \$110,000,000.

Sir Adam said he did not think it would pay the farmers to have Hydro for lighting purposes only.

Referring to the report of the committee on uniform rates for Hydro power, Premier Duff said this was not a Government report. "Can the cost of transmission lines be met?" asked Sir Adam.

"The farmers object to a service charge," Sir Adam suggested that the farmers might reduce the cost of power to themselves by helping in the construction of the power lines, digging the post holes, for example. As it was they would not even board the Hydro engineers on the farm.

If the proposed tax were imposed, said Sir Adam, it would ruin the Hydro.

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