

ADMINISTRATION DEPT. MIN. WAGE LAW

Deputy Minister of Labor Gages Tripartite Arbitration of Labor Problems.

Tripartite arbitration of labor problems, where representatives of the public, the employers and the workers meet to discuss the Ottawa Industrial Conference of September, 1919, is strongly favored by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Deputy Minister of Labor.

First, he recommends the appointment of a permanent Minimum Wage Commission of five members, two from the employers, two from the workers, and one from the public.

Two members, one woman and one man, would respectively represent the employers and the workers, and a third, a public representative, would be appointed by the government.

Where the value of the "public" representative may be in question, he is at all times in an advantageous position to discern the medium upon which the opposing interests may be brought into contact.

Finally, Dr. Riddell contrasts the plan as offering two chances to the worker of an appeal, one to the Wage Board and one to the Commission.

A board of reference to investigate all cases of disagreement between teachers and trustees is created by a bill given second reading in the Legislature of Manitoba last week.

25,000 UNION FARM LABORERS IN U. S. A. Farm hands are organizing labor unions in the States according to a survey made recently by the United States Department of Agriculture.

PAINTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION GROWING. Membership in the International Painters' Union has grown and increased rapidly.

Make Organized Flett

Recently Organized

First of the American Federation of Laborers, Mr. Flett, a writer informed, Mr. Flett and women were anxious to organize and affiliate with the English or Canadian trades union movement.

C. P. R. PORTERS' BOARD RECONVENED BY DEPT. OF LABOR. The Minister of Labor has reconvened the Board of Conciliation to inquire into the differences between the C.P.R. and its sleeping car porters.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION. Commenting on a statement made by Professor Cumdorn a few days ago that Canada's financial condition is such that she is a priori a debtor nation.

FIFTY PER CENT. B. C. WORKERS ENJOY SHORTER WORKDAY. Labor conditions, hitherto without an example in the history of the Province of British Columbia, are treated with special emphasis in the second annual report of the provincial department of labor.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION FOR MANITOBA TEACHERS. A board of reference to investigate all cases of disagreement between teachers and trustees is created by a bill given second reading in the Legislature of Manitoba last week.

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE OF \$26.52 IN N. Y. STATE. The State Industrial Commission explodes the fable of high wages in New York State.

MALE WORKERS WILL NOT BE INCLUDED. Male workers will not be covered by the minimum wage legislation to be introduced in the Legislature at the coming session.

LABOR NOT FIT TO GOVERN? The Independent Labor Party has sent out the following letter to the various local branches throughout the Province.

LABOR NOT FIT TO GOVERN?

London Many Problems to Be Solved.

Sec. Jos. L. Marks of the Provincial Executive of the Independent Labor Party has sent out the following letter to the various local branches throughout the Province.

U. S. A. Rys. Revert to Private Control Despite Protests of Labor. Some Features of Unified Control To Be Retained—Commerce Commission Given More Power—Wages To Be Investigated—President Wilson's Letter To the Employes.

More than 250,000 miles of railroad in the United States were returned to private operation at 12.01 on Monday, March 1, without any appreciable difference to the public in service.

OF YOURSELVES AND YOUR CONSTITUENTS AS TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW CONTAINING THE LABOR BOARD. I believe these provisions are not only appropriate in the interest of the public.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE BROTHERHOOD CHIEFS FOLLOWING THE REVISION OF THE 14TH INST. AND THE SUBSEQUENT ARGUMENTS PRESENTED ON YOUR BEHALF WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT OF PENDING LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO THE RAILROADS.

WOMEN OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES HAD, SHE CLAIMED, BROUGHT ABOUT BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS AND BETTER WAGES FOR THE FUTURE AND DEPARTMENT STORE EMPLOYEES OF THE WEST.

LABOR WRITER SAYS NO STARVATION IN RUSSIA. "Griffin Barry, telegraphs from Petrograd to the Daily Herald, labor organ, under date of February 15, saying that if there is real hunger in the first time in their lives they will die.

SHIPMEN PLAN FEDERATION. Iron shipbuilders of Toronto, have issued a circular to all members of their craft in cities and towns from Halifax to Port Arthur asking for opinions on the advisability of forming a Shipbuilders' Federation.

END OF MOLDERS STRIKE WELCOMED

Settlement of British Dispute Causes Rejoicing in Trades Affected.

The decision of the British molders to return to work will give cause for much rejoicing in many homes—not only, or even chiefly, among the families of the strikers themselves.

There is much to be said for the position of the molders, who have repeatedly during the law case, drawn attention to the secular conditions under which they labor.

BURDEN OF BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS UP TO WOMEN. Mrs. E. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, speaking recently at a special meeting of the Alumnae Society of McGill University, Montreal, held at the Royal Victoria College, said that upon the men of the Dominion will fall the burden of the reconstruction of work in Canada.

OTTAWA I. L. P. CALLS ON UNION GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN, AS IT HAS OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS. The Independent Labor party, Ottawa branch, wants the Union Government to resign, "as it has outlived its usefulness."

TRURO TO HOUSE MINERS' DELEGATES. The annual convention of the United Mine Workers, district No. 28, will be held at Truro on April 28.

O. T. A. CREATING BOLSHIES, DECLARES HAMILTON MAYOR. "The Ontario Temperance Act is one of the rottenest laws ever placed on the statute books," declared Mayor Charles G. Booker, of Hamilton, in answer to criticisms of a recent speech made by His Worship on the Ontario Temperance Act.

MARINE FEDERATION ELECTS OFFICERS. The old Marine Federation was recently merged into the Canadian district council of the metal trades workers of the American Federation of Labor.

NO RADICAL CHANGES IN SCHOOL SYSTEM. While there will be many reforms in the Ontario Public School educational system instituted by the Drury Provincial Government, there is to be no radical shaking up of the present public school system.



"O wad some Power the gittle gie us To see ourselves as others see us!"

WINSTON CHURCHILL: "You couldn't wear a hat like this. It would make you look so silly." —Daily Herald.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. H. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr. J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

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

The Canadian Labor Press. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. Business Office: 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Phone Queen 3292.

HOME SPRINGS DRY.

FROM the extreme west of the Dominion comes information of the intention to send out men to the British Isles as well as to the United States to solicit money for the Winnipeg Defence Fund.

If the plans mature and the British Isles are reached by the begging expedition, it is a safe bet that the trade union market will be the one aimed for as offering the best centre for their activities.

It is indeed pleasurable knowledge to the Dominion trade unionist that the head of the movement, President Tom Moore, is by accident, located in the old land and his presence will be a guarantee that should the members of the expedition adopt the general tactics of decrying the bona-fide movement here, they will meet a worthy foe.

Whether such an expedition is correct at this time is still open to question, as Dominion workers have never yet fallen short in supplying the necessary sinews of war when the occasion has merited.

We are unfortunately faced with this fact that right at the seat of trouble, there is a tendency of dissension as to collection or disposition of the Defence Fund, and with this in plain view, the effort for augmentation either on this continent or in other channels is going to be a decidedly hard task.

The necessary funds can be secured on this continent, there is no reason for travelling further afield, but this finance must be under the direction of the bona-fide membership, and the collectors not from the ranks of the reactionaries.

A CORRECT SITUATION.

AT this early period of the year, one of the most pleasurable outstanding features is the evidence of effort to co-operate between the organized worker and the employers. This statement has more application to the crafts employed in the building industry than the others as this class of tradesmen have come to look upon the opening of their work in the spring season as the proper period of the year for agreements to be made.

From many centres of industry this act of co-operation is now evident, on the one hand the various sections of the building trades are presenting prospective agreements, either through a Building Trades Council or individually, and are being met by the representatives of the employers.

To this end also the doctrine preached by the International Trade Union has been a powerful ally, and its adoption, though tardy, again justifies the organized movement's correctness of endeavor.

Here's To Woman.

REGULATIONS have been issued by the Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board governing female employees in hotels, restaurants and places of amusement in cities. The hours are set at 48 per week to be so arranged between midnight and seven o'clock in the morning.

THE LABOR PARTY bill extending the franchise to women on exactly the same terms as applied to men passed in the second reading of the House of Commons yesterday.

TEACHERS SERVE ULTIMATUM. KINGSTON, Ont., March 1.—Because their requests for increased salaries were not granted in full, the lady public school teachers of the city have served the Board of Education with an ultimatum.

WOMEN AFTER BETTER CONDITIONS. The members of the Kitchener Women's Canadian Club recently heard a splendid address by Miss Ogilvie, of St. Thomas, factory inspector for women.

FALLACY OF PIECE WORK. The labor correspondent of Reynolds' Newspaper, presents these views on the fallacy of the piece work system.

WESTERN CANADA VANCOUVER LABOR OPPOSES POLL TAX SCHEDULE. The taxation question, now before the Vancouver City Council, was discussed at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council (Int.) recently.

CANNERS VS. VETERANS. A heated controversy is being waged between the canners of British Columbia and the War Veterans in regard to the new fisheries regulations, which will throw the fishing and cannery business open to the canners.

HONORS OF THE WAR. The Secretary of the War Office states that the final award of honors in connection with the Great War has been made.

JOINT CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. "What may come in the way of popular control, as education advances none can say."

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MEMBERS OF PROPOSED COMMISSION.



Seven of the twelve members of a Commission to be set up to investigate the labor situation in Ontario are shown above.

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest to Ex-Service Trade Unions.

EX-ARMY MEN TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

Seven of the twelve members of a Commission to be set up to investigate the labor situation in Ontario are shown above.

\$15.55 AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE OF WOODWORKERS IN U.S.A.

The Bureau of Labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor has completed a survey of wages and hours in the woodworking industries.

LABOR FIRST.

The first arrival at the British House of Commons on the occasion of the opening of the new session was Major D. Watts Morgan, D.S.O., Labor member for East Rhondda.

FAVORITE WAY OF ENDING STRIKES.

Three active strike leaders in the Paris railroad unions were arrested Monday morning.

A. F. OF L'S POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were told recently in a letter from Samuel Gompers, its president.

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Across the Atlantic.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW. Yves Trappet, the French Minister of Public Works, has received representatives of the coal miners of northern France.

TRADE UNION ACTIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Trade Union Congress parliamentary committee is taking steps to clear up the position regarding the allegations against trade unions as to the non-employment of former soldiers.

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MONS MINERS STRIKE.

The miners in the Mons district have struck, protesting against the new bread prices and asking for higher wages.

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INCREASED PENSIONS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT has passed the British House of Commons last week, on a private member's motion, calling for a large increase in the pensions to all policemen retired prior to April, 1919.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor is made of 118 international unions in the United States and Canada.



OLD CHUM TOBACCO. is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada. EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM".

IMPERIAL OIL CO.'S EMPLOYEES TO PARTICIPATE IN PROFITS.

In his address at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Oil, Ltd., last week, President C. O. Stillman announced that a plan is about to be inaugurated whereby the employees of the company will join in the purchase of new stock set aside for that purpose.

THE GUARANTEE WAS GOOD. Jones answered an advertisement and sent a dollar for four pairs of socks.

OLD AGE MAKES A SPECIALTY OF DISCOVERING NEW OPPORTUNITIES.

The Best Advertising Medium. "PRINTERS' INK," the highest authority on advertising mediums, makes the following statement: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than any ordinary newspaper..."

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge. The Schrader Gauge contains a large air chamber which has only one opening... The inner mechanism is such that no matter in what position the gauge is applied to the tire...

Canadian National Railways. The Way to the West. WINNIPEG, BRANDBURG, REGINA, SASKATOON. CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA.

LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

Quebec Mining Corporation, Limited

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the Province of Quebec)

Public Issue of 100,000 Shares

CAPITAL 2,000,000 Shares—Par Value of \$1.00 Each.

DIRECTORS

- H. ROBERT, Gentleman, of Haileybury, Ont. President. J. D. BASTIEN, Gentleman, of Ville Marie, P.Q. Vice-President. G. GUILLAUME, Gentleman, of North Temiskaming, P.Q. Director. A. LEGAULT, Merchant, North Cobalt, Ont. Director. E. MONTFORT, N.P., North Cobalt, Ont. Secretary-Treasurer.

Stevens Bogie—Superintendent.

Consulting Engineer Henry Hollands Hurst, M.E.

Manager of the Dixon Creek Mining Co., of London—Haileybury, Ont.

BANKERS

Bank of Hochelaga—Haileybury, Ont.

Address all correspondence to the Company—

NORTH TEMISKAMING, P.Q.

The World Cry "Silver More Silver"

Historic Summary of Results

Quebec Mining Corporation

The Company was incorporated under the Quebec Companies' Act by Letters Patent issued under the seal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, dated November 3rd, 1916.

The powers conferred to the Company in its Charter are very wide on all matters concerning its objects, and more particularly about acquiring and exploiting mines, metals and minerals of any kind; treat, refine or amalgamate said minerals in view of giving them a market value for profit.

Our Beginning

The first step taken by the Company was to secure the mining rights on 800 acres of Crown Land; this was accomplished by Assignment dated November 14, 1916. The property is located in the unsurveyed territory situated in the southwest part of the Township of Guerin, County of Pontiac, Province of Quebec, originally staked by the "Montfort Syndicate".

Encouragement

The war, in full swing when we started about three years ago, is now terminated, putting an end to much trouble the mining industry experienced during that period.

Development

While all these gigantic enterprises were going on, our Company did not stay inactive; we performed a good deal of work on a number of the most promising veins, and the results have fully confirmed our Engineer's report.

In view of the facts enumerated above, and seen, the favorable location of the property and the close contact with the surrounding activities now in progress, it is an easy matter for any common man to appreciate the increased value added to the holdings of the company, and more particularly by the saving of the cost of installing a steam plant that the development of Des Quinze rapids by the M. J. O'Brien interests, will in time be useless; electricity being more appropriate for our purposes.

In order to supply a long description of the work accomplished to the present time on the property, we will give below a list of a number of assays taken from some of the veins on surface, made by Dr. John, chemist, of Haileybury, Ont., showing the value per ton.

Table with 4 columns: Gold, Silver, Gold, Silver. Values range from \$0.60 to \$1.90 per ton.

A General Assay taken by Dr. J. A. Joyal, made by Dr. John gives \$14.90 in gold. And finally a general assay taken from a new vein known as the "Victory Vein" of a width of about 20 feet, obtained by one of our shareholders of the city of Hull, and made at the Department of Mines, Ottawa, gives the following results:

The material submitted comprised several small fragments consisting of an association of Diabase, Quartz and Calcite carrying small quantities of Galena, Iron Pyrites, Pyrrhotite, Niochite and Erythrite (Cobalt Blende). Weight of samples, 2 lbs. 15 oz. It was found to contain: Gold at the rate of 2.96 oz. Troy to the ton of 2,000 lbs. Silver at the rate of 204.0 oz. Troy to the ton of 2,000 lbs. (Signed) "A. Sadler, Chemist, Ottawa, February 6th, 1920."

Conclusion

The exact realization of our results and advantages given above, and also of our hopes for the future, gives the Directors of the Company the conviction that the time has now arrived to act in a progressive manner in order to take advantage of the new prevailing prices on the market for all minerals, and more particularly silver.

What Are We To Do?

We have the acreage, the facilities and the mineral values now in sight, we have mining experience, the firm determination to become producers and an important dividend-paying concern, there is no doubt in our minds about the possibility.

We have incorporated in order to be able to bring together the amount of capital required to establish our mining industry and offer now to the public the subscription of 100,000 shares at the rate of 35 cents par value each \$1.00, having almost 1,000,000 shares in reserve for future development.

The amount we want to realize is entirely destined to development on the property; this preliminary work must be accomplished before the Directors decide on the kind of machinery that will be required for the proper treatment of the minerals enclosed in the ground we have secured.

We make an appeal, not to the professional speculators only, but more particularly to the men looking for a worthwhile buying stock, backed by a well-defined and proven prospect, located with advantage, with the possibility of surpassing all records in value revealed to the world during the development of the Northern Ontario Mining Industries.

Our appeal to the man able to dispose of capital is based on business principles, and as patriotism. Become a SHAREHOLDER, subscribe to our stock issue and do your utmost in this profitable way to contribute, develop and preserve the natural resources for the benefit of the Canadian citizen.

The issue of this stock is offered directly by the Company and all applications must be sent directly to the Head Office of the Company.

QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION. H. ROBERT, President. E. MONTFORT, N.P., Secretary-Treasurer.

Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reach our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed.

Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted cheque to the

QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION, North Temiskaming, P. Q.

Application form with fields for Name, Address, Province, Occupation, and a section for 'I hereby subscribe for' with checkboxes for 'Shares of QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION' and 'Dollars, for which I enclose my cheque in full payment'.

WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES.

OTTAWA.

CARPENTERS' FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Cheerful and optimistic views of the Labor movement were freely expressed at the annual meeting of the Ottawa Carpenters' Local No. 121, held at the Grand Hotel, Thursday night, in St. Andrew's Hall. The meeting was eminently successful, and a large number of "initiations" were made.

The president of the Ottawa Carpenters' Local No. 121, Mr. Frank Cameron, in his address to the members, stated that the firm's reason for discharging the men was "bootlegging". A committee of the union had failed to prove the charge upon investigation. The request of the investigation was not heeded.

Last Saturday the Harper, Pressnell Company advertised the sale of its factory in the local papers. Mr. William Pressnell, in a statement to the press said the firm might as well close shop if the employees would not conform to the factory rules and regulations.

The International Brotherhood of Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 61, are asking a wage increase from 48 cents to 50 cents per hour. Business Agent Frank Farrell, president of the Metal Trades Council, opposes the raise which is being asked by the bosses.

A settlement of the dispute relative to the Lewis Theatre and the stage hands is expected this week. The present trouble involves whether a new wage scale shall become operative January 1 last or next September 1. A special meeting of the members of Local 123, Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, at which representatives from the Trades and Labor Council, International Brotherhood of Stagehands, and J. Dougherty, will be present.

The Toronto Building Trades Council has affiliated as a body with the Building Trades Section of the American Federation of Labor. The council will also act in close co-operation with the Joint Industrial Council of the building trades' employers and workers.

The Toronto Firemen's Local No. 200, twenty per cent increase in the wages of the firemen is expected to come before the Board of Control shortly. The 1920 estimate of salaries for the fire-department, including the \$3 a week "high cost of living" bonus, is \$580.00. The bonus payments for the eight months amount to \$54,000.

The Ontario Iron Molders' Union, Local No. 26 Iron Molders' Union, will attend the annual convention of the Ontario Molders' Association, which convenes in the Toronto Labor Temple on Friday and Saturday, March 4 and 5. Business Agent William J. Lucas, secretary of the Canadian Association of Building Industry, Hamilton branch, reaches the city.

WILSON COCKETT.

Employees of the Harper, Pressnell Company, quit work, and at the time of going to press are still idle. The trouble started over the "discharge of two men." The firm was charged with bootlegging.

The Hamilton Metal Trades Council membership drive is making headway. Last Friday in the G. W. V. A. Hall, East Barton street, the third mass meeting since the campaign started was held.

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EASTERN CANADA.

WILL NOT STRIKE UNTIL ALL MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE EXHAUSTED. Employees of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway will not strike until every other means of reaching a settlement has been tried.

WAR FATH.

William Scull, of the U.F.O. was the choice of a convention of United Farmers here on Saturday as U.F.O. candidate in the next federal election for Lincoln County, including St. Catharines. Mr. Scull is president of the Lincoln County branch of the U.F.O., and a former Liberal.

FREDERICTON POLICEMEN AFTER MORE PAY.

The policemen of Fredericton, N. B. are after more pay. The present scale of pay for the department is \$39 per month for patrolmen and \$30 per month for constables.

TORONTO DETECTIVES WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The detectives of Toronto want an eight-hour day, as the police are now getting 7 1/2 hours. The detectives frequently have had to put in several hours extra time, especially while the motor bands have been broken down and they want to have definite hours established.

TORONTO NEWSBOYS' UNION RAYS NEW YORK AMERICANS.

William Randolph Hearst's New York newspapers are having stormy sailing in Toronto. Last Friday the Army and Navy Veterans in a resolution declared that those publications should be disbanded from Canada.

TORONTO.

Commercial co-operation between the trades union movement in Toronto and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company is now receiving serious consideration by the Labor movement. The Toronto Trades and Labor Council will discuss the situation at its next general meeting.

CO-OPERATION, FARMERS AND LABOR.

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PLAN NEW LABOR TEMPLE.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Labor Temple Company held on Saturday night, it was decided to direct the new board to formulate plans for a new Labor Temple and present a report at the next meeting.

ELECTRICIANS' INCREASE.

The Electrical Workers' compromise offer respecting wage increases to operators, linemen and groundmen, was accepted by the members of Local No. 145, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

SHIPBUILDERS' AGREEMENT.

Local 123, Iron and Shipbuilders, have instructed business agent Herb Wright to draft their new contract for 1920. The present agreement expires on May 1st and negotiations on the new schedule will be started within the next month.

MILMEN'S BUSINESS AGENT.

R. J. Nichols, of the United Brotherhood of Cabinetmakers and Inside Millmen of Toronto, defeated A. W. Chessman for the office of business agent of their organization.

MANY MEN THROWN OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

With the opening of the Dominion Parliament in its new home on Parliament Hill about 375 employees of the P. Lynch & Sons Construction Company Limited have been laid off, their work being completed.

NEWSPAPER BRIEFS.

The Wentworth Labor Party Social Club and Library was formally opened last Wednesday night, being the largest turnout of members in the history of the party.

CIGARMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Last Thursday afternoon 19 cigar makers were laid off by the firm of J. J. O'Brien & Sons, 19 and 21 Jarvis Street, Ottawa.

MR. LARDEN CHOSEN CANADIAN TRUSTEE

Signal Honor Conferred on Ottawa Man By Printers.

A signal honor has been conferred by the International Union of Printing Pressmen on one of its Ottawa members, Mr. Alfred J. Larden, of 232 Bell street, for the past 25 years secretary of the local union.

The Home of the Printing Pressmen has no collection with other Printing Pressmen took place in all the locale of the United States and Canada on February 18, Mr. Larden was on the state of Mr. C. L. Berry, of San Francisco, who was elected to the presidency after a stiff contest.

The International Board of Officers is as follows: President, George L. Berry, San Francisco, Cal.; first vice-president, John W. Murphy, Milwaukee; second vice-president, W. H. McHugh, Kansas City; third vice-president, S. B. Marks, Atlanta, Georgia; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Orr, Chicago; home trustee, Alfred Larden, Ottawa; technical school trustee, C. White, Indianapolis, and George Britton, Iowa.

CANADA'S NEW CENSUS.

The census branch of the Trade and Commerce Department of Canada has estimated the population of the Dominion at the present moment as \$,535,102. The estimates of the various provinces is given as follows: Ontario, 2,220,000; Quebec, 1,225,178; British Columbia, 718,660; Saskatchewan, 754,090; Manitoba, 618,943; Alberta, 587,770; Nova Scotia, 518,761; New Brunswick, 263,760; Prince Edward Island, 52,728; Northwest Territories, 13,451; Yukon, 8,512.

70 AND GOING STRONG.

The Star, published in San Francisco, says: Samuel Gompers has passed the 70-mile post and, without stopping to take breath, takes a hitch in his belt, laughs at those who would relegate him to the superannuated list, and declares he is only 49 in his own estimation; and we all know that a man is as old as he feels, so Samuel Gompers is 40 in our "Who's Who."

AGENTS WANTED

We want a local representative in every town and city in Canada to take yearly subscriptions for the Canadian Labor Press. An excellent spare time proposition with unlimited possibilities. For full particulars address Canadian Labor Press, Agency Division, Room 110, 123 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

ASK FOR MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

When You Spend Your Made-in-Canada Dollar

EVERY time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the Counter—ask for Made-in-Canada Goods!

THEN you will have more Made-in-Canada dollars coming your way.

EVERY time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows, Canada will grow.

THE Made-in-Canada Idea is good for Everybody: It is a stimulant for Canadian Raw Materials, Canadian Labor and Canadian Capital. All sections of the Canadian Working World reap the benefit: It keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the Industrial Workers buy the goods of the Workers on the Land. It is good for all Classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the Unemployment Problem.

INSIST on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make Low Ideals. Union Labor has been for years and is battling for High Ideals. High Ideals come only where the Workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.

FOR High Ideals—for general Made-in-Canada Prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada Goods for me Every Time!"

EDUCATION AS OFFSET TO BOLSHIEVISM.

A plan which is said to have been more or less unique in industrial Americanization work was tried recently by the Schenckelberg, N. Y. attracting considerable attention and not a little interest.

The General Electric Company, which employs 10,000 workers in that city, launched a new Americanization campaign designed to teach every non-English speaking employee the English language. The campaign was inaugurated by the company on one day that all men passed around an English dictionary, which, among other things was to be utilized by the workers in their daily work.

According to the management 80 per cent of them were Italian, 40 per cent Polish and the remainder of other nationalities. None could speak English.

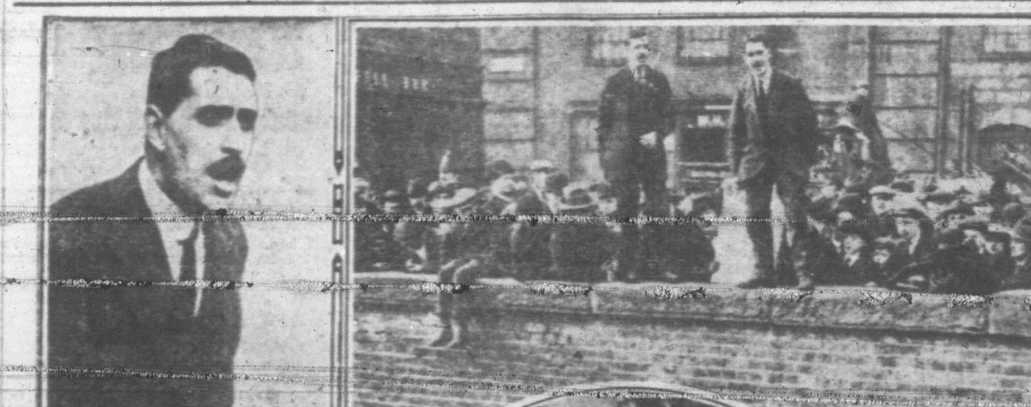
After supper and a programme of patriotic music by the company's band had been finished, the general manager, opened the meeting by reading a brief address in English. His statement had previously been translated into both Polish and Italian, and was immediately afterward read in the native tongue of the audience by a Polish priest of the city and a prominent Italian minister. Mr. Emmons' statement to the workers, in which he summed up the objects of the English instruction, was indicative of the attitude of large employers of labor toward their foreign employees and the broad vision of the company in setting forth the mutual advantages accruing to both the company and its men from a successful Americanization plan.

"We have invited you here tonight," he said, "to tell you about a new Americanization plan. We represent many nationalities and races. Tonight I welcome you as Americans, and hope that all of you who have not made this country the land of your adoption are thinking of doing so. The company is glad to have you as guests at this Americanization supper, and hopes that many of you will be interested in the work to be undertaken which will not only teach you something of our language but also teach you our American standards of thought and life. We have much to learn from the nations you represent. You are well able to teach us many things. We wish, however, to teach you the language in which all our shop work is done. Several reasons make it important that you should learn English. You will be safer in your work and less liable to accident if you understand all safety instructions. You will progress faster in your development if you understand better all that is said from day to day. You will enjoy more of the shop life if you can share what the other men are talking about.

"If this country is now your home and the home of your children you should know its language, should possess its citizenship, should obey its laws and follow the spirit of its institutions.

"I want you to feel that the company for which you work, and the executive officers are interested in helping you to become Americans of the best kind, not forgetting the hands in which you were born and their languages, but remembering that America is now your home and the home of your children. Your sons fought in the American armies.

THE STRIKE OF THE WAITERS' UNION IN LONDON, ENG.



The strike of the Waiters' Union in London, Eng., in the early part of February seems to have been a pretty large affair, and to have been run on up-to-date lines, judging from the photographs which have reached this country.



The strike of the Waiters' Union in London, Eng., in the early part of February seems to have been a pretty large affair, and to have been run on up-to-date lines, judging from the photographs which have reached this country.

Many of them died for their country. We honor them for their sacrifice. You may honor them also by sharing the citizenship they fought and died for.

"I greet you as Americans of the future. If not of the present, and appreciate your interest in the meeting." The plan through which the company hopes to reach the foreign elements in its employ and which was announced during the evening consists in forming departmental English classes graded according to the ability of its students, individual instruction being carried on where necessary. The Americanization plan also will seek to exert a powerful influence on the workers, looking toward their taking out citizenship papers at the earliest opportunity and thus becoming a real part of the country which they are adopting as their own. This will be emphasized in the class-room work.

But the men are not going to be asked to come to school. The school and the teachers will go to the men. They will meet them on their own ground in the workshops during a stated period of the day. No coercion of any kind will be employed. Attendance in the new classes will be voluntary in every sense.

An Americanization secretary has been appointed, with a centrally organized staff, who will devote all his time to the work. He will be prepared to assist any of the workers in taking out citizenship papers and to supply them with information on any subject from personal hygiene to sending money orders through the post office.

The success which obviously attended every feature of the opening of the activity will probably lead to enlisting the support of well known English speaking foreigners of the city to deliver frequent addresses on any subject from personal hygiene to sending money orders through the post office.

"In fact, any observer could not have failed to notice the interest with which these foreigners followed every word of the speeches made by their countrymen. How their eyes lighted up at every mention of America, and how the crowd broke into applause when the English speaking speaker, in an impassioned speech, pointed to the American flag at his back! How anxious they seemed to try to understand the English which was spoken, and how their workman would turn to another and not comprehendingly!

As a climax to the meeting Fred Rindge, Jr., industrial service worker, who is assisting the management in getting the campaign under way, astounded both the officials of the company and the meeting audience by actually teaching them to speak and understand five sentences of English inside of twenty minutes.

Teaching every foreigner the difficult English language in so short a time sounds so much like a miracle of the olden days that for the benefit of the readers of this article a word of explanation will not be without a certain interest.

Grouping fifty of the men in front of him, Mr. Rindge selected five simple words—see, find, awake, look, arise. Clearly pronouncing each word he asked his hearers to repeat them after him—See, find, awake, look, arise. Continuing this method for perhaps three minutes, the instructor suddenly stopped and the on-lookers were surprised to hear his class say the words aloud.

"Now," he said, "we'll have our first lesson. A lesson on getting up in the morning."

Here the speaker yawned and stretched his arms. "Getting up in the morning," he repeated.

"Then, altogether, repeat after me: 'I'm getting up in the morning.' 'I, I, Now, awake, awake. From sleep, from sleep, from sleep, from sleep, from sleep. Supplementing this sentence with mimed action and encouraging his hearers to do likewise, he rapidly brought them to a point where they repeated the sentence unaided.

BRITISH LABOR CONDITIONS SHOW IMPROVEMENT DURING 1919.

Conditions of British labor showed steady improvement at the end of 1919. There was much less unemployment in December than for many years before the war. During the year the hours of labor of 4,408,000 workers had been reduced by an average of 5.5 a week, and at the same time the average weekly wage had risen 12.5 per cent.

The annual report of employment, wages, hours of labor, prices and disputes issued by the British Ministry of Labor gives the following figures for 1919: Unemployment at the end of the year was 1,191,000, or 27 per cent of the total labor force. The situation, however, steadily improved until the railway strike in October, which led to an increase in unemployment, while in the last two months of the year the shortage of eastings caused by the strike in the iron foundries was responsible for unemployment for a short time, especially in the engineering industry.

Employment at the end of the year, however, was not affected by the change over from war to peace activities in the factories, and by the demobilization of men who had been employed in the armed forces. Consequently in the early months of the year large numbers of workpeople were demobilized.

The advance in rates of wages, which had been so marked a feature of the preceding four years, continued, during 1919, though not so rapidly as in the preceding year. It was accompanied by a marked reduction in hours of labor, decreases having been recorded by the department affecting 4,400,000 with an aggregate reduction of 5,400,000 hours of 41,461,000, or an average of 5.5 a week each.

The year was characterized by marked changes in retail prices, which showed substantial reductions on the average in the early part of the year, but later regained and passed the high level with which the year opened.

At the beginning of the year the average increase as compared with July, 1914, in the retail price of food on the basis of the pre-war standard of consumption, was 130 per cent. By June it had fallen to 184 and by January 1920 it had passed all previous figures and stood at 136.

For all items making up the statistics, including rent, clothing, fuel, light, etc., as well as food the corresponding percentages at the three dates were 129, 105, and 125 respectively.

The Board of Trade index numbers of wholesale prices for 1919 showed an increase of 1 per cent compared with the previous year and of 154 per cent compared with 1912.

The number of trade disputes reported as causing a stoppage of work in 1919 was 1,413, involving 2,570,000 persons, with an aggregate duration in working days of all disputes of 34,483,000.

The number of disputes has been exceeded only once, when in 1912 there were 1,497, while the number of working days affected has been exceeded only in 1912, when of 40,915,000 days lost, 31,000,000 were accounted for by the dispute in the coal mining industry, which lasted for seven weeks.

If you believe in justice to the workers, always demand "Blue Union Label cigars."

"DIRECT ACTION" DENOUNCED BY BRITISH LABOR LEADER.

Canadians who shout for "Direct Action" should study carefully the timely warning of Thomas Richards, member of the British House of Commons and General Secretary of the Welsh Miners' Federation, in which he declared that the working class need a talking to.

SUPPORTS MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN

Premier Drury Says He is in Favor of Such Legislation.

TORONTO, March 2.—The principle of a minimum wage for women and girls appears to me to be eminently sound, and for these reasons the Government will give its full support to the Premier Drury's proposal to the deputation from the Social Service Council which waited on him yesterday asking enactment of minimum wage legislation.

"I do not believe in price fixing of wage fixing generally," the Premier continued, "but in this case we are dealing with a human life factor and not with an economic factor. Some action will be taken by the Government this session. We may not get a perfect law at first, but we will make an honest attempt."

LIVING WAGE WILL SAVE INFANT LIVES.

Infant mortality was found to be in direct relation to the income of the father, stated Dr. Helen M. Murphy, D.O.P., Toronto, in her address on "Child Welfare" at Winnipeg recently. This meant, she said, that payment of a living wage was a vital thing to the state in Canada, where the death rate was about 100 infants out of every 1,000, forty of them died in the first days or within one month of birth. This meant, said Dr. Murphy, that the mothers were not cared for. The death rate of mothers was about five out of every 1,000.

Twice Born Men

ONCE he was a professional man. Drink, induced by trouble, paralyzed him. He dropped to clerk, then to vagrant. His wife and children were forced to leave him.

AND then— ONE night at an open-air meeting God got hold of him. HE came to the Hall after the meeting—pellucid confession. Next day he started paper sorting—worked conscientiously, and began to regain his self-respect. Very soon a good position was found for him.

TODAY he and his family are happily reunited, and he is office manager of a large firm. HIS testimony is—"God got hold of me, and with the help of the Salvation Army He has kept hold of me."

308 Service Posts in this Territory. Use them!

OAKOAL SCORES ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

BURNS 30 HOURS FOR 19c.

WILL REVOLUTIONIZE CANADA'S FUEL SITUATION

The wonderful possibilities of the OAKOAL industry were again demonstrated by a severe test at the Windsor Hotel Montreal, on Thursday and Friday of last week. In the immense grate in the Oak Room at the end of the concourse of that famous hostelry, twenty pounds of OAKOAL were kindled at 3.35 p.m. Thursday. This grate had not been used for a period of over two years, according to the statements of the manager. OAKOAL, however, lighted almost immediately, and, with the addition of twenty-two pounds at three intervals during the test, burned with a maximum efficiency for over thirty hours. (The fire burned considerably longer, but for thirty hours maintained the maximum of efficiency.)

Many hundreds of Montreal's leading citizens witnessed this demonstration, everyone appreciating the value of the OAKOAL method and process. No other fuel ever mined or manufactured could possibly make such a showing; therefore the people of Canada have reason to consider the OAKOAL industry one of the country's greatest assets.

The first automatic plant of THE OAKOAL CO. (CANADA), LIMITED, is now under construction in the City of Toronto. The second will be erected in Montreal, followed by plants at Ottawa and Hamilton, as rapidly as the stock is sold. The Toronto plant has already been financed, and other units will be erected and equipped as financed.

Since OAKOAL will be sold at a price 10-30% lower than the price of anthracite, and since it is 25 to 30% more efficient and economical, it will be of inestimable value to the working people of Canada, who comprise the majority of the shareholders of the Company.

The Company has had a difficult task in endeavoring to convince the public generally that there is a better and cheaper fuel than anthracite coal, but the numerous demonstrations given prove this fact conclusively and remove all doubt. Your money invested in this industry will bring you handsome returns, will help to keep millions of Canadian dollars in Canada, doing duty for Canadian people, and multiplying the wealth of Canadian investors, at the same time enabling you to secure your fuel supply at greatly reduced price. We strongly recommend that you secure the Company's literature, in order that you too may benefit from the many advantages and opportunities OAKOAL offers. It is worth your while to investigate. Write today for literature.

H. J. BIRKETT & CO., 502 C. P. R. BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

Please forward me full particulars re OAKOAL. NAME ADDRESS C. L. P.

CONGRESS CHIEF ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS OF TODAY.

(Tom Moore, in Grain Growers' Guide.)

"There is nothing new under the sun..."

An Ever-Changing Problem...

War brought about developments...

Every Trade Unionist In Ottawa Will Want To See "The Right to Happiness"

And Here are Other Opinions...



President Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

could exist upon and selling the product of the industry at the highest possible price...

Two Basic Principles...

The Workers' Attitude Toward Capital...

Must Not Remain Industry's Servants...

try, and industry must be made the servant of the people...

It is recognized that private capital was not developing the natural resources of this country...

Most noticeable in this direction has been the development by the Ontario Government...

Representation on Boards of Management...

Today there is a persistent demand by the workers for representation on the boards of management...

Property vs. Human Rights...

Establishing Labor in its Desired Status...

As an illustration, Henry Ford has more power over the lives of a greater number of people than many kings of the middle ages ever had...

Summary, therefore, the problem of establishing labor in its desired and proper status in industry is a threefold one...

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Summary, therefore, the problem of establishing labor in its desired and proper status in industry is a threefold one...

hesitatingly. Employers must cease their open or secret hostility...

The right to enact legislation on the eight-hour day is in the hands of Provincial Governments...

It is essential that a condition must be established where the willing worker will no longer be faced with the horror of unemployment and involuntary poverty...

An agreement in the principle of collective bargaining is necessary to the maintenance of proper living standards and a safeguard against combinations that have the magnet of wealth as their ideal.

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS POWER IF PROVINCES DON'T SEE FIT TO ACT

But Provinces Have the Jurisdiction To Enact Eight-Hour Day Labor Legislation.

The right to enact legislation on the eight-hour day is in the hands of Provincial Governments...

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TECHNICAL WORKERS AND LABOR.

From letter in Canadian Engineer by Chas. A. Mullen...

Or we might even dine with one of those notorious "foreign agitators"...

The sooner we engineers and other professionals for that matter...

FITS

Send for free booklet giving full particulars of French world-famous prep work for University and FITS...

come down from our self-erected pedestals and recognize the fact that we are but laborers in the common vineyard...

BUSINESS CHANCES. An established manufacturing company starts a capable man in every town to open branch office and manage salesmen...

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Victory Bonds Bought and Sold. Highest Market Prices. All Classes Stocks and Bonds Handled.

Baird & Botterell Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE---NOW Within a Few Steps of our Leases

Oil is The Premier Investment. Specific instances can be noted. Close to one part of our property, an acre of ground sold for \$25,000.00. We are already producing great flows of oil...

Canadian-American Resources, Limited. Authorized Capital \$50,000,000. Preference Stock \$15,000,000. Common Stock \$35,000,000.

Burkburnett Oil Field. The magnitude of the oil underneath the ocean of oil operations the North Texas Oil Field is indicated by the fact that by Nov. 1, 1919, there were 2,259 drilling wells in the North Texas field...

Statutory Information. The By-Laws of the Company provide that the qualifications of each Director shall be the holding of at least ten shares of the stock of the Company...

This company desires to have Canadians join in this investment, because we believe it to be certain of success. There are certain risks in the oil business, but this company has made this investment as free from chance or risk as is humanly possible.

7% Cumulative Preference Shares \$10 each. Bonus—1 Share of Common Stock with each share of Preference—FREE. Only a limited number of Shares will be sold.

Canadian-American Resources, Limited. Head Office: 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

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Industrial Review From Many Sources



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LOOK FOR THIS WATERMARK IN ALL YOUR STATIONERY.



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Try It Today Lantic

Old Fashioned Brown Sugar

There is nothing more delicious on Porridge and other cereals. For baking cakes, pies, etc., it excels. For sale by all first class grocers.

CANADA BOXBOARD CO. Limited

Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS.

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Canada Cement Company Limited

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STEEL AND IRON PRODUCTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

From Ore Mines to Export.

The Steel Company of Canada

HAMILTON. Limited. MONTREAL.

HIGHEST QUALITY TANK GLASS PRODUCTS—BOTTLES, FRUIT JARS, PACKERS' GLASSWARE, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, TABLEWARE

Output Machine-made Ware a Specialty—All Colors—Flint, Light Green, Dark Green, Blue, Opal, Amber.

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METHODS OF REDUCING HOURS OF WORK IN FACTORIES.

In his report the chief inspector of factories in Great Britain shows that prior to 1914 there had been a growing tendency to shorten hours, but upon Britain's entrance into the war and her consequent need of greater production an order was promulgated considerably extending hours of work in practically all establishments producing munitions of war.

The immediate effect of this extension was an increase in output, but eventually the continued and excessive overtime reacted unfavorably upon both the health and efficiency of the workers, and the movement to reduce hours was revived. After the signing of the armistice the demand became more insistent and the movement proceeded so rapidly that reports upon what schemes were being adopted to shorten hours and with what results were called for by the Government. The report showed that the reduction was being effected in three ways:

(1) The one-break day system under which work commences after breakfast and only one meal-time is allowed.

(2) The two-day shift system, under which work is carried on by workpeople each working from six to eight hours daily.

(3) The five-day week system, under which no work is done on Saturday.

The one-day break system. The practice of the one-day break system, which has been followed for years in certain industries, especially by many of those in London, gradually increased during the past year, being adopted in numerous industries of a varied character. Some of the engineering trades had adopted the shorter hour schedule before the trade union conference with the Government in 1914. The general opinion seems to be that the adoption of the one-day break has resulted in better time keeping and better health on the part of the workers, and that the output has not been affected much.

Among the cases cited is that of a firm manufacturing large amounts of textile machinery, which gives some interesting information on the application of the eight-hour day. In 1913 this firm reduced its hours from 53 to 48 and adopted the one-day break system. From a trial of this system they found that "molders on practically all jobs have made the same number of boxes per blow, that machinists (men and women on piecework) have, with one or two exceptions, earned the same wages in the reduced period, that, though it is difficult to compare results, time workers were doing as much work as before, and that even on their piece work they state that in June, July, and August, 1917 (53-hour week), 14 to 17 per cent of the men and 11 to 22 per cent of the women arrived late, while in the same three months in 1918 only 1 to 1 1/2 per cent of the men and 1 to 1 1/2 per cent of the women arrived late. The most furthermost state that no engineering firm was found which, having adopted the one-break day system, reverted to the old system.

As an example of the effect of the five-day week, the chief inspector gives the following: (1) It increases the volume of available employment, which at the present time is most urgently necessary, particularly in the case of women. In several cases the adoption of the five-day week enabled a firm on ceasing war contracts to avoid discharging numbers of its workers, to absorb its demobilized workers, or to take on numbers of women discharged from neighboring munition factories.

(2) It affords a means of increasing the total national production which is essential to the restoration and maintenance of the national prosperity.

(3) At the same time it decreases the cost of production.

(4) It obviates overtime.

The five-day week with no work on Saturday has been adopted in individual establishments of various industries. The length of the work period differs in different industries. Usually the periods of employment are equal during the five days, but in some instances an arrangement is effected whereby one period, consisting in a large majority of works of 10 or 11 hours is worked on three days, while a shorter period is worked on the remaining two days.

No report is made of the effect of this system upon time keeping, health of workers, etc., but one textile factory in which the five-day week was tried reported such a remarkable falling off in output upon the adoption of this system that the method of reducing hours does not seem to be attractive to either employers or workers.

The purchasing of motion picture machines and suitable moral films by School Boards to combat the present undesirable influence on children of the picture palace, was the suggestion of Dr. F. A. Jones, who gave a paper on "Education and Religion" before members of the Ministerial Association at Carnegie Library yesterday.

The countries of North America, claimed Dr. Jones, have worked for public education from the time the Pilgrim Fathers arrived in America. They had left England to secure the right to freedom in religion, and the principle of public education, and first went to Holland, which was then the foremost country in Europe in freedom of thought. When they landed in America they immediately set up a school which was supported by the public funds.

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The Bible recorded that Hebrew ideas and ideals first centered around religious education in the home circle, but later the synagogues were established, notations for the use of

Always insist upon securing Neckties and Work Shirts, Hosiery, Dressing Gingham Street Dresses, High-Grade Silk Blouses, Girls' Dresses, Boys' Wash Suits, etc., manufactured by The Hercules Factories—Montreal and Louisville, P. Q.

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LABOR CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

Drawing a parallel between the conditions in Japan at the present day and those in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Oswald White, vice-consul at Osaka in a report on Japanese labor, says that in both cases the factory system is taking the place of the domestic system, and the attendant evils which are now coming into prominence in Japan are similar to those experienced in England a century ago.

In the course of his report, Mr. White says that Japanese labor is usually summed up as being cheap in price and poor in quality, and, as a rough generalization, this judgment may be accepted. The average Japanese workman, though excellent in stature compared with a European, is strong and well developed, and capable of working long hours at a time, though it is said he falls short of the European in the case of work requiring great physical strength and stamina.

One of his merits has been described as obedience, and one of his demerits apathy, the latter being probably largely the result of economic conditions. The long hours of the Japanese workman are discounted by the inability to concentrate. A prominent quality is the quickness to learn, but there is an absence of originality. The Japanese has been spoken of as matter of fact, rather than practical. The standard of intelligence shown by the Japanese workman is admittedly low. It could hardly be otherwise under present conditions.

Progress in connection with the factory system has been especially rapid in the last five years, and Japan is rapidly acquiring an important position among manufacturing countries. The supply of labor is plentiful, but skilled labor is scarce. A feature of Japanese industry is the quantity of woman and child labor. The spinning and weaving companies employ 100,000 girls, of whom a considerable number are children, as against a quarter that number of men. Similarly in weaving, all kinds, the number of women working in 1912 was stated to be 139,000 in factories, and 205,000 in cottages, while the number of men was given at 15,000 and 11,000 respectively.

The Japanese workman works long hours, 10 to 12 on an average, with few holidays. Casual labor is obtained from so-called human markets. Here irregular workmen gather every day, and contractors come and collect as many men as are wanted for particular jobs. They are generally to be found in the vicinity of arsenals, shipbuilding yards, ironworks, and similar establishments, and around the docks, at the ports where the demand for labor constantly varies. The pay received in the various industries has increased steadily year by year, and during the war it nearly doubled. Unfortunately, prices have risen, too, and there is little doubt that in Japan prices have risen first, and wages after.

Many causes conspire to keep down wages. Labor is plentiful and inefficient. These two reasons prevent labor from getting more than a bare living wage. It is at this point that the competition of woman and child labor, and of the cottage industries, is felt.

Japan has her housing problem, though perhaps it is not so acute as in the West. It is stated that the population of Tokio has been growing at the rate of 100,000 annually, while housing accommodation grows only at the rate of 30,000.

Trade unions are at the present moment non-existent, and under the law would have little power if formed. They are not illegal, but labor constantly varies. The pay received in the various industries has increased steadily year by year, and during the war it nearly doubled. Unfortunately, prices have risen, too, and there is little doubt that in Japan prices have risen first, and wages after.

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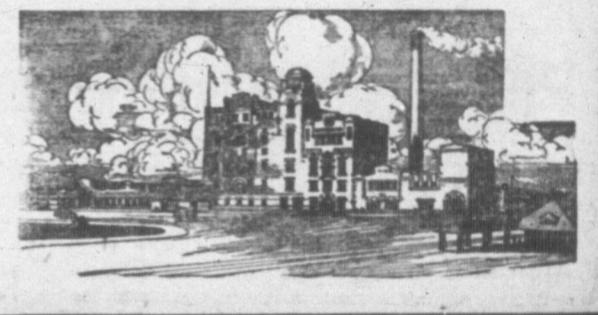
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NEWSPAPERS INCREASE PAY.

Announcement was made by the three newspapers published in Scranton last week of a voluntary increase in wages to all employees of composing and news rooms of \$5 per week. In the future printers and reporters will receive \$42 per week with a corresponding increase for executive employees.