

Labor and Progressives Second Place

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LABOR COST OF SHOES NO HIGH-PRICE ALIBI

Other means of transport of the R.S.P.S. Republic. The staff of the I.L.T.U. shall also enjoy preferential rights when carrying out their duties in connection with the Relief work in the use of all means of conveyance and communication. Lists of goods to be transported by the I.L.T.U. to Russia shall be submitted before they are shipped to the foreign representative of the Commission.

6.—The representatives of the I.L.T.U. in Russia shall refrain from all political activity, and shall abstain from interfering with the domestic affairs of Russia.

7.—The I.L.T.U. shall have the right to make use of the post and telegraph services free of charge in the discharge of their duties.

8.—The representatives of the I.L.T.U. shall have the right to obtain for themselves and their families, housing and office accommodation, necessary for the relief work free of charge and shall give it the utmost assistance in obtaining necessities and all other material required.

9.—All property of the I.L.T.U. shall remain entirely and without question its own property.

10.—The I.L.T.U. shall act in all respects in conformity with the Commission and other interested Governmental bodies. In order to maintain relations with the Central Office of the I.L.T.U. at Petersburg and the Commission the latter shall appoint a delegate in the Central Office.

11.—The present agreement shall become operative after it has been signed by the Executive of the Commission and confirmed by the Executive of the I.L.T.U. at Amsterdam.

12.—The present agreement has been drawn up in duplicate, one copy being deposited with the Commission and the other copy with the official representative in Petersburg.

Bolet, October 18th, 1921.
For the International Federation of Trade Unions:
E. GRAMMANN.
For the Commission to fight the famine in Russia:
S. BRATMAN BRODINSKI.
V. KOPE.
I. JONNOV.

ORGANIZED WORKERS ARE URGED TO AID TYPOS

Let organized labor everywhere tell the story of contract breaking by employing printers, who have forced a nationwide strike of employees in this industry, recommended by the A. F. of L. executive in a statement signed by President Gumpster and Secretary Morrison.

Trade unionists are urged to form committees to acquaint the public with the treasury of these business men who would establish their own printing plant for the plighted word between men. The statement is as follows:

"To All Organized Labor:
The printing trades unions have been forced into a struggle not of their own making. After the employing printers of the country had made a solemn contract to inaugurate the 44-hour week on May 1, 1921, they began an insidious campaign to break it. They demanded reduction of the establishment of the so-called 'open' shop, and used every other method to force the printing trades in the book and job offices to break it. They demanded reduction of the establishment of the so-called 'open' shop, and used every other method to force the printing trades unions to destroy all the printing trades unions. When May 1 arrived the employers absolutely refused to grant the 44-hour week and the members of the printing trades unions were compelled to cease work. They were locked out by the contract-breakers.
Every state and city central body, and all local unions, should come to the support of the printing trades in a practical way. They should present in a most emphatic manner the violation by the employing printers of the contract to establish the 44-hour week. This can be done by urging all sympathizers of labor, and those who are opposed to the action of the employing printers, to break the contract, to require the allied printing trades label upon all matter printed for them.
Committees should be appointed to wait upon the fair-minded business men and acquaint them with the injustice done the printers. As much publicity as possible should be given the campaign.
It should be pointed out that if the contract-breaking employers are successful it will place a premium on contract breaking. The trade union movement believes in the maintenance of contracts. It has no patience with those who break them. The union label will therefore be the most effective weapon that can be used against those who have paralyzed the printing industry for purposes of greed and to establish autocratic methods of treating the workers.
This is a matter of great moment. Every union man in America should be aware of the fact that the printing trades will establish the fact that contract-breaking is a disreputable act and should receive the odium it deserves."

LONDON DAILY MAIL REPUDIATES H. G. WELLS

Washington, D.C., Dec. 2.—Discontinuance of the H. G. Wells articles in the Armament Conference by the London Daily Mail and editorial repudiation of Wells by the Mail is regarded by progressive observers here as a most important development in connection with the International Conference.

News of the repudiation of Wells by the Daily Mail reached Washington Times as cable dispatch to the New York Times. The Times' dispatch quotes in part as follows from the Daily Mail:

"In the Daily Mail of Friday we indicated our grave doubts as to the propriety of our continuing to publish the articles of H. G. Wells on the Washington conference. It has been made abundantly clear to our readers that Wells in these articles expressed his own personal views. We had no thought of asking him to do anything else, as it has always been the custom of the Daily Mail to accept perfect liberty to distinguished writers in our columns within bounds prescribed by good sense and good manners.
But in the present case our own responsibility has become seriously involved and we have been forced to realize that we could only continue to give complete freedom of expression to Wells at the cost of endangering friendly relations between this country and France.

"We regret having to say that he has not been an impartial reporter of the conference. While he has shown the utmost good will toward Germany and Russia, he has shown the beginning of a marked aversion for France.
Wells is writing for a group of American newspaper, and considerably interested in Washington centers around the speculation as to whether the example of the Daily Mail will be followed by any of the American group of publications.
Wells is regarded here by a great many as the leader of a group of purely destructive critics sailing under the colors of 'liberalism.'
ALBERTA LONE LABOR CABINET MEMBER HAS OPPOSITION
Reports received at provincial government offices were to the effect that all the members of the new Alberta government, with the exception of Hon. Alex. Ross, minister of labor, had received acclamations in the combinations for the by-elections. In Calgary Mr. Ross is being opposed by Major Arthur Lincoln, a war veteran who served with the British Flying Corps. The ministers elected by acclamation are—Premier Greenfield, Hon. Vernon Smith, Hon. J. E. Brownlie, Hon. George Hoadley, Hon. Perriakaker and Hon. R. G. Reid.

As a result of the elections labor and progressive forces are now stolidly placed in the second place, and ahead of the defeated government party. The Progressives practically swept the Plains, but failed in the east. They elected but one representative east of the Ottawa River—Mr. Caldwell, in Carleton-Victoria, N.B.—and failed to maintain anything like the strength that Mr. Drury manifested in Ontario in 1919, getting 23 seats, but two more than were captured by Mr. King—one of the surprises of the day. The Agrarian leader, however, carried his own riding of Marquette, Man., and, as already said, will have the second largest group in the House.

Official Liberalism is decisively triumphant. Mr. King carried Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island solidly; broke even with Mr. Meighen in New Brunswick; carried 23 ridings in Ontario—an absolutely unlooked for development—and more than held his own with the Government between the Rockies and Great Lakes. He carried his own riding of North York by more than a thousand; took three seats out of British Columbia; and—most of the Liberal stalwarts of pre-war days—Macdonald, Graham, Kye and Fielding—have reappeared upon the stage. With 121 seats out of 235 conceded to him he will have an absolute majority over all groups in the next Parliament.

Ottawa added to Mr. King's following by the election of H. B. McGivern and E. R. Chevrier, Liberals, by large majorities.

Standing with most of returns in, the standing of the parties is as follows—

	Liberal	Progressives	Liberals	Cons.
P. E. I.	0	0	4	0
Nova Scotia	0	0	16	0
New Brunswick	0	1	5	5
Quebec	0	0	65	0
Ontario	0	23	22	38
Manitoba	1	12	2	0
Saskatchewan	0	15	1	0
Alberta	1	9	1	1
British Columbia	0	3	3	7
Totals	2	64	118	50

Mr. Meighen suffered a debacle in Nova Scotia. Nova Scotians turned completely against him, defeating his two Ministers—Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Spinney—and returning Mr. King's candidates by overwhelming majorities. Seats placed in the Government column on Monday went Liberal by tremendous majorities. Sir Robert Borden's old riding of King's, for example, gave the King candidate a majority of a thousand; while old-time Liberal stalwarts like Mr. E. M. Macdonald and Mr. Hance Logan achieved victory with astonishing ease. Even in Cape Breton South, where, with a multiplicity of candidates, the Government was conceded a chance, Kye and Carroll, pre-war Liberals, returned with colors flying. Prince Edward Island, too, went over to the big battalions. It gave all of its four seats to Mr. King—all by substantial majorities.

Items of Interest from Overseas

DEMENT DAMAGES.
J. H. Thomas, M.P., a prominent leader of the railwaymen's union forces, secured a verdict of £2,000 damages against the publishers and editor of "Communist," which publishing house is owned by a prominent dealer in Communist literature, and which Thomas during the coal miners' strike was a traitor to the labor party.

Mr. Thomas was made a privy councillor in 1917 and the oath he took in becoming a privy councillor must be maintained wholly or mainly at his cost; and if 14 or over, they must be under 16 and receiving full-time instruction in a day school. To pay for these extra grants the weekly rate of contributions under Unemployment Insurance has been increased as from Nov. 7, to 1s 7d for men, 1s 3d for women, 9s 1-2d for boys of 16 and under 18, 8s 1-2d for girls of 16 and under 18, the worker's weekly share being 10d, 8d, 5d and 4s 1-2d respectively.

BUILDING GUILDS.
Speaking at Birmingham at a meeting of the Building Trade Guild, S. G. Hobson, secretary of the National Building Trade Guild, said democracy was not worthy unless it was applied to industry.

The great principles behind the Guilds was that the workers must control their own industry, and that Labor, not Capital, must be the first charge on industry.

Already Building Guild contracts had been secured to the extent of over £2,000,000, and contracts amounting to another £1,000,000 were awaiting sanction.

The Guilds were building houses at from £150 to £200 cheaper than private builders, and the result of Guilds tendering in all parts of the country was being down prices considerably thus reducing working class rents.

Guild houses were also better built and gave entire satisfaction to local authorities and the Ministry of Health.

After Hobson had dealt with a number of questions, it was resolved to form a local Building Guild Committee, which would be affiliated with the National Guild.

COMPULSORY ADJUSTMENTS.
Mr. Jevons and other members of the National Democratic Party have introduced an Industrial Arbitration Bill, which seeks to make arbitration compulsory for the next five years in connection with trade disputes. The Bill was only introduced for propaganda purposes, but it is hard to believe that those responsible for it regard it as a workable measure. Everyone is agreed that trade disputes are had at any time, and infinitely more of just now, but the only preventive is a sweet reasonableness on both sides, and it would not be good business to pass a measure which would be absolutely fouted should the circumstances arise. Much better that this Bill is the movement, which is steadily gaining ground, for a coming together of employers and employed in an Industrial Parliament to discuss general principles and endeavor to find the greatest common measure of agreement. The best elements on both sides are animated by a common desire, which will bear fruit before long.

UNEMPLOYMENT RETURNS.
Measures taken to relieve the unemployment in England have already resulted in considerable success. More than 100,000 men are engaged in relief work while 331 new relief schemes have been sanctioned. These schemes represent an expenditure of nearly £5,000,000, of which London will spend £1,000,000. Credits exceeding £500,000 have been given in the past month under the extended exports credit plan.

Sir Robert Kipling's committee, which was appointed by the government to consider applications under the government's offer to guarantee least up to a maximum of £25,000,000 for capital undertakings for the purpose of promoting employment, has received a large number of proposals from abroad as well as at home. These proposals include most extensive plans for railway electrification in England, which if undertaken would greatly exceed the limit set by the government of £25,000,000.

The serious nature of the unemployment problem in the United Kingdom is indicated by the latest returns, which show that there are now 1,832,400 persons out of employment.

STILL UNSATISFIED.
Despite the fact that reductions in wages questions are by no means settled, the British Federation of Labor Unions has decided to affiliate with the National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Workers. As the confederation comprises 50 Civil Service staff associations, with an aggregate membership of 50,000, this represents a considerable addition to the numerical strength of the National Federation.

BUSMEN'S BALLOT.
By a decisive majority the busmen of London have rejected a new working agreement which their leaders had advised them to accept. But there will be no strike at present, as further negotiations are expected to take place with the London General Omnibus Company. There are from 12,000 to 14,000 busmen employed by the L. G. O. C. The figures of the ballot were—
Against acceptance..... 6,832
For..... 3,134
Majority against..... 3,698

The main feature of the new agreement proposed was a rearrangement of the "spread-over" time. There were certain compensating advantages which led to the belief that the ballot would be in favor of acceptance, particularly as the negotiating committee of the men's union had recommended this course. So that more men and buses may be put on the roads during "rush" hours, the company proposed that the eight-hour days should be spread over a longer period. This would mean that men would "stand off" during slack hours, and complete their duties later. In about 25 per cent of the cases the "spread-over" would be 12 hours; in the remainder it would be ten hours. In the former case the men would have four hours off in the middle of the day, and in the other case two hours. Strenuous objection has long been raised by the men to any extension of the "spread-over." They say it makes an eight-hour day come to 10 and 12 hours. The "stand off" time between the first four hours and the second four is of little use to them, and is partly lost in going to and from work. Proposals with regard to wages in the new agreement were—
Present pay is established till April.
Drivers 10-1-24 an hour for first six months and 1s-2-24 an hour for the next six months and 1s-3-24 an hour for the next six months.
Time and a half on bank holidays.
Time and a quarter on Sundays and Good Fridays.
Eight days holiday (instead of six).
At present drivers' wages range from £4 16s to £4 10s a week, and conductors from £4 6s to £4 8s. It was proposed, in the new agreement, that each scheduled duty, with a spread-over in excess of ten hours should be paid an allowance of 1s 6d. Under the present agreement the daily spread-over of duty is an average of nine hours on each route, with a maximum spread-over of ten hours.

WELSH SITUATION.
The Executive of the South Wales Miners' Federation decided that a meeting of the Joint District Board be convened immediately to consider the general wage situation and that a road-hold conference be held to consider the same matter.
The meeting was specially convened to discuss complaints from various parts of the coalfield in regard to arrears of wages, and also to consider the

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW IN TEXAS IS LATEST

Houston, Texas.—To duplicate the Kansas "can't-strike" law in Texas is the purpose of the industrial equity judges, which has opened offices in this city.

The league informs Texas citizens that the Kansas act "is a success," but modestly states that it has an improvement on Governor Allen's headcut legislation. The final piling of the workers, however, is no different from Kansas. In both cases he lands behind the bars if he refuses to work under conditions not satisfactory to him.

The league's idea is to establish an industrial court, with a judge who shall be elected. A jury of 12 who shall have evidence and make an award that shall be enforced by the peace officers of the state. The jury shall be drawn from the citizenship of the entire state and not from the vicinity where the dispute is located.

When an industrial dispute can not be settled by the parties involved, the court shall act on complaint of either party of the county or district attorney.

The league's proposal is an extension of the vicious "can't-strike" law which passed the Texas legislature last year and became effective January 2, 1921. This law has been given the chloroforming title "Open port" bill, and was urged by Governor Hobby, following the strike of Galveston longshoremen. The bill makes it unlawful to interfere with the handling or moving or transportation of commerce within the state.

This law not only makes a striker liable to a penitentiary sentence of from one to five years, but another vicious proposal permits the attorney general of the state or a county prosecuting attorney to take the case of a striker to another county in the event that this official believes he cannot secure a conviction. The law, however, denies the same right to a union. The "can't-strike" law is not a fair trial in the county in which he is indicted.

SEAMEN CLEAN HOUSE

San Francisco.—Following the expulsion of John V. Thompson, the sailors' union of the Pacific, has ousted 18 I. W. W.'s and put two members of the Seamen's union on probation because of their leanings toward the wild men.

When ousted Thompson was editor of the Seamen's Journal.

UNITED MINE WORKERS IN SERIOUS STRAITS

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 8.—Starvation is the instrument that is being used by coal operators in the New River field of West Virginia to torture the union miners into submission to a wholesale reduction in their wages and destruction of the union. Lawrence Dwyer, of Beckley, W. Va., told the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, meeting in Indianapolis, Dwyer is the president of the board of directors of the board of directors of the United Mine Workers of America. The board has heard reports of conditions in the various coal-mining districts of the country where the mine owners are determined to force every section of the country there came heart-rending tales of the deplorable condition of coal miners and their families, due to the long-continued wave of unemployment and the determined effort of coal operators to reduce wages and wipe out the United Mine Workers of America. But the story told by Dwyer was, perhaps, the most harrowing of all.

"People who live in other parts of the country do not know the actual conditions under which coal miners and their families live in some parts of West Virginia," Dwyer said. "We have the finest soft coal in the world. It sells for a higher price than any other coal, and, usually, it has a steady market. But for a year past there has been little or no work in the mines of the New River field. Some mines have not operated a single day in 1921. Others have been idle for four, six or eight months. We have a loyal lot of union miners in that district, men who have fought hard for years to sustain the union against the interests that would kill it. The union has helped them to improve their working and living conditions and to obtain better wages. But it is apparent that the operators have decided that they are going to destroy the union in that district and reduce the miner's wages to the old-time low level, which will not afford a living for the miner and his family.

"These operators are taking advantage of the terrible depression to carry out this plan. Our men have been out of work so long that they have lost every cent they have earned and they are in debt as deep as they can go. Hundreds, I may say thousands, of families of coal miners are without a cent and without food. How they exist God only knows. Company stores have been forced to supply them with mere food. There is no other place for them to find employment. This situation gives the operator his opportunity. Coal companies, some of the largest, richest and most powerful in the country, are telling their employees that if they will accept a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent in their wages and withdraw from the union they will give them some work, but they do not promise steady work. With their families actually starving, many a man is tempted to accept an isolated case.

"Only a few days ago, two small children in school in Fayette County, and physicians said it was due to their weakness because of lack of food. They were children of a coal miner. And that is not an isolated case.

"At 3 o'clock one morning recently a woman, living in the coal camp at Wickman, called at my home in Beckley. She carried a coal oil can. This poor woman asked me if I would let her have a little oil. She said the family had spent the night in a dark-room, and that her baby had died at midnight. The family had no money with which to buy coal oil to light the home lamp in which her baby lay dead.

"The manager of one coal company that is attempting to starve its employees into acceptance of a wage reduction told me recently that he was acting solely in their behalf in offering them work if they would take lower wages and withdraw from the union. He said he knew their families were suffering for food and that he wanted to do everything he could for them. The next day a miner whose family was without food went to the store of that company and asked the store manager to give him credit for a small sack of flour, promising that he would pay for it out of the first money he earned when he got back to work. But the store manager refused to let him have the flour unless he gave some kind of security for the debt. All that the man had was the few pieces of furniture in his home, and the store manager told him to bring a surety for the store and leave it as security. The miner went home, and he and his son carried the dresser to the store and left it as security for the price of a 15-pound sack of flour. This incident shows the extremity to which these coal companies are reduced in the New River districts, and it is in this condition that the coal companies are utilizing to starve and beat the men into submission.

"I say to you that it is the height of cruelty for these coal companies to enforce starvation of men, women and children as a means of forcing wages down to a point where the men cannot make a living for their families."

BEST RETURNS ARE GAINED FROM UNION OFFICES

If you are buying printing, especially if it is aimed to sell merchandise, it is to your interest to see that it is produced by Union printers, working on the eight-hour day, half-day on Saturday basis. Printing produced under these conditions is not only reasonable in first cost, but through its greater effectiveness accomplishes more for each dollar expended.

A printed page is a mighty and a precious thing. Nowhere is a more important thing in advertising literature. One folder with a few inquiries and orders and another fails to attract more than a ripple of interest. The printer skill can make or break the success of any piece of printed matter. In the little decisions of typography, which mean everything in readability and attractiveness, he can increase its effectiveness a thousand-fold. But ability to do things like this takes skill, training, proper working conditions and the most reasonable in first cost, but through its greater effectiveness accomplishes more for each dollar expended.

For seventy years the International Typographical Union has built for the benefit of the printing crafts. It maintains the great Union Printers' Home and Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Colorado Springs, provides pensions and death benefits and prepares apprentices through a complete course of instruction. If you would like to learn more about this great, progressive organization, address us for that booklet "The Union which gives you unbiased information in greater detail."

ONTARIO PROVINCE TO START CAMPAIGN TO URGE EMPLOYEES

Wells has been received from Toronto that on December 8th the provincial authorities will launch a great campaign in an endeavor to relieve the condition of hardship which is daily becoming more acute as a result of the lack of work.

Commencing December 9th, a series of advertisements will be run twice weekly in the daily newspapers in Ontario outlining the new provincial project and calling upon the public to support it. Mr. H. C. Hudson, the provincial superintendent of the employment service, writes that after Dec. 8th Premier Drury and some of the cabinet ministers will probably be available to address meetings to the advantage of claiming from the employers for special allowances to augment the earnings of the lower-paid day wage men.

Feeling has become so acute in the matter that in some parts, particularly in the Meaford district, workmen have resolved to tender 14 days' notice unless immediate action is taken to secure some improvement in the existing state of affairs.

Distress in the Rhonda Valley is daily growing more acute. Messrs. Lockert's, Merthyr, served notices upon their 2,500 workmen at Merthyr, contending that the cost of production exceeds the market value of the coal. Similarly D. Davis and Sons have served notices upon 1,200 men employed in gravel pits at Ferndale and Tylertown as a result of falling output.

across the public to the gravity of the situation.

The proposals made by the provincial authorities are as follows:

"That manufacturers be asked to reduce the price of goods to replacement value, taking into account the cost of raw material and labor.

"That wholesalers and retailers be asked to reduce their goods to replacement value.

"That building be encouraged and that an effort be made to have builders' supplies reduced to the lowest possible price.

"That banks and other financial institutions be asked to extend all reasonable credit.

"That farmers maintain reasonable production and undertake needful improvements on their farms.

OPPOSE LIVE STOCK ACT

Chicago.—Traders and commission men at the stockyards are opposing the new federal live stock act. They say they are not engaged in interstate commerce, and the law, therefore, does not apply to them.

WILL SHOE PRICES DROP?

Pasadena, Mass.—An average wage out of 12 per cent, affecting 40 tan-shoemakers, 5,000 workers in permanent work, this industry is announced. These employees are mainly unorganized. They had no voice in the proceeding.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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SLAVERY OF THE MIND

A man's mind is enslaved so long as he is content with a mere increase in wages under a precarious wage system. As a man's mind is enslaved until he rises in his manhood's might to overturn the entire system by which one man can live upon the toil of other men. The workers must come to see that the man who does not work is deserving of neither admiration nor respect.

ON LABOR UNREST

Midst the many thoughts advanced on the tension in the workers ranks the following by Jerome & Jerome is worthy of thought: There is abroad at the present time among the lower orders a reprehensible spirit which is generally alluded to as labor unrest. From Hodge, in his damp and dilapidated, but nevertheless picturesque, cottage, rearing his brood on \$3.50 a week, to the miner, the plutocrat of labor, who by eight hours labor a day under conditions which might have inspired Dante to add an extra circle to his inferno, and at the ever present risk of his life, earns as much in a month as would pay the annual subscription of a decent golf club, labor is moving in unrest.

SAFETY FIRST

There once was an onery guy, Who oft made the safety man say As he worked he would swear That no goggles he'd wear, Now he's wearing a patch on his eye.

100-ACRE FARM ON GOOD ROAD -Horses, sheep, 9 cows, full implements, winter's feed, etc. included; immediate income and pleasant home in prosperous district; advantages: 40 acres rich loam tillage, 25-cow creek-watered pasture; estimated 100,000 feet timber, lots wood; fruit, sugar grove; good 9-room house, 45-ft. bank barn, etc. To retire, owner sacrifices all \$6,800 part cash, easy terms. Details page 30 Illus. Canada Farm Bargains throughout Canada. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 316 O.P., Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., Can.

WANT MINERS ARRESTED Denver.—In a letter to district attorneys, the state industrial commission urges criminal action against miners who are on strike against wage cuts. The law provides that employer or employed shall not change working condition until the commission has been given a 30-days' notice. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company (a Rockefeller unit) slashed wages 30 per cent, and this violation of the law was not noticed by the commission. Then the workers struck, and the commission demands that they be jailed.

SECRET LAW MAKING DENOUNCED IN SENATE

Washington.—Secret law making by the conference system was denounced in the senate by Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts, who said this method destroys representative government, and makes it impossible for the people to hold their representatives responsible. "It is a form of autocracy," said Walsh, "and has all the evils of secret diplomacy."

LIVING COSTS

Official figures of the cost of living on November 1 show a further drop of 8 to 8 points since October 1. On October 1 the average level of retail prices in all commodities taken into account in the statistics (including food rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was 119 per cent. above that of July 1914, so that the new figure will be 103 or 104.

WANT PROMISE KEPT

San Francisco.—The convention of the California state federation of labor has called upon District Attorney Brady of this city to immediately carry out his publicly made promise to assemble all of the new facts revealed in the Mooney and Billings cases and submit same to the governor.

CHEAP LABOR A MENACE

Cleveland.—Because of cheap labor and illiteracy the industrial centers of our country are millstones around the neck of the nation, said Frank Bohn, of New York, in a speech before business men in this city. The speaker traced American history from the economic standpoint. He said that slavery, the greatest blunder in the United States, was caused by a desire for cheap labor, and that the organized economic forces of America are now committing a blunder which promises to be greater by demanding cheap labor in industry.

EDUCATION WEEK FAVORED BY LABOR

Washington.—Organized labor is called upon to observe American education week, December 4-10, 1921, in a formal communication to the labor movement, signed by President Compton and Secretary Morrison, by order of the executive council. "The purpose of American education week," it is stated, "is to arouse America to a fuller appreciation of the value of education for the making of better citizens and also to inspire a deeper and more abiding interest in the children of America."



Wash Day and Backache

WASH DAY is the least welcome day of the week in most homes, though sweeping day is not much better. Both days are most trying on the back. The strain of washing, ironing and sweeping frequently, deranges the kidneys. The system is poisoned and backaches, rheumatism, pains in the limbs result.

Kidney action must be aroused—the liver awakened to action and the bowels regulated by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This favorite prescription of the well-known Receipt Book author will not fail you in the hour of need.

One pill a dose, 2x a box at all dealers, or Elmsman, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

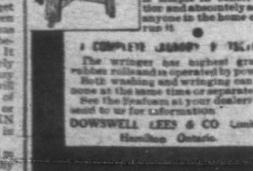
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

COFT, filtered water used exclusively in all departments.



ELECTRICITY Operates the Sealoom

The up-to-date housewife demands that all the work in her workshop be run by electricity. We have perfected the Sealoom to satisfy this demand. The Sealoom will operate on any ordinary house lighting system and the cost of electricity is only a few cents per week.



ROUTES CATARRH QUICKLY

Does it in Seven Days or Less! Try it So in Your Own Home. Those who suffer from catarrh can now know that there is a quick way to get rid of it for a new combination has been developed that has proved successful in every case.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

Security—\$50,250,000.00

HULL P.Q. STREET BY MEN APPLY FOR BOARD

Employees of the Hull Electric Railway Company have asked the Minister of Labor to appoint a board of conciliation to adjudicate upon the difference of opinion between the company and the men on the wage question, it was intimated. The order for 10 per cent. detraction in wages, posted 23 days ago by Mr. G. Gordon Gale, manager of the company, comes into effect. The employees contend that present conditions do not warrant a reduction in wages. The maximum hourly rate will be 39 cents instead of 45 cents as was paid heretofore.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFF

Professor H. Mitchell's index number of wholesale prices for the month of November stood at 160.0, which is a decline of .9 per cent. from the previous figure of 161.5 for October, or a total decline of 46.3 per cent. from the peak reached in May, 1920, of 208.3 and an advance of 31.2 per cent. over the index for November, 1915, of 121.9. Among the twenty foodstuffs there were advances in eggs and cheese, and declines in flour, mutton, bacon, lamb, fish, granulated sugar, potatoes and oatmeal. Among the 20 manufactured goods, there were advances in rubber, galvanized sheets, lead, coal oil, pine and oak, while cotton and silver declined. The downward movement in manufactured goods seems to be at an end, but foodstuffs are still falling slightly.



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OTTAWA ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR ASSOCIATION

At last meeting to the Allied Trades and Labor Council, replies were received from Dr. E. Bourque, the Progressive candidate, and E. F. E. Chevrier and Hall McGivern, Liberals, to the questionnaire which was sent out by the Trades and Labor Congress, which contained the following questions:

"Do you favor the enactment of legislation for an eight-hour day and forty-four-hour week; of giving the Dominion labor department full control of the fair wage clauses in all government contracts; and the insertion of such clauses in all work undertaken by the government; of retention by the government of all nationally owned railways, merchant marine and public utilities; of government control of all natural resources; of taking the tariff out of the political arena by the establishment of an independent tariff board in which labor shall be fully represented; of taxation by direct methods such as income tax, inheritance tax, taxation on land, etc.; of abolition of the senate and its replacement by an elective body; of the exclusion of all Asiatics; of proportional representation in federal elections; of national employment insurance and old age pensions; of state insurance and sick and disability; of restriction of military and naval expenditure with the ultimate goal of total disarmament?"

Each of the candidates answered in the affirmative to all the questions, with the qualification by Chevrier and McGivern that they would be willing to give government control of natural resources, a fair trial. David Loughnan in his replies pointed out that four of the questions covered planks in the Progressive platform. Questionnaires from the other candidates were answered last week.

Delegates J. R. Johnson and Mrs. M. Johnson were nominated as representing the association at the meetings of the Workers' Educational Association.

The executive committee strongly recommended that next year's city council should adopt some form of civil insurance for its employees.

Delegate McDowell wanted a resolution forwarded to Premier Drury asking for the repeal of the clause in the Garrow Act which stipulates that employees of the Ontario Provincial government shall not participate in federal or provincial elections or become candidates in municipal elections. He thought this was an injustice particularly with reference to federal elections, but on the suggestion of Secretary Lodge he agreed to have his resolution go to the executive for consideration and action if thought advisable.

BRITISH EMPLOYER IN NEW YORK DEMANDS LOW WAGES

While Herbert Hoover, secretary of Commerce, was telling the standing committee of the unemployment conference that the peak of the unemployment "wave" will not be reached before next January or February, and declaring that the government will not assist the unemployed in the manner which is being done in England, R. S. Rowntree, head of a great English industry employing thousands of persons, was telling the Industrial Relations Association that industrial depression and industrial warfare cannot end until unemployment ceases permanently and the working men and women receive more than a mere "living" wage.

He said:

"We will never have industrial peace until every worker, down to the most unskilled, earns enough money to marry, live in a comfortable home, and raise and educate his family. There will never be industrial peace until every worker can get away from the factory long enough to lead a normal civilized life. He must have time for recreation, reading, social life and all the rest of it. In my opinion no man should

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work a minute more than 44 hours a week.

Rowntree previously had told the convention of his organization, which has never had a strike since its establishment nearly a century ago, always dealt with the unions and finds the dealing satisfactory. He declared that the workers' demand for democracy in industry must be realized. He added:

If anyone wants the continued serenity of the worker he must close the schools. The workers are learning and thinking in these days and they are beginning to wonder where this "democracy" of ours, of which they have heard, is in the present in a voice in the policy of the corporations and a chance to express their grievances promptly and effectively.

Secretary of labor John J. Davis, who spoke at the same session, asserted that "the worker must have more than a 'living' wage—he must have a 'saving' wage if we do not want the present crisis of unemployment repeated."

PREPAREDNESS MEANS HUGE WASTE

New York.—Present policies are not true preparedness and really weaken the nation's ability to defend itself, said Guy E. Tripp of the Westinghouse company in a statement prepared for the official journal of the American society of mechanical engineers.

The writer is an engineer of distinction. He served during the world war with the rank of brigadier general.

He said disarmament would not only make it difficult to begin a war, but it should be supported for technical reasons, as the production of war munitions in anticipation of a war which may not occur for a long time "appears to be a highly wasteful and undesirable proceeding."

Modern warfare is not only a contest between armies and navies of the belligerents, as was the case some three score years ago, but one between the entire industrial and scientific structures of nations," he said.

"A truck or tractor factory is a foundry, a plant making motors, fabric or chemicals, is as much an essential, and often deciding, part of the military establishment of a nation as is a gun factory. The high maintenance of the productive facilities of a nation rests, therefore, at the very foundation of its ability to defend itself against external aggression."

Capital and extensive educational facilities for the people were declared the two primary requirements for the United States to defend itself.

"Neither of these two conditions can be easily satisfied when government expenditures reach the dizzying figure of \$4,000,000,000 or more per annum, and when, roughly, three-quarters of this vast sum is expended for purposes of a military character."

Engineers, more than any other class, realize how much still needs to be done to develop the natural resources of this country, and they also realize that it is by the development of natural resources in the past that the United States attained the state of prosperity and industrial efficiency which permitted it to raise an army and a navy, roughly, of 1,000,000 men in less than 12 months and rearmament, \$25,000,000,000 in two years for war requirements.

"Armament expenditures, as carried on today, undermine the ability of countries to attain their highest ideals of national education and industrial development, so that, from the point of view of the engineer, any agreement to disarm would tend to minimize the possibility of future conflicts and at the same time actually increase the ability of the great powers to protect themselves in case of unprovoked aggression."

GAINS IN LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—At the special session of the legislature organized labor defeated every anti-social proposal, while convincing the legislature of the justice of several proposals, which were adopted.

The defeated bills include repeal of the laborers' lien law and another that would turn the state into a strikebreaker where a strike interferes with commerce.

The legislature passed an act giving absent workers the right to vote in all elections, establishing free employment bureaus under the state labor commission and requiring the state to engage in all construction and other work now contemplated.

One of the hardest fought proposals provided for an investigation of the administration and enforcement of the workmen's compensation law. The insurance companies lost this fight and it is believed ground controlled compensation insurance has been prepared for eventual state control of the industry of the injured workers by private insurance companies.

Labor also secured the passage of a bill which provides for the recall of all public officials, except judges, on the demand of 25 per cent of the qualified voters. The big percentage will retard the practical application of the law in many cases, but a forward step has been made by accepting the recall principle.

BRICKS ARE HURLED AT NEW INCOME BILL

Washington.—Congress has passed the new revenue bill but no one can be found to defend it. When it passed the senate it was kicked around the chamber, even some of its authors hastening to disavow paternity for the act. It is now explained that the bill is "temporary legislation" and the matter must be given a "comprehensive study" by the next congress.

"Comprehensive study" has a soothing sound and will be used to good effect in the congressional primaries next summer. The plan to create a commission to probe the question will be another good alibi.

Most of the bricks aimed at the bill come from labor and the farmers because of the elimination of excess profits. The large number of citizens who have incomes ranging around \$10,000 are also grumbling because their surpluses are not reduced in the

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Industrial Review From Many Sources

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DECISION OF U.S. RAILWAY BOARD GOVERNING SHOP CRAFTS

A decision recognizing the "open shop" principle as applied to the railroads, and promulgating 148 new working rules to govern the six Federated railroad shop crafts will be handed down by the United States Railway Labor Board tomorrow. The decision, which supplants the national agreements entered into by the employees with the United States railroad administration, will form the ground-work on which the adjudication of all future wage disputes between railroads and their employees will be based.

The ruling opens the way for the railroads to ask for lower wages for the shop crafts employees, the Labor Board having announced that it would consider no further wage reductions for any class of employees until working rules for that class have been disposed of.

This action will affect approximately 400,000 employees, and become effective immediately. When normal conditions are restored it is estimated that fully 450,000 men will be affected, and the railroads will have an annual payroll saving of approximately \$50,000,000.

This decision, transcending in basic importance the \$400,000,000 wage cut of last July, was unanimous, no group of the Labor Board presenting a dissenting opinion.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR POLITICAL SITUATION

A letter cable from Pretoria, South Africa, says that Premier General Smuts, when addressing a South African party congress, forewarned the appearance of a Nationalist-Labor combination. A meeting, he said, had recently taken place at Bloemfontein which, he believed, would have a most far-reaching effect on the politics of South Africa. At this meeting, continued the Premier, which had been called by the National Union of Railway and Harbor Services, General Horwitz, Nationalist leader, and Boydell, leader of the Labor group in the Assembly, appeared on the same platform and a new compact was signed.

The Nationalist party position, said the Premier, had become impossible. Premier Smuts urged the thousands of patriotic Nationalists to keep a watchful eye upon their leaders and see whether they were being led.

The Labor group has been gaining in force in recent months, fostered by unemployment and labor unrest. In the by-elections held in September the two constituencies of Gardens and Liesbeek, formerly held by the Government, were captured by the Labor group.

WINNIPEG CONTRACTOR GETS A CALL

The business agent of the Brotherhood of Painters of Winnipeg, local union No. 739, reported to the Council of Industry that three members of that local, engaged on the Wocworth building, had been paid for night work at straight time instead of at the rate provided in the agreement between the union and the Master Painters' association.

Upon investigation it was discovered that the employer in this case, A. J. Sloan, and the three workmen, Messrs. George Smith, Olaf Matheson and Oliver Kulman, had a practical fact understanding that the work should be carried on upon this basis. Mr. Sloan frankly acknowledged that he had erred in suggesting a departure from the agreement between the Master Painters' association and the Brotherhood of Painters, but pleaded as his excuse that this was not an unknown practice in the trade. The workmen acknowledged their error in furnishing time sheets on the basis of straight time and in accepting payment at this rate for the work done.

Men Withdraw
 After the council had gone thoroughly into the matter a request was preferred by George Smith, asking that his case be withdrawn; later on through the business agent, it was learned that Olaf Matheson, likewise, desired his case to be withdrawn; and inasmuch as Mr. Oliver Kulman failed to appear at a meeting of the executive of the union called to discuss the

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MANITOBA LABOR COMMISSIONER IN ADVANCE WORK

Winnipeg, Man.—To eliminate the trouble experienced last fall in the west when it was found that many farmers were unable to get sufficient help despite the large number of men brought in from the east a movement will be inaugurated at once to get the support of Canadian railways in an effort to prevent any but bona fide harvesters taking advantage of cheap rates from Eastern Canada in the future.

The support of Manitoba in this move is being sought by T. M. Mollo, Commissioner of labor for Saskatchewan, who declares that if Manitoba authorities are willing to co-operate, Saskatchewan intends to ask the railways to adopt more drastic regulations concerning the bringing of harvest workers to the west.

Last fall railway figures showed that 28,000 harvesters were brought into Saskatchewan and during the rush we asked the railways to cancel further excursions, yet when the men were all placed on farms it was found many farmers were without sufficient help," said Mr. Mollo. "Upon investigation it was found that many hundreds took advantage of the cheap fares to take a long desired trip west with the result we were deceived in the actual number of harvesters available."

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ST. JOHN, N.B. WORKERS HAVE SETTLED

Representatives of local unions of ship carpenters and coal handlers met representatives of the shipping houses and a satisfactory settlement of wage scales and working conditions was arrived at. The ship carpenters will receive fifty cents an hour by day and seventy-five cents by night. The coal handlers will get sixty-five cents an hour by day and eighty-five cents by night. A few minor changes were made in the working conditions.

SAULT STE. MARIE CONCILIATION BOARD REPORT

A unanimous report of the board of conciliation between the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, and certain of its employees, has been received by the department of labor here. The report is signed by Rev. Father James Brennan, chairman, E. V. McMillan for the employees, and J. L. O'Flynn for the company. Representatives of the company and of the No. 850 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, have also appended their signature to the document.

The recognition of the union is secured to the employees. A nine-hour day is agreed upon, not to be exceeded unless the employee is signing. Conductors and motormen will have the right to choose the runs they prefer, in order of seniority. In case of disruption of the service by snowstorm or other cause, employees will be paid the regular day's pay providing their report at the time. The rates of wages agreed upon are 40 cents an hour, increasing at the rate of one cent an hour each six months; and 45 cents an hour after two years' service. Interlocker sign men \$90 per month and \$5 a month extra for present employees, in recognition of long service.

FORTH WORTH STRIKERS HAVE FIGHT

Two brothers, Tom and Tracey Macklin, strike sympathizers, were shot and seriously wounded late today in a disorder growing out of the local electric-house strike. Fred Rouse, a negro, who is said to have been responsible for the shooting of the Macklin brothers, was taken to a hospital following a severe beating he received at the hands of a large crowd of men. The shooting took place in front of the Armour and Company plant.

THEFTORD MINERS DESPARE FOR WORK

Forcing D. J. Sharpe, Manager of the closed-down Beaver Asbestos Mine, Theftord, Que., despite the fact that he was ill, to attend a meeting today at the Town Hall, several hundred miners carried him from his home and endeavored to compel him to agree to a resumption of work at the mine at full capacity. After three hours' discussion, in which Mr. Sharpe pointed out that he was powerless in the matter, which would have to be dealt with by the directors of the company, the men allowed him to return home.

Subsequently the men appointed a committee of employees from the various mines of the district, who formulated demands which were placed before the mine managers. These demands include full working time at present wages, withdrawal of detectives said to be in the town now, abolition of contract work, and no discrimination against malcontents.

PRINTERS ENJOINED

Bridgeport, Conn.—Superior Court Judge Banks has issued an injunction against the Typographical union, its members, sympathizers and agents, from interfering with the business of several newspapers in this city. The enjoined cannot picket or boycott and must be careful what statements they make regarding the affairs of the newspaper.

CLAY WORKERS SIGN

Chicago.—The Brick and Clay Workers' union has secured a new agreement which retains present working conditions.

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