

Soft Coal Miners Strike Certain

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE SITUATION SERIOUS

A shot was fired at the automobile containing Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the premier, today as he was being driven towards the Raad near Pretoria. The premier was not hurt, although a bullet struck the car.

General Smuts has issued a reassuring statement, predicting an early resolution of the strike. His prediction seems justifiable in view of the easing of the situation in some directions and the rapid concentration of the government forces.

At least one hundred persons are believed to have been killed in Saturday's fighting here, and the wounded will reach a much larger number.

Desperate efforts are being made by the commandos to gain control over the town before the forces under Major-General Sir J. L. Van Der Merwe and Brig-General Conrad Brits can arrive. Only the northern part of Johannesburg is free from the commandos.

The fighting for the most part takes the form of sniping, there being only occasional volleys. The only government forces to be seen are those guarding the city hall. The striking mine workers are reported to have burned the police station at Fordeburg.

A communication from Pretoria says large numbers of troops will be available shortly and that recruiting is going on at a satisfactory pace, although many evidently fail to realize the seriousness of the situation.

Cape town dispatches say that outside the Raad the general strike has had a limited success. At Durban, a meeting attended by eight hundred persons, mostly strikers, resulted in the formation of a commando of three hundred men, who paraded without violence.

A similar meeting at Bloemfontein favored formation of commandos, but a single arrest led to the dispersal of the gathering before the decision could be carried out.

The troops have captured 1,500 revolvers and shotguns and 800 rifles, besides clearing the neighborhood, an important achievement. The positions are strong and a occupation presented grave.

MONTREAL VETS WANT FUNDS TO BUILD WORKSHOPS

Writing by ex-service men to determine the disposition of Canada's share of the profits of the navy and army castles has now been ended, the votes counted, and the result made known. The proposal which gained the approval of the majority of those who cast their ballots was as follows:

The establishment of memorial workshops for the provision of sheltered employment and home employment for disabled ex-service men, including those suffering from tuberculosis.

In all 550,000 ballot papers were distributed, and of these slightly less than 25,000 were returned. Of these, 32,000 voted for the above proposal, constituting an easy majority over those voting for any other plan.

This result will be made the subject of a report which will probably furnish material for the Parliament committee on re-establishment, which, it is announced, will meet during this session.

The amount for disposal over the profits fund is not exactly known. It was at first estimated to have been a very large sum, but is now gradually dwindling since the first announcement.

Still \$2,000,000.

Major N. F. Parkinson, deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment stated last night that the report of the committee in charge of the balloting would be made to the Government. The estimate fund had not dwindled, but still remained at approximately \$2,000,000.

SOME TIME TO ELAPSE BEFORE EXACT VOTE IS KNOWN OF APRIL 1 ACTION

DOMINION MINERS OF BITUMINOUS COAL INVOLVED

From Indianapolis comes word that the strike vote of soft coal miners is completed by local unions scattered throughout Canada and the United States and though the exact returns will not be known for a week, officials of the United Mine Workers of America believe that nine-tenths or more of the workers past their ballots for a walkout April 1 unless a new wage agreement is made in the meantime.

Chance of getting wage conference with the operation of the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, seemed remote to the union chiefs for no change in the attitude of operators opposing an inter-state conference resulted from the appeal of Secretary of Labor Davis for the two sides getting together.

The only possibility of a conference, as viewed by union officials was for the Government calling both operators and miners to Washington, but no one at union headquarters had any information that such a call was contemplated by administration officials.

What may happen in the Pennsylvania anthracite field depends on the outcome of the meeting between union officials and operators at New York. To the extent only of having arranged for a joint conference is the strike situation in the soft and hard coal fields different, though no referendum vote was cast by the anthracite miners. Their convention, however, declared for a suspension in event a new wage agreement did not provide for wage advances. In the soft coal fields the miners ask the retention of their present basic wage scales.

The international executive board of the union ended a four-day meeting, with the announcement that its last day's work was purely routine business. No consideration was given the strike situation, members said, adding that all institutions relating to the strike were for the policy committee which has not yet been called to meet.

Wyoming miners have voted by a large majority in favor of the threatened nation-wide strike, according to a statement by an official of district 22 of the United Mine Workers of America.

The miners' union of the Pittsburgh district will join in any conference or meeting of any kind with the operators at any time or place "as has been announced and decreed by John L. Lewis, international president," said Robert D. Gibbons, district president of the United Mine Workers in a statement. The statement was in answer to one issued by the Pittsburgh Coal Producers Association Thursday and in which the operators declared they were willing to deal "with our own men in Western Pennsylvania," union or non-union, on a working agreement, but would not mean the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the central competitive field to negotiate a four state wage agreement.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, clearly stated the principal issue involved in the present controversy between the miners and the bituminous coal operators, when he said in a speech at Shamokin, Pa., on January 17: "We do not expect to follow the non-union worker down the ladder of wage reductions to the morass of poverty and degradation which prevails below; and we do not propose to have"

(Continued on Page Two).

TORONTO STATEMENT IS DISPUTED

Toronto is apparently being used as a receptacle into which the rest of the Dominion is pouring its unemployed, Mayor Maguire told the board of control that Col. Morrison, of the D.S.C.R., had reported to him the arrival of fourteen men from Winnipeg. Civic authorities in that city had given them sandwiches and railway tickets and put them on a train for Toronto.

Col. Morrison reported the action to the federal minister of labor and when the latter proved skeptical, Col. Morrison secured affidavits from the men to convince him.

"Not thirty per cent. of the men who are applying for relief at the local mission are Toronto men," said the mayor. "They are sending unemployed men here from every where."

Characterizing it as an "outrageous reflection on Winnipeg," Alderman W. B. Simpson, chairman of the unemployed relief committee of Winnipeg, stated that no men have been shipped out of Winnipeg for Toronto. A dispatch from Toronto declared fourteen men claiming to have been given sandwiches and railway fares from Winnipeg applied for relief in that city.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE NEW TURN IN HUNGARIAN POLITICS

Much has been written on the new turn in Hungarian politics, reports in the official newspapers, reports have appeared that the Hungarian Government has at last taken steps to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards labour. The fact of the matter is that the Hungarian Premier, Graf Bethlen, has invited the representatives of the social democratic party and the trade unions to open negotiations.

The reason for this "condescension" has been perfectly obvious to everyone who is acquainted with Hungarian conditions. At no time have there been made for the past two and a half years to suppress the underground labor movement with all and every means. But all in vain. The organized workers have remained loyal to their trade unions, Christian Social and other fellow organizations, favored and privileged by the Government, have not been able to make headway. It has now been realized that normal economic conditions can not be restored without the cooperation of the workers. The trade unions are still a factor which the Hungarian Government has to consider.

The demands made by the workers were as follows:

1. That the Right of Combination and Assembly be guaranteed to all parties without distinction.
2. That trade union activity and the right to form trade union branches shall be guaranteed.
3. That dissolved trade union organizations be allowed to resume activities.
4. That the confiscated properties and monies of trade union organizations be restored. (Furniture, Books, House, Meeting Places).
5. That in the event of a year's delay the Society shall have its original rights restored.
6. A General Amnesty for political offenders and fugitives.
7. Abolition of the Interment System and the re-creation of the right to the form of imprisonment.
8. Abolition of Police Supervision and the Compulsory System of Registration.
9. Abolition of the Special Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.
10. Repeal of the (State of War) Emergency laws.
11. Withdrawal of the Military Supervision of mines. The miners shall be guaranteed the right to elect their representatives to the Council of the Dictatorship over Wages be withdrawn.
12. Reduction of the High Cost of Living.
13. The inauguration of a Commercial and Industrial Policy which will render possible the reconstruction of economic life.

Acceptance of these demands would have been of great significance. The deplorable conditions, which have existed in Hungary since the outbreak of the World War, the formation and activities of trade unions always depended upon the disposition of the authorities. Any section of the workers who wished to organize, had first of all to submit their draft rules to the Minister of the Interior. Sometimes the official approval was refused, or the amendments demanded by the Minister had first of all to be incorporated in the rules. In any case it took a very long time—often a year or more—before the decision of the Minister reached the interested parties. To illustrate how the Hungarian Minister intimated his wishes we give an example of the official stereotyped answers sent to trade unions in pre-war days.

The trade union for workers engaged in the food trades wanted to effect an alteration in their rules and duly advised the Minister of the Interior. After a long delay the following answer was received:

"In the rules it must be stipulated that members of the Union can only be Hungarian subjects. It must be further stipulated that in the event of a strike no benefits whatsoever may be paid to any of the strikers. Finally it must be further stipulated that no person may become a member of the Executive Committee of the trade union, who is inside the union or else who behaves or acts in a way contrary to the rules of the union and that such person or persons must be removed from their position as members of the Executive Committee."

This letter will give some idea of the treatment meted out to the trade unions. While the organizations of the employers and Christian-Social enjoyed complete liberty of action the trade unions were dealt with in the above manner. Under such conditions the workers were compelled to form the so-called free organizations side by side with the legal trade unions to conduct wage movements. And it can be affirmed that relatively more strike movements were conducted in Hungary than anywhere else.

After the collapse of Bolshevism the conditions in Hungary went from bad to worse. The trials of the Bolsheviks were conducted by Special

TILE WORKERS STRIKE PROGRESS

Recourse by mill-owners to the courts to obtain an injunction against picketing, adopted by the plant owners to obtain an injunction against picketing, has resulted in the formation of a commando of three hundred men, who paraded without violence.

A similar meeting at Bloemfontein favored formation of commandos, but a single arrest led to the dispersal of the gathering before the decision could be carried out.

The troops have captured 1,500 revolvers and shotguns and 800 rifles, besides clearing the neighborhood, an important achievement. The positions are strong and a occupation presented grave.

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES BUILDING COMMUNITY HALLS

There are about 25 community halls being constructed in the Province of Ontario at the present time. The Ontario Government pays 25 per cent. of these buildings up to a total grant of \$2,000. That makes it possible to erect buildings costing up to \$8,000, or to be able to pay a quarter of the cost with the provincial grant. The halls, however, as a rule, are costing considerably more than that. Of the two completed last October, and received the grant was one at Lakeland costing \$5,000. If it is, however, a municipal building as well as a community hall. The other, at Blythe cost \$25,000. These buildings received the maximum grants of \$2,000 each.

VETERANS' REQUESTS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Presenting a petition covering eleven different requests, a large delegation of Ontario veterans and war veterans Association of Canada, interviewed Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and members of the Cabinet. The delegation was headed by R. B. Maxwell, Dominion President of the Veterans' Association, and was received in the Prime Minister's office. It made the following requests:

1. That the pension rates be revised and fixed, granting the widow and widowed mother pension at the rate of 87 1/2 per cent. the widow with children \$100 per month plus allowances for children, and all disabled men 81 per cent. per one per cent. of disability.
2. That pensions be awarded under suitable regulations to widows whose marriage was contracted subsequent to the appearance of the war disability causing death.
3. That the regulations be amended enabling widows just consideration of the pension claims of ex-service men in cases where doubt exists as to the attributability to service.
4. That provision be made for the education of the children of deceased and seriously disabled soldiers.
5. That provision be made for a housing measure administered directly by the Federal Government for all ex-service men and dependants.
6. That the necessary steps be taken to promote a thorough investigation into the Soldier Settlement problem, and the administration thereof under the present system.
7. That immediate provision be made, either by way of pension or sheltered employment for those classes of ex-service men rendered unemployed through war service and at present without adequate maintenance.
8. That suitable provision be made for the dependents of those reported as missing or deserted.
9. That the pension funds be (1) allocated on an equitable basis to representative boards of trustees in the respective provinces, or (2) applied to the establishment of an old age pension fund, or (3) devoted to the educational requirements of the children of the deceased or seriously disabled soldiers.
10. That suitable steps be taken to compensate ex-service men for losses occasioned by the fluctuations of the sterling rate of exchange on the issue of pay and allowances overseas.
11. That a Royal Commission or a Select Committee of the House of Commons be empowered to receive evidence relating to the further suggestion of amendments to existing legislation which are submitted herewith.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

At a conference of women's organizations to day concerning public health and child welfare, Dr. Marion Phillips said that owing to the almost entire cessation of building since 1914, housing conditions in Great Britain had fallen into such chaos that it was almost impossible to handle the problem.

One and a quarter million houses, said Dr. Phillips, were required to day in Great Britain, and barely a quarter of a million were being built. In England and Wales over a quarter of a million people were living in homes of one room. In Scotland conditions were still worse.

Dr. Susan Chagor, describing conditions in Glasgow, said two to three thousand women died there annually in childbirth and there was a terrible amount of child disease owing to the poisonous housing conditions. Thousands of families went knowingly into cellars, attics, subterranean dwellings in which one would not put farm animals.

A resolution was adopted expressing deep disappointment over the Government's abandonment of its housing scheme.

MACHINISTS LOCKOUT

The lockout in the engineering trades, brought about by failure of the negotiations between the employers and the unions for adjustment of their differences, largely concerning shop management conditions, became effective at noon yesterday as far as the Amalgamated Engineering Union, with 400,000 members was concerned. Some fifty other unions indirectly involved, namely the shipyard men, the general workers and foundrymen, have accepted the proposal of the employers to take a ballot on the proposed managerial control agreement.

In substance of this agreement 1,000,000 ballot papers will be sent out to the union members Monday, the ballots to be returned by March 22.

CAPITAL'S UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Mr. C. F. Ford, supervisor of the Ottawa zone of the Ontario Free Bureau, states that there were 2,741 men in Ottawa out of employment.

Mr. Ford was engaged in placing 115 men for Monday morning on the Rideau canal retaining wall job, and a minimum of 100 men for civic work. This reduces last night's unemployment figures by that much, but these 215 men only take the place of others who will be out of work Monday.

Mr. Ford states that things are more hopeful, however, than for some months. He has had a number of enquiries from farmers for men, but in almost every case experienced farm hands are asked for, and these are not easily obtained. Several applications have recently come in for men who had been employed steadily on work in the city, and these have been filled.

ACTORS' ACTION

Taken by the Actors' Association for the benefit of unemployed actors and actresses, the Battersea Palace will be the scene, from Monday next, of the first co-operative venture by actors.

"East Lynne" will be presented. One month's lease of the theatre has been taken. Every member of the association is an actor or actress who has been out of work for a considerable time.

"Mr. Pitt Hardacre, whose version of 'East Lynne' will be produced, has accepted greatly reduced fees, and intends to extend the scheme to the provinces if it is successful."

Mr. Frederick Bangh, managing director of the Battersea Palace, has let the theatre to us on advantageous terms, and intends to extend the scheme to the provinces if it is successful.

Each week a new play will be presented, and we hope to prolong the season beyond a month if it goes well. As far as I know, this is the first occasion on which a trade union has managed a theatrical season on behalf of its members."

The Mayor of Battersea has promised to attend this memorable and interesting first night, as the Mayor of Wandsworth and Mr. John Burns hope also to come.

EMIGRATION TOPIC

We are approaching the season of migration in the natural world, and migration was the subject (of a correspondent) of a pilgrimage to Mr. Churchill, at the Colonial Office, undertaken by the Empire Migration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a large number of societies interested in this question in its various aspects.

Sunshine flooded the big room in the colonial office, where the appeals of the deportation were addressed to the secretary of state, who was attended by Col. Amery, chairman of the Overseas Settlements Committee.

Sir Geoffrey Langdon, chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, formally introduced the deportation, whose case was expounded by Lord Sydenham, Sir Arthur Stanley and Miss O'Hara.

The speaker dwelt on the old antipathy between the societies of folk in this country and the "of

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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

WORK OF LABOR JOURNALS

In a course given at Whitman college on the labor problem, a study of the labor press was made. For months every editorial was carefully studied and its contents made note of.

UNION LABEL PROPAGANDA

That wonderful booster of the Union Label, J. J. Manning, hammers away in his usual vigorous style when he says: Out of strife and struggle came the union label.

SAFETY FIRST SLOGANS

Ben Franklin said—"Learning is to the studious and Riches to the Careful."—Learn to be Careful. The Empty Sleeve: A few years ago this man earned good wages as a skilled railroad man.

SOFT COAL MINERS STRIKE SEEMS CERTAIN

non-union yardstick applied to our standard of living, according to a statement issued at the headquarters of the union in this city. The statement then goes on to say: Coal operators are attempting to force the bituminous miners to accept a reduction in their wages which would place them on a level with the non-union miners of West Virginia.

Resolved that an interstate joint conference be held prior to April 1, 1922; the time and place for holding such a meeting to be referred to a committee of two operators and two members from each state herein represented, together with the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

That agreement was as binding as any agreement ever signed by business men. Refusal by the operators to live up to this agreement was a shock to the public conscience and an assault on business morality.

Statistical experts say an annual wage of \$1,870 is necessary to keep a family of man, wife and three children in health, decency and a minimum amount of comfort in the bituminous coal mining fields of the country.

In the six year period from 1913 to 1918 (and in 1918 more coal was produced than ever before and all records were broken), the average annual earnings of bituminous mine workers throughout the country were \$873.74.

Coal companies have sought to arouse a prejudice against the United Mine Workers of America because the convention of the union declared for the six hour day and the five day week, and the position of the miners on that issue has been both misrepresented and misunderstood.

They want the assurance that they will have the opportunity to work steadily six hours a day. In that way they can make a living. But they do not and cannot make a living under present conditions.

The check-off is another issue involved in the present controversy between bituminous miners and operators. The check-off is not generally understood by the public.

TRIDENT enclosed gear train construction does not decrease the efficiency of the Trident Breakable Bottom. The protective compound, having a lower freezing point than water, still further reduces the likelihood of damage to the gear train.

Pains About the Heart

ANY derangement of the heart's action is alarming. Frequently pains about the heart are caused by the formation of gas arising from indigestion. Relief from this condition is obtained by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.



The public is asking: Will there be a strike by coal miners on the first day of April? It would be more accurate if the public were to ask whether there will be a suspension of work in the coal mines on April 1st.

The United Mine Workers of America do not want a suspension. They want to work. They must work to live. They have done and are doing every honorable thing within their power to avert a suspension.

URGENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LONESOME? Men, Women, Girls. Bachelors, Widows, etc. Join our Correspondence Club and make many interesting friends.

Back on the Pay Roll THOUSANDS of sufferers from amputations to-day bless the Carnes Arm for having restored them to earning ability and independence.

The News Pulp & Paper Co., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER MONTREAL, QUE.

P. C. Corsets GUARANTEED Partisan Corset Mfg. Co. Ltd. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto

HAWTHORN MILLS, LIMITED CARLETON PLACE, ONT. Manufacturers of—Jersey Cloths, Knitted Fabrics, Velours, Suitings, Overcoatings, Checkbacks, Novelty Skirtings, & Heather Mix Hosiery, etc.

LAPORTE MARTIN, LTEE IMPORTERS. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS. 584 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, Que.

IF YOU EAT DOWN TOWN What more can you desire than Good Food, well cooked and quickly served at PRE-WAR PRICES. You'll find all this at the SHEPHERD LUNCH, LTD. COR. YONGE AND ADELAIDE STS. TORONTO

JOLIETTE CASTINGS & FORGINGS, Limited Steel and Maganese Castings TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. MONTREAL. Works: JOLIETTE, QUE.

GRENVILLE CRUSHED ROCK CO., Limited SMITHS FALLS, ONT.

STATES HAS BUILDING BOOM The value of buildings for which permits were granted last month in 141 United States cities far surpassed that of any previous February in the country's history.

WONT ACCEPT COSSACKS Baltimore—Organized labor's opposition to the cosack system has alarmed the backers of this plan who are urging the state legislature to adopt it.

OLD UNIONIST DIES Boston—James O'Connor, for more than 40 years a member of the Plasterers' union, died in this city.

PERE MARQUETTE EARNINGS New York—The Pere Marquette railroad, for the 11 months ended November 30, shows a surplus of \$1,800,482, after taxes and interest.

YOUR TEAPOT will demonstrate why "SALADA" TEA HAS NO EQUAL Largest sale in America.

MONTREAL DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED 290 Papineau Ave. BUTTER - CHEESE - SWEET CREAM ICE CREAM "Always The Best" Tel: East 1618-7019-1361 East

SEMI-FINISH does all the washing and most of the ironing. SEMI-FINISHED TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY CO. LTD. Phone Parkdale 5270 1123-1125 Dundas St. Toronto, Ont.

EUGENE F. PHILLIPS ELECTRICAL WORKS, LIMITED BARE AND ATED ELECTRIC WIRES General Office and Factory—Montreal, Canada. Branch Offices—Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

OGDENSBURG COAL & TOWING CO. LTD. 134 McCORD STREET, MONTREAL. ITS FOR DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and WESTERN COAL. THE STANDARD ANTHRACITE.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT Your old garments CLEANED or DYED will save many dollars and add to your wardrobe many delightful changes. Wagon Service—Up 7640 TOILET LAUNDRIES Limited DYERS and DRY CLEANERS 425 Richmond Street Montreal

Safe Milk for INFANTS and INVALIDS Nourishing, Digestible, No Cooking. Horlick's Malted Milk. For Infants, Invalids and Growing Children. Rich Milk, Malted Grain Extract in Powder.

FUNERAL CHAPEL HORSE & MOTOR EQUIPMENT UNDERTAKER WM. WRAY. EMBALMER. UPTOWN 3807 817 UNIVERSITY ST., MONTREAL

FRIENDS OF LABOR

Enterprises that have shown a friendly attitude towards the Working Classes

OUR NEW SERIAL

The Captives of the Kaid

By B. MARCHANT

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

Thirteen-year-old Lalla was the granddaughter of Squire Trevor of Oakenhurst Manor. One day while visiting the picture gallery she came across a picture turned face to the wall. She was told that it was the picture of the Squire's eldest son who had been drowned by his father and had never been heard of since. During a thunder storm Lalla is lost in the woods and is brought home by a young sailor lad who hurriedly leaves without waiting to be thanked. Circumstances lead to the belief that the lad is the son of the Squire's eldest son. Mrs. Trevor's brother accompanied by Lalla and her mother start on a cruise down the African coast. A storm arises and the yacht is wrecked and the crew are taken prisoners.

Shipwrecked company; that escaping only with their lives, they besought food and shelter at his hands until such time as the British Consul at Mogador could be communicated with, when he should be liberally rewarded for his charity.

Upon this the stranger, speaking how in the country dialect which no one understood, and now in the aforementioned hotch-potch of tongues, which rendered his meaning only one shade less obscure, at once declared that everything he possessed in the world was at their service. They gathered that his village was some miles inland from the coast, and that if only they had strength to reach it, every comfort and luxury the country could afford should be theirs.

Sid el-Bashir, a native of the harbor of Arkas, in the coast of burying his wealth in different places. Once he and his servant Hashem are followed by a boy named Ighil, who sees his master killed by the servant and the paper with the plan of where all the wealth is buried taken from him. Ighil goes to a neighboring diyar. A few years later when the old Kaid dies a rich man whom Ighil recognizes as Hashem is made Kaid. Twenty years have passed when a big ship comes anchor at the harbor to inquire for a yacht that is believed to have been wrecked there a short time before. Lalla's dog is found by Ighil badly wounded. Captain El-Bashir, of the large vessel, was refused an audience with the Kaid. Ighil tells the story of the Kaid to Timbuctoo, who decides to hold up the Kaid. Timbuctoo demands information as to the whereabouts of the Squire's survivors.

His language was a queer mixture of many tongues, but by dint of using a little Spanish, some French of a very indifferent quality, and filling up the blanks with English, Sir Basil contrived to make the shrouded stranger understand that they were a

short half-hour the stranger had spoken of, grew into nearly two

hours before he returned, and then there were other shrouded forms with him, their flapping cotton garments dirty and travel-stained, exuding odors of unwashed humanity with every movement of the wearers.

The crew of the Slyph shrank away in instinctive disgust, each man in his secret heart wishing for some weapon, were it only a good stout stick, to interpose between them and the treachery which might lurk underneath those dirty cotton cloths. But being absolutely defenseless, and destitute of everything save their wearing apparel, there was nothing for it but to hope for the best, and follow these unsavoury strangers, who so readily undertook to provide them with every good the country could supply.

"Where is Boom?" asked Lalla presently. She and her mother were mounted on one mule, which was led by Sir Basil; the stewardess, who was a woman of bulk, sitting in solitary state on the second animal.

No one had seen the dog, and though Lalla whistled, and Sir Basil whistled also, the two sending their shrill summons through the monotony of darkness of the night, there was no response, not even the distinct whining cry that might have been expected from the big dog, had it been caught in a trap of any kind.

Then Sir Basil questioned the big, calico-enshrouded man stalking in solemn silence at his side. It was this individual whom Boom had foliated, growling his ill will as he went. But the man knew nothing, or said he did not; and Sir Basil was fain to believe that either the creature had wandered so far as to be out of reach of the sound of the whistles, or else that there had been a trap of any kind.

Lalla shed a few silent tears over this unexplained defection on the part of her favourite, then quietly unfastened the wide sash of soft white silk that was tied round her waist, so that one end of it dragged on the ground. Boom was so clever, that she was sure, if he were still alive, he would be able to track her even by that faint clue; and then, leaning her tired head against her mother's shoulder, she watched with languid curiosity the progress of that long night journey.

There appeared to be no road, scarcely even a path, sometimes the way led up steep hill sides, scantly covered with grass or patches of thorny scrub; sometimes it went downwards to thickly wooded val-

leys, deep in black shadows—fear-some places which made her shiver—and twice they crossed a noisy, babbling brook.

The journey seemed very long and every one in that little company of shipwrecked people was thoroughly tired out, when at length they entered a grove of thick trees, which, from their likeness to an English yew, Sir Basil judged to be argan trees, for although these trees were supposed to be peculiar to certain parts of Morocco, he knew from travellers' stories that their habitat was by no means of such limited area as was generally believed.

Under the dark shadows of these trees they went for a quarter of a mile or more, until they finally stopped before a long, low shed, built against the side of a huge rock or cliff. It was a poor enough shelter, and so weary were the unfortunate travellers, that every one was too thankful for rest to have any disposition for grumbling.

A fire was speedily lighted, over which a big pot was slung, and a mixture of some kind warmed up for the hungry wayfarers; then, while it seemed sufficiently hot, in the opinion of the calico-covered strangers, to be eaten, the pot was taken from the fire, placed upon the ground, and the company invited to partake.

No one moved at first, until Lalla, with a ringing, merry laugh, stooped over the pot, and after a preliminary sniff, poked her fingers in warily, extracting, after a good bit of fishing, the half of a chicken, which she carried off in triumph to share with her mother and the stewardess. Then the others crowded round, and, although every one was not so fortunate as to find tit-bits such as Lalla had secured, the hotch-potch, though coarse, was savoury and satisfying.

When the meal was done, the men lay down in a group to snatch sleep as was possible under the circumstances, but Sir Basil sat until dawn, with his back against the door of the hut into which Lalla, her mother, and the stewardess had retired, whilst the very liveliest mess-givings filled his heart, banishing even the desire of sleep from his tired eyes.

CHAPTER XV
A Worker in Clay.
Or was it only a couple of days since calamity had befallen them? That was what Sir Basil was asking himself, as, with unaccustomed hands, he shovelled soft clay into a rude sort of trolley, which two of his shipwrecked crew then toilsomely dragged

up a steep incline, whilst a lean figure squatted on the upper edge of the basin from which the clay was taken, with a servicable-looking musket held ready for instant use, should occasion seem to call for it.

Sir Basil's hands were sore already, but his heart was sore still; only the pain was not for himself, but that the helpless one in his care—his sister and Lalla first, and after those two, the brave, capable stewardess, and the crew of active, willing sailors—all caught like unwarly flies in the meshes of this voracious human spider—the big black man who called himself the Kaid of Isqueguer.

It was in the dawning of that first morning after the shipwreck that the full extent of this calamity became known to these victims of disaster; when a file of spectral figures in flapping cotton draperies, all armed with muskets, came winding along the track under the argan-trees, taking up a semi-circular position in front of the hut and the group of still sleeping sailors. The big man who had first accosted them on the sea-shore appeared, and letting the dirty cotton draperies fall away from his brawny black shoulders, stood in front of his shrouded satellites, and informed the ship-wrecked company that they were captives at his pleasure; and that until he should arrive, they were to work in the clay pit, whence the clay was dug for the making of the sun-dried bricks used in Isqueguer architecture, such as it was.

His announcement was received with meredulous dismay; but it was useless to protest with any degree of vigour against the decision, seeing that a dozen muskets were held in instant readiness to repress any tendency towards insurrection on the part of the prisoners.

(To be Continued.)

MONTREAL ARBITRATION BOARD FILLED
Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been chosen third arbitrator on the board which is to probe into the differences existing between the city of Montreal and the local police force. Joseph Quintal is the arbitrator for the city and J. T. Foster for the police-men. The differences are of minor importance.

WANT SHODDY ADVERTISED.
Trenton, N.J.—Senator White has introduced a bill in the state legislature which would require the percentage of wool to be labeled in every piece of cloth.

Advocates of this legislation have urged congress to enact this plan into a federal law. They show that much so-called pure wool cloth consists of shoddy, worked over five and six times, with just enough virgin wool to hold it together.

CITY COURTS ASSAILED.

New York.—Municipal courts in certain sections of this city fall far short of giving justice to poor litigants, according to the annual report of the legal aid society.

These "poor man's courts" are not living up to their reputation. It is stated, because of the arbitrary action of clerks and marshals on whom the successful litigant depends for the collection of his judgment.

"When a person seeking justice has established his right in a court of law and then finds that he is no better off than when he started, having a judgment that no one will both to collect, his respect for law receives a rude shock," says the report.

"In suing for small amounts loss of time is a fact which the litigant must seriously consider. Most of the judges lose sight of this consideration. They grant adjournments recklessly against all objections."

TRUST NOT SMASHED.

Washington.—Two years ago Attorney General Palmer announced that he had smashed the meat trust—or, rather, that the meat trust agreed to dissolve by signing a pledge that it would release control of related products, such as groceries, etc.

Now it is found that the packers have not fulfilled their agreement and they are trying to have the agreement modified.

It is charged that a far west fruit growers' association, which is urging a modification, is controlled by the packers.

The agreement has also resulted in permitting the packers to escape prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law, as charged by the federal trade commission two years ago. The suit is now pending under the statute of limitation.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE UPHOLD.

Washington.—In two decisions, based mainly on technicalities, the United States supreme court has upheld the equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. One of the suffrage appellants was Charles S. Fairchild of New York, former secretary of the treasury and president of the association opposed to woman suffrage.

Charles Ogilvy Limited.

Rideau and Nicholas Streets

OVERALLS AND SMOCKS

VERY SPECIAL VALUE AT \$1.65 EACH

Men's Overalls and Smocks of good strong quality drill, in blue and white stripes, and in plain grey or blue, are here in all sizes and are very special value at **\$1.65 each.**

RAILROAD SHIRTS, ONLY \$1.35

Railroad Shirts, made from fine Stifel shirting, in Indigo Navy with White spot—Sizes 14½ to 17—are extra special value at only **\$1.35 each.**

GOOD VALUES IN WORKING GAUNTLETS

GAUNTLET GLOVES

Men's working gauntlet gloves of unlined Muleskin or Horsehide, are good values at prices from 85c to **\$1.75 pair.**

GAUNTLET MITTS

Men's unlined Muleskin or Horsehide gauntlet mitts with one finger, are special at prices from 85c to **\$1.35 pair.**

TIMBER GOING FAST.

Atlantic City, N.J.—The conservation of forest lands is the most serious economic problem with which this country has to deal, said Gifford Pinchot, commissioner for forestry of Pennsylvania.

"Unless some drastic measure looking to the curtailment of the devastation of privately owned forest land is taken, the timber land of the whole United States will have become exhausted within 25 years. How serious is the situation in this country can best be judged by the fact that five-sixths of the virgin forests have been obliterated. Unfortunately, four-fifths of the remaining acreage is in the hands of privately owned landlords, who must be curbed by proper laws from devastating their lands."

AT A colored camp-meeting in Louisiana the following sermon was delivered by a very black old dandy, wearing huge spectacles: "Brethren and sisters, de preaching dis morning will be from de text on de ten virgins. De bridegroom war a-comin' and 'spectin' dem ten virgins to be ready wit dere lamps all trimmed and a-burnin'; but, lo, when he was come he done found dat on 'ly five of dem virgins war ready; yes sir, five was trimmed and five was outtrimmed; five was wise and five was unwise; five was ready and five was caready; five was male and five was female."

Hiking through the small French town an ignorant chicken, unversed in the appetites of American darkies crossed the road in front of a colored detachment. With much zeal a soldier broke forth from the ranks and set out in pursuit. "Halt!" bellowed the officer in charge. Both fowl and negro-only accelerated their paces. "Halt! Halt!" repeated the officer. The dusky doughboy made one plunge, grasped the chicken by the neck, and stuffed it, still struggling, inside his shirt. "Here!" he panted. "Ah! I learn you to halt when de captain says halt, yo' dis' bedient bird."

The colored believed in soldiers being bachelors, so he usually refused his men permission to marry. One applicant turned away looking so downcast that even the officer's stern heart was touched. "Look here, my man," he said, "come to me again in a year's time, and if you still want to be married I'll give you my consent." The year passed. Again the private applied; the colored was quite taken aback. "Well, well, I really must give you consent," he smiled. "I never expected to find such constancy in either man or woman." The private saluted. "Thank you, sir," he said gratefully. "B-but, please, sir, it aint de same woman!"

AT SCHEUER'S
Old Established Jewelry Store
131 YONGE ST.
Opposite Temperance
AT LEAST
25% OFF
every article in the store—everything subject to this special discount of 25 per cent. or more.
DO THIS:
Examine any article you can use. Then see what the same thing would cost you in any other reputable jewelry store. You will be amazed at the money you can save here.
Come Early While the Stock Is Most Complete

THE BAKER LAUNDRY LIMITED
300 Lisgar Street, Ottawa
PHONE QUEEN 1312

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC CO.
THE OTTAWA GAS CO.
THE OTTAWA CAR MFG. CO.
THE OTTAWA ELECTRICRY. CO.
Four Institutions that reflect credit on the Capital of Canada

ORME'S THE MUSIC CENTRE
Martin-Orme, Gerhard Heintzman, Weber, PIANOS AND PLAYERS
Victor Victorolas and Records
ORME'S LIMITED
175 Sparks St., Ottawa

A LUXURY AT THE PRICE OF NECESSITIES

ELECTRICITY for lighting and power was at one time considered a luxury. It is still a luxury, but owing to your own company, the Hydro, it is selling at the price of necessities.

If you want to keep these prices at their present low level—it is up to you as stockholders in the company to patronize your own.

Remember this when considering changes or making contracts for either light or power.

Ottawa Hydro-Electric Comm.
109 BANK STREET. Phone 1901 Q.

RIGHT SHOES
RIGHT STYLE
RIGHT MAKING
RIGHT WEARING
RIGHT PRICES
BRUCE STUART & CO. 75 BANK STREET, OTTAWA.

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

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

J. A. Larocque Ltd.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, House Furnishings, Fancy Goods, Trunks, Peabody's Overalls and Engineers' Union Shirts, Etc., Etc.

262, 264, 266, 268, 270 DALHOUSIE ST.
119 and 121 MURRAY ST.
OTTAWA

Printing

Quick Service
Right Prices
Best Quality

Co-Operative Printing Bureau
389 Cooper Street - Ottawa

PRODUCERS DAIRY LIMITED
275 KENT STREET, OTTAWA.
MILK CREAM BUTTER and ICE CREAM
PHONE QUEEN 630

Printing

Quick Service
Right Prices
Best Quality

Co-Operative Printing Bureau
389 Cooper Street - Ottawa

CAPITAL WIRE CLOTH & MFG. CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fourdrinier Wire and Paper Mill Wire Cloth of Every Description.
Dandy Rolls and Glinder Moulds Made, Repaired and Re-covered.
OTTAWA, CANADA.

J. B. O'REILLY & CO.
Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, etc., etc.
BANK STREET, Between McLeod and Gilmour Streets
Telephone Queen 4366.

Goodyear Modern Shoe Repair Co.
400 BANK ST. 148 RIDEAU ST. 82 HENDERSON AVE.
Phone Q. 5913 Phone R. 701 Phone R. 1940

BAKER & CO.
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR AT POPULAR PRICES
63 Rideau Street

UNION MADE HATS
Label Sewed Inside
Premier Hat Shops
200 BANK STREET. LIMITED 55 SPARKS STREET.

Industrial Review From Many Sources

OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page One.)
 to make this promise good. He described migration as "the main path by which the Imperial government should advance towards the consolidation of the British Empire."
 Confidence House.
 He was confident of carrying an act which would "lay the foundations of a great and continuous scheme of state-aided emigration from these islands," an act elastic in its nature, so as to permit of full co-operation with the governments of the Dominions.
 The secretary of state dealt especially on the need of continuity in these efforts to build new homes for Britons over the seas.
 "Continuity, persistence and perseverance over generations," he emphasized as the necessary condition of any such achievement. But money also is needed, and the deputy was N.S. slightly gratified to learn that "even if in these hard times he (Mr. Churchill) could not but believe that the substantial provision would be met during the coming year for the furtherance of Empire settlement."
 "Money, one may perhaps add, should not be more economically and beneficially spent."
 Mr. Churchill's speech, which was a high point of the day's proceedings, was met with a great deal of applause.

LABORS' SUCCESSES

Labour has won more seats since the General Election of December, 1918, than all the other parties put together.
 Since 1918 there have been 64 seats contested. Labour has won 49 out of 64. The result of the election is shown in the following figures:
 Won 49
 Lost 15
 No change 6
 The 12 seats which Labour has won are:
 Dartford.
 Bothwell.
 Widnes.
 Spens Valley.
 South Norfolk.
 Kirkcaldy.
 Penistone.
 Heywood.
 Southwark.
 Clayton.
 Camberwell.
 The position of the Government, and of other parties, is as follows:

Coalition	18	33
Lab. Lib.	4	2
Ind. and Anti Waste	3	2

Labour has received more than a half of the votes cast against the Government in all these contests. The figures are—

Labour	456,970
Total Anti-Coalition	774,772
Coalition	603,572

MACHINISTS' LOCKOUT

The threatened lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union by the Engineering and National Employers' Federation went into effect in accordance with notice given some time ago by the Employers' Federation. The latter declares that the lock-out is from Monday and until the members of the union recognize the employers' right to control their own workshops and to have a solitary voice as to what constitutes necessary overtime. Other unions are taking a ballot as to whether they shall accept the employers' terms on the question of workshop management.
 The lock-out does not apply to the shipyards, which have a separate employers' federation.
 The Engineering Union has issued a statement completely denying the allegations that the men had challenged the employers' managerial rights, and maintaining that the dispute simply is one of interpretation of the clause in the overtime night shift agreement of 1920. Under this clause they consent they are entitled especially in view of the large number of unemployed men, to a voice in the amount of overtime on production work and the conditions under which such overtime is worked. They assert that this claim was recognized by the employers in the 1920 agreement.
 Reports from the chief engineering centers show that both sides realize the gravity of the situation. Glasgow has witnessed some revolutionary activity in connection with the trouble, but the rebel element, though noisy, is not sufficiently large to cause alarm. It is reported from Middleburgh and Stockton that even the threat of a lock-out caused work to be diverted to the continent.
 Hartlepool men voted in favor of accepting the employers' terms, but they are locked out with the rest. Five thousand Sheffield engineers are locked out, and nearly 9,000 other Sheffield workers are automatically involved.
 T. W. Casey, an engineer, and labor member of the House of Commons for Attleborough, Bedfordshire, on Saturday pleaded for moderation. He said the men might blame the extreme trade unionists over the present dispute was so great that out of 400,000 members only a small proportion voted on the question of accepting or rejecting the manager's terms.

ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION CO LIMITED

902 MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUE. and Toronto, Ont.
 NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS
 "It's good taste and good sense to insist on DENT'S"

CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS, Limited

Mines at THETFORD MINES and ROBERTSONVILLE. EXECUTIVE OFFICES— Dominion Express Building, 145 ST JAMES STREET MONTREAL-CANADA.
 "The Clothes with a National Reputation for Style and Quality."
 THE LOWDES COMPANY, Ltd. Toronto.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Limited

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS
 Our Operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-Inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, Etc.
 65 VICTORIA STREET MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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

PRINTING PRESSMEN'S ELECTIONS

Completion of the official canvass of the vote of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America east February 15th, 1922, for election of officers of the International Union was closed today and Mr. Thomas E. Danwoody, Chairman of the Election Board, issued the following official statement:
 "George L. Berry has been elected President by an electoral vote of 2041 over D. J. Farrell, who received 1172 electoral votes. By the same general ratio of majorities the incumbent Vice-Presidents—John M. Ripley, William H. McHugh and S. H. Marks—have been elected."
 "General R. Bruce of Montreal, Que., has been elected Vice-President representing the Dominion of Canada."
 "Joseph C. Orr, by a vote of 3015 electoral votes defeated A. H. Kreiter of New York who received 1143 electoral votes."
 "Norbert B. Berger of Buffalo, N.Y., has been elected Home Trustee over R. Donohoe of San Francisco, Cal."
 "John A. Hamilton of Albany, N.Y., Curtis White of Indianapolis, Ind., and Arthur E. Farnham, of Los Angeles, Cal. have been elected without opposition for school Trustees."
 "An increase in per capita was approved by the last convention of the International Union, and likewise an increase in death benefit rates was carried."
 "The proposition of convention representation was defeated."
 "The five per cent assessment is to be continued, as result of the vote, to May 1, 1922."
 "A larger number of local organizers in the United States and Canada participated in this election than was ever recorded in the history of the International Union."
 "President Berry commenting upon the election issued the following statement:
 "The vote of the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America on February 15, 1922, and announced today, carried with it greater significance than the mere return to office of the present administration. The action is a reaffirmation that a policy of construction will be pursued and that the American principle of trade-unions will continue to apply."

SWANSEA HOUSING

Swansea Corporation accepted a contract from a London firm to erect 118 houses on its Tova Hill site, thus effecting a saving of £16,000 on their own estimate. It is understood that the Ministry of Health will not sanction the contract, on the ground that, perhaps the widest extension of the Whitley plan in existence, as an alternative string it has begun the first and most hopeful experiment in democratic control under building guides; and the National Federation of Employers' issues today a report which for sweet reasonableness can hardly be surpassed. There will be no more trouble in the building trade if broad-mindedness and methods of conciliation stop it. At present it is the general impression one gets from the report. And yet one wonders. Are all the hard words used about bricklayers and trade union restrictions an output of conceited wisdom? How did such a strong-headed idea get about? Perhaps a hint may be found in the report itself, which temporarily regrets that "at present the brick trade organization is unrepresented in the Federation." That, one fancies, may account for a good deal. The suspicion that labor leaders cannot rely upon the rank and file to do much of the work is at the bottom of much middle-class distrust.

PLACING BLAME

The Manchester Guardian has solved the mystery, found the goal and is happy in the statement that the bricklayer, like the plumber, has become an accepted butt for contemptuous folk of the well-to-do classes. He stands for the type of workman who measures out his labor with the grudging care of a shopman weighing out chocolates over the counter. And the building unions have been singled out during the housing shortage for bitter accusations of selfishness and deliberate delay of the public need. Yet the building trade has, more than any other industry, shown a capacity to move forward with the times. It has established its so-called parliament, perhaps the widest extension of the Whitley plan in existence, as an alternative string it has begun the first and most hopeful experiment in democratic control under building guides; and the National Federation of Employers' issues today a report which for sweet reasonableness can hardly be surpassed. There will be no more trouble in the building trade if broad-mindedness and methods of conciliation stop it. At present it is the general impression one gets from the report. And yet one wonders. Are all the hard words used about bricklayers and trade union restrictions an output of conceited wisdom? How did such a strong-headed idea get about? Perhaps a hint may be found in the report itself, which temporarily regrets that "at present the brick trade organization is unrepresented in the Federation." That, one fancies, may account for a good deal. The suspicion that labor leaders cannot rely upon the rank and file to do much of the work is at the bottom of much middle-class distrust.

IMMIGRANTS TO CARRY OUT OBLIGATION

"At a meeting of the Hamilton L. L. F. central branch, several speakers declared that immigrants other than farm help were reaching Canada. Hon. Walter Rollo said that Hon. Manning Doherty was on the watch to prevent this and was prepared to send back immigrants who came to work on farms but who left to live in the city."
 "The vote of the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America on February 15, 1922, and announced today, carried with it greater significance than the mere return to office of the present administration. The action is a reaffirmation that a policy of construction will be pursued and that the American principle of trade-unions will continue to apply."

THE TRADE UNIONS.

Continued from page 1.
 much, but considering the previous condition of affairs, then can be regarded as slight progress. The work of the Hungarians are not yet strong enough to effect better results. It is a fact that during the past few weeks the trade unions have enjoyed somewhat greater liberty of action; and it is also a fact that up to the time of writing, 110 of our comrades have been released from prison.
 The workers, on the other hand, have not pledged themselves to anything whatever. They declare that upon the extension of public liberty will depend the sympathy of foreign countries with Hungary. Hungarian trade unions regard the promises now made as the first step towards freedom. They feel, however, that it will be a severe struggle before the trade unions succeed in gaining the unrestricted right to organize.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE HAS SUFFRAGE BILL

The debate on the Woman Suffrage Bill, which was presented in the Quebec assembly, began in the house, when the measure was called for second reading.
 Henry Miles, member for St. Lawrence, Montreal, the promoter of the bill, spoke at some length in support of the measure, and the debate was adjourned by Mr. Elise Theriault, member for L'Islet.
 Mr. Miles in the course of his remarks reviewed the question of man suffrage from every angle. He said there were, of course, two sides to every issue, and he had every respect for those who differed from his own on the question. He affirmed his belief that the cause of woman suffrage would triumph in the province and he asked the house to give the matter careful study. He praised the qualities of the women of the province and urged that the government to grant their desire to participate in the work for the progress of the province. They would help to maintain the ideals of public life and would give the world an example of liberal thought and justice. He asked for consideration of the movement which demanded logical action.

FEDERAL UNION OF CAPITAL BRANCHES OUT

The Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa will hereafter be known as Local Union No. 66 the Associated Federal Employees of Canada, which has been granted a national charter by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The A.F.E. of C. will charter affiliated bodies of federal civil servants throughout the whole Dominion. Literature is being prepared and the movement is already well under way. Applications have been received from several organizations with a view to affiliation and it is hoped in the near future to have a national organization comprising every federal civil servant from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
 The executive of the local union has been elected and its inauguration is being held. The initiation fee to one dollar, with an upward revision of dues.
 THIS ROAD NOT BROKE
 News Editor's preliminary report by the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western railroad shows that the 1921 net income, before dividends were paid, was \$19,158,403, compared with \$14,659,444 in 1920.

DEPUTATION ON IMMIGRATION TO FEDERAL PREMIER

A deputation representing the official boards of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian communities in Canada presented this morning upon the subject of immigration. The recommendations of the deputation were as follows:
 1. The formulation, preferably by a special commission, of a well considered, constructive immigration policy, on a scientific and patriotic basis.
 2. The appointment of a permanent board of immigration of representative men with a measure of freedom.
 3. To coordinate the activities of federal, provincial and municipal and voluntary agencies.
 4. To have limited powers of disposition as to the amount of permissible immigration;
 5. To have general concern for the reception, distribution, instruction and care of all newcomers.
 6. That the government do not relinquish control of and responsibility for immigration and colonization. We would strongly disapprove a policy that would in any degree delegate this responsibility to other agencies.
 7. That the government do not permit segregation of large numbers of any one foreign speaking nationality to be avoided.
 8. That the government give special consideration to the education and training of immigrants now in Canada, still foreign in language and viewpoint.
 9. That the government encourage and assist a movement of populations away from our congested city centers, that would tend to the betterment of living conditions for all.
 10. The delegation laid down certain general principles which they believed should guide the movement.
 They urged that the source of immigration should be determined from the standpoint of the highest permanent interests of both the immigrant and the nation; that under existing conditions preference should be given to farm workers and domestic servants; that no more immigrants should be admitted than can find steady employment without endangering normal standards of life and wages. They urged that the selection of immigrants, including medical inspection, should be made in the country from which they come and before the passage had been booked and that the government should make adequate arrangements for the transportation of the immigrants to their destination. Finally, the government was asked to provide for a high standard of naturalization and adequate training for the incoming immigrants.

WILL MEET IN CLEVELAND

New York. By a referendum of the International Labour Workers' union, Cleveland has been selected as the next convention city. The convention will convene on Monday, May 1.

ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION CO LIMITED

902 MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUE. and Toronto, Ont.
 NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS
 "It's good taste and good sense to insist on DENT'S"

CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS, Limited

Mines at THETFORD MINES and ROBERTSONVILLE. EXECUTIVE OFFICES— Dominion Express Building, 145 ST JAMES STREET MONTREAL-CANADA.
 "The Clothes with a National Reputation for Style and Quality."
 THE LOWDES COMPANY, Ltd. Toronto.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Limited

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS
 Our Operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-Inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, Etc.
 65 VICTORIA STREET MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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

NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

From the September Number of THE ROUND TABLE
 (Continued from Last Week.)
 But there is one other condition of prosperity which in normal times is taken for granted, but which is conspicuously absent to-day—and that is international and internal peace and economic stability. War or civil war instantly cuts across the channels of trade. Rumors of wars and social unrest impede and frighten enterprise. Prosperity in the fullest sense of the word is only possible when business men can take long views and make long-dated contracts, confident that no outside force will intervene to prevent them from fulfilling them and that obligations will be met when they are due. International peace and internal order are vital to the prosperity of the world, and especially of Great Britain which depends so much on world trade. Among other reasons why the United States has been so wonderfully prosperous in the past may certainly be placed its immunity for 50 years from every form of foreign and internal strife.

III. The Key to the Problem of To-Day

Why is there universal trade depression to-day? People often ask why there are unemployment and bad business conditions at a moment when it is obvious that the whole of mankind is hungry for reconstruction and development. The world is full of people willing to work. It is full of wonderful resources. Europe, Asia, Africa and parts of America are languishing for want of railways, roads, telegraphs, clothing, furniture, books, every sort of useful article. On the other hand, the chief western countries, Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany are possessed of a vast and highly efficient technical equipment, admirably adapted to supply these needs. Yet here and everywhere this equipment is working short time or not at all and millions of workers are standing idle and unemployed.
 Hence, while every attempt to keep up the standard of life and to assist on a fair distribution of the proceeds of industry between employed and employed is sound in aim, it will fail unless it recognizes that the essential condition of success is a process of improving the product and cheapening its cost. The nation which can always produce the greatest article at the price of its inferior competitors, and which saves for enterprise as well, will never want prosperity, wages or employment.
 Hence, as is always the case in business affairs, the best contribution one can make to the solution of the problem is to reform oneself. Are we therefore living up to the standard necessary to the recovery of prosperity? It would seem that we are not. In this country at any rate the gospel of work has lost its force. It has been a positive disadvantage in this respect that we won the war, for instead of realizing, as the Germans have done, that nothing but work can win out the savages of the war (whether lost or won) we have sat back and waited for the land for heroes to grow because we successfully defended the attempt of the German militarist to make the world far worse than it is. To-day nobody wants to work hard, or seems to realize that happiness is only to be found in work interspersed with adequate recreation. The standard of work of the rich is not high. There are far too many drones. And it is still the policy of the trade unions to restrict output, in fact if not in theory. The output of work in Great Britain is low—very much lower than in the U.S.A. or Germany. If we are to recover prosperity we must all work, and not wait first to see whether our neighbour works too. If every man waits for his neighbour to begin the only thing we shall do together is to starve.
 (To be Continued.)

RENT GOUGERS PAY LESS

Charlotte, N. Va.—Rent gougers in this city have joined with contractors in an effort to cut wages of building craftsmen 25 per cent. The rent gougers do not realize that their position will make it impossible for workers to meet present rent rates.

THE McFARLANE SHOE, Limited

THE FAMILY FRIEND.
 61 De NORMANVILLE STREET MONTREAL Quebec

Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited

Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars of every description
 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING MONTREAL

The Atlas Construction Co., Limited

Engineers and Contractors,
 37 BELMONT STREET MONTREAL.
 W. H. HILL, ROSSIGNOL, VICE PRESIDENT.

WARDEN KING, Limited

Founded 1852. Incorporated 1907.
 Manufacturers of "Daisy" and Viking Banners.
 Making Radiators, Screws and Flanged Fittings.
 Sew Pipe and Fittings, and General Jobbing Castings.
 MONTREAL. Branch: 124 Spadina Street, Toronto.

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.
 With our chain of 695 Branches throughout Canada, the West Indies, etc., we offer a complete banking service to the business public. There is a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every branch.

Capital and Reserve	\$ 41,000,000
Total Assets	\$500,000,000

J. P. O'SHEA & CO.

Importers of
 PLATE WINDOW & FANCY GLASS
 MONTREAL, CANADA.
 Phones: Plateau 4522-5
 DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co.
 Manufacturing of LADIES' DRESSES ONLY
 575 Upper Street

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. Limited

Manufacturing—All Shades of White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Sherings, Shirtings, Flannels, Cottons, Linens, Cuffs, Lampers, Duck, Baggs, Blankets, Blank Feltures and numerous other items made by manufacturing in rubber and other trades.
 Phones: Main 3191, Main 4013
 CARSWELL CONSTRUCTION CO.
 GENERAL CONTRACTORS
 58 Wellington Street E. Toronto

CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Limited

Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS
 Head Office:
 No. 2 Seagraves St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 7102, Private Exchange
 Mills at Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q.

Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS

When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR
 Flooring That Wears
 There are few floors that are subject to greater variation than those in our Sheet Metal Factory, yet they show no effects of the strain. This is because they are covered with Rock Mastix Flooring. Rock Mastix is elastic and resilient, so does not crack or warp under a load and is unaffected by steam, cold water and heavy machinery. Prices and particulars gladly given upon request.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited

(Established 1852) Phone Main 987
 37 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

FRASER, BRACE & COMPANY, Limited

Contracting Engineers.
 MONTREAL. WINNIPEG
 23 Craig St. W. 606 Union Bank Bldg.

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.
 "The All-Purpose Sugar."

CUNNINGHAM & WELLS, Limited

Carriage Contractors.
 Office, 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

L. B. Holliday & Co. Limited

Manufacturers of ANILINE DYES AND COAL TAR PRODUCTS
 Canadian Office and Warehouse
 27 St. Sacrement St., MONTREAL

Dominion Paint Works Ltd.

Factory, Walkerville, Canada
 PAINTS, VARNISHES, STAINERS
 OFFICE:
 Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver.