



Weekly News Letter

REFUTES ARGUMENT ABOUT FINDING WORK

That One Desiring Work Could Find it is Fallacious.

The Public Forum of Ottawa, under the name of the Unitarian Forum, held its first meeting of the winter season Sunday evening in the Church of Our Father, Elgin street, when Rev. H. J. Adair delivered an interesting address on the general topic of unemployment. Mr. C. J. Tully presided and introduced the speaker.

USE OLD VOTERS' LISTS ONTARIO REFERENDUM

Parliament to Meet Feb. 14 to Pass Necessary Legislation.

At the Cabinet Council held Friday afternoon, the date of the opening of the Parliamentary session was definitely fixed for February 14, and a formal proclamation to that effect was gazetted on Saturday. The matter has been under consideration for some time, and the present date is largely affected by the fact that the necessary special legislation regarding the voters' lists for use in the Ontario referendum, as it will authorize the taking of the present lists as a basis and making the necessary additions thereto, with a large saving in expense.

QUEBEC MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS PRAISES LABOR

Hon. Antoine Galigne Minister of Public Works, in his annual report tabled in the Quebec Legislative Assembly this week, comments upon the labor situation as follows:

"The vigilance of the Government in occupying itself about everything that can contribute to the welfare of the working classes, is one of the causes of the present prosperity of our Province. In asserting their claims, our workers remain within the bounds of what is reasonable. Their good sense shows them that it is in their interest to avoid strikes, and to have recourse to arbitration for settling disputes that may arise. They see that agreement and harmony will result in a more stable and prosperous future for the Province. They also understand that no effort should be neglected to prevent them."

CANADIAN PRINTERS INCREASES DURING DECEMBER.

(The Typographical Journal.) Prince Albert, Sask.—An increase of \$5.50 has been obtained for the members of the Typographical Union No. 705. This makes the average per week, eight hours per day, and 147 per week, seven and one-half hours, night. The contract runs from November 1, 1920, to April 30, 1921. The increase in reality is \$4 per week for floor and hand men and \$2 for operators, as a bonus had been in force for several months.

ALL BRITISH RAILWAYMEN WANT SHARE IN CONTROL.

It was intimated to the British Government on Friday that all the British railwaymen are united in their resolve to demand a share in the control of the management of the railways. The intimation came as a result of a five hour conference of executives of all the unions.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REJECTS BASIC WAGE AWARD.

After a year's investigation a commission appointed by the Australian Federal government has made a basic wage award, and employers throughout the commonwealth are angered. Premier Hughes has announced that the government will refuse to accept the award which is 15, 17 shillings, 6 pence in this city for a man with a wife and three children under 14 years of age. For Sydney, New South Wales, the award is 15, 17 shillings, and in other sections of Australia the rate is slightly lower.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW DRAWS A LINE BELOW WHICH WAGES MUST NOT DROP

Chairman of Ontario Minimum Wage Board Explains the Meaning and Purpose of the Act—Workers Right to Live.

Professor J. W. MacMillan of Victoria University College, and Chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, addressed the Empire Club Toronto, this week on the meaning and purpose of the Ontario Minimum Wage Law.

OTAWA LABORERS' OFFICIALS STALLED.

Conductor John Cameron officiated at the installation of officers at the last regular meeting of Ottawa Local No. 228, Red Carriers, Communist and Building Laborers' International Union. The following constituted the officers for 1921: President, C. J. Tully; vice-president, C. J. Tully; secretary, J. M. C. O'Brien; financial secretary, H. C. O'Brien; treasurer, J. Robertson; and business manager, H. Cunningham.

PAN-AMERICAN WORKERS WANT LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A recommendation by the resolutions committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor that organized labor in Latin America use every effort to obtain the admission of the respective Governments into the League of Nations, so that labor may have a voice in the deliberations of the League, was adopted.

ALBERTA WORKERS ENDORSE 8-HR. DAY AND 44-HR. WEEK.

Favor for a Federal ban on immigration until the labor market becomes stable, close inspection of all text books to disclose subjects inimical to the workers, and amendments to the Jury Act, so as to make more democratic selections possible, were expressed in resolutions which featured the morning session of the Alberta Federation of Labor.

URGES CANADIAN BAN ON IMMIGRATION

Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, has started something. For quite a long time the Prime Minister of the banner province has been urging the United Farmers to broaden out in their political aims and take in all of those with progressive ideas, and change the name of the party to a People's or Progressive Party. He is now assailed by the secretary and organizer of the United Farmers in Ontario, Mr. J. J. Morrison, for such action. Mr. Morrison states that the Prime Minister will not be leader of the United Farmers if he continues such "talk."

SEEING THE LIGHT A. F. OF L. SUMMONS LEADERS TOGETHER

Representatives of the 109 National and International unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been called to meet in Washington on February 22 for the purpose of considering attacks now being made on the trade union movement, according to announcement on Sunday by Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation. The call for the meeting was sent out by Samuel Gompers, Federation president.

CANADA OWES MUCH TO THE WORKERS.

Canadian Labor Just as Reasonable, Sane and Patriotic as Any Other Section of Country.

"A word about unrest. Canada is not free from this world-wide epidemic; how could it be? But when all the facts are considered, the truth stands out that there is not a country on the face of the earth today which is freer from unrest and turmoil than in this Dominion."

OTTAWA FIRE CHIEF SAYS NO INTERFERENCE FROM FIREMEN'S UNION.

The implication in a letter from Mr. W. H. Cliff, in Monday's Journal, that the Firemen's Union had interfered with the working of the Ottawa Fire Department, was refuted by the chief of the department. The chief declared that on no occasion had the union officers approached him concerning any matter relating to the administration of the department.

SYDNEY STEEL WOPERS APPLY FOR BOARD.

The Amalgamated Steel Workers of Sydney have applied to the Minister of Labor to appoint a board to consider the recent decision of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company to reduce wages 20 per cent.

F. A. CAMPBELL AGAIN PRESIDENT ST. JOHN TRADES COUNCIL.

At the St. John Trades and Labor Council annual meeting recently, F. A. Campbell was re-elected president. A. B. Colwell, secretary, reported that the Trades and Labor Council had passed a resolution to take the New Brunswick Power Company property, including gas, light, electric, and street railway, and operate the same for the benefit of the public.

RAILWAY CLERKS WILL CO-OPERATE TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT.

A resolution expressing willingness to enter into any co-operative movement with other organizations to relieve the unemployment situation was passed at Thursday's session of the Systems Board of Adjustment of the Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines. Brothers of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight and Express Handlers and Station Employes. This resolution was brought in by the resolutions committee and was the subject of considerable discussion.

BOOKBINDERS MOVE HEADQUARTERS TO WASHINGTON.

Officials of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of America planned the removal of the general office on the first of the year to Washington, D.C., following a referendum vote some time ago on the question of a change in location. Indianapolis lost the headquarters by a vote of more than two to one. It is explained that the majority membership of the organization is located in the east. The new office will be in the American Federation of Labor building.

IF T. U. CALLED UPON TO PROTEST AGAINST TERRORISM PRACTISED BY THE SOVIETS

When Steel Workers Went on Strike Mills Occupied by "Red" Guards and Men Given 48 Hours in Which to Resume Work.

A. Merzhem, secretary of the French Metal Workers' Union, and one of the leaders of the General Labor Confederation, calls on the International Trades Union to protest against the terrorism by which the Russian Communists are trying to suppress the Social Democratic party in Russia. After presenting a series of documents mostly from Socialist sources, he goes on to say: "Such are the facts. Equally with the workers in Hungary, the workers in the International Trades Unions have already been protesting, there should arise the movement and indignation of all trades union members and Socialists who still have a sense of dignity and independence."

MINERS ASSISTING BROTHERS IN ALABAMA AND W. VIRGINIA.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America have letted an assessment of \$1 a month for two months on the membership for the benefit of Alabama and West Virginia miners. The Alabama miners are striking against the enforcement of an award made by the President's Bituminous Coal Commission, appointed when the nation-wide strike was called off last fall. The West Virginia miners are striking against the victimizing policy of coal owners, who are opposed to unionism. It is estimated that the assessment will total over \$1,500,000.

PREPARING FOR I. T. U. CONVENTION AT QUEBEC.

Mr. John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and one of the best known men in the international labor movement, was in Quebec last week to make arrangements for the 56th annual convention of the International Typographical Union which will be held in Quebec during the second week of August.

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MACHINISTS TO VOTE ON INSURANCE PLAN.

Shortly the 400,000 membership of the International Association of Machinists will be circled to vote by ballot on a life insurance proposition which the executive has had under advisement for some time. The plan will be open to any member of the association, male or female, regardless of present age or physical condition, and without any medical or physical examination whatsoever, between the ages of 16 and 80 years. For the payment of \$4 per year, payable at 50 cents per month, \$500 at death will be paid. The same amount will be forthcoming to the insured in the event of permanent disability. To the financial secretary, for the extra services given, the insurance compensation will be \$2,000, although only the same rate of premium will be charged. The I. A. M. general executive board in the circular issued mentions that a contract can now be entered into with a responsible old line solvent life insurance company to carry the insurance.

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### A Living Wage For Women Workers

By Rev. John J. O'Gorman, P.P., of Blessed Sacrament Church, Ottawa.

A great deal of extremely useful labor legislation is enacted every year in the Provincial Legislatures of Canada, as may be seen from a perusal of the volume entitled, "Labor Legislation in Canada," published each year by the Dominion Department of Labor. One of the most useful of these legislative remedies is the Minimum Wage Act for Women Workers.

The laws providing a minimum wage for working women in Canada are provincial, not federal. They are of very recent date. The first step was taken by Alberta in 1917, which inserted a clause in the Factories Act of that year establishing a flat minimum wage of \$1.50 per shift for all employees covered by the Act, except apprentices, who were to receive \$1.00 per shift. In 1918, the first minimum wage law for women was passed by Manitoba and British Columbia. In the following year by Quebec and Saskatchewan, and in 1920 by Nova Scotia and Ontario.

The principle underlying such laws is thus stated by the "Commission on Uniformity of Provincial Labor Laws": "We approve the principle of a minimum wage for women and girls, and recommend that a competent authority be created in each province in Canada to establish a minimum wage adequate to maintain self-support for women and girls, and such authority shall be empowered to fix the hours of employment for such women and girls not already provided for by legislation, and further recommend that such hours of employment should not exceed 48 per week, except of employees in domestic or agricultural employment." (Labor Gazette, May, 1920, p. 246.)

The Ontario Act applies to all female laborers apart from farm laborers and domestic servants. A Minimum Wage Board is established by the Act with authority to investigate conditions and determine a minimum wage. The minimum wage may, perhaps, vary according to locality, as living may be cheaper in a large city than in a small town. Lower than the minimum wage may be given in all provinces, save Alberta, to apprentices or physically defective employees, and in Ontario, also, to part-time employees.

The minimum weekly wage fixed by the Manitoba Board in 1918 for experienced adult women varied from \$15.00 in the fishing industry to \$16.30 for theatre ushers. In Saskatchewan in the same year, the minimum weekly wage fixed by the board for experienced adult women varied from \$15 in millinery shops to \$14 in other groups of occupations covered by the regulations. The Ontario Minimum Wage Board has only recently been formed and has yet issued no decision as regards wages. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island lack legislation.

It will be noted that the underlying principle of the minimum wage laws is not to determine how much the employer can afford to pay, or how much the employee deserves (the latter is the "fair wage" and is frequently much in excess of the minimum wage). The thing to be determined is, how much does the worker require for a living wage?

In the case of an adult man, this means a fairly living wage, that is, sufficient to support a normal sized family; and in the case of a woman, a personal living wage. The principle of a living wage thought introduced into Canadian legislation only in 1917 has long been a familiar one in Catholic schools. It was thus stated by Pope Leo XIII. in his encyclical "Rerum novarum" (15 May, 1891): "There is a dictate of nature more ancient and more imperious than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be sufficient to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse condition the workman accepts a wage less than a living wage, while in many cases, employers in Ontario are paying just wages, and giving due attention to the health and comfort of their female workers, there are, unfortunately, women in Ontario who are working for \$8, \$7, \$6 and \$5 a week, not to speak of girls who are working for \$5 a week or less. These facts are so easily ascertained that without exaggeration they may be described as notorious. The Ontario Government Department of Labor published in 1920 a number of Surveys of Vocational Opportunities in the Industries of Ontario. Here are some facts concerning the wages paid female workers in the occupations surveyed, as may be found in Appendix A to Bulletin No. 1. The percentage of the workers who receive less than \$5 weekly is in one occupation 3.7; in another 4.1; in another 6.1; in another 6.7 and finally in one occupation no less than 35.5. The cumulative per cent. of those who receive less than \$5 weekly ranges in several occupations from 4 to 5, while in others it ranges from 12 to 15, 17, 21, even 22.3. Those receiving less than \$7 weekly number in two occupations over 25 per cent; in a third over 25 per cent; and in a fourth 35 per cent. In five occupations grouped together, more than 58 per cent of the female workers receive less than \$7 weekly. Finally, the minimum occupation here surveyed, none pays 50 per cent of their female workers \$12 weekly; only six pay weekly; only eight pay that amount to even 35 per cent, while in four occupations the percentages of female workers receiving \$12 weekly were as low as 15.4; 12.2; 7.1; and 4.5. In the last named occupation, a form of manual labor, which requires only a short apprenticeship, 95.5 per cent of the female workers receive less than \$12 weekly. Yet less than \$12 weekly is not a living wage for a woman worker. Those



REV. J. J. O'GORMAN, P.P.

of us who are comfortably clothed, housed and fed, and can find enough money for car-fares, reading-matter, recreation and medicine, as well as for charity and religion, (and to all these we are entitled if we do an honest day's work), can have but little idea of the humiliations, privations and sufferings to which are exposed working persons, who are unjustly deprived of a living wage.

Thank God, this deplorable state of affairs will not last much longer in Ontario. For under the Minimum Wage Act, 1920, there was constituted on November 17, 1920, a Minimum Wage Board, consisting of Professor J. W. Macmillan, of Victoria College, Toronto, (Chairman), Mr. E. A. Stapella, Managing Director of the Eroy Manufacturing Company, Toronto; Miss Margaret Stephens, of the Garment Workers' Union, Toronto; Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Secretary of the Women's National Council, Toronto, and Mr. H. G. Foster, secretary of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council. The Board has authority under this Act to conduct such investigations, as it may deem necessary, and after due enquiry, to establish a minimum wage for female employees in any trade, occupation or calling in Ontario, apart from farm laborers or domestic servants. Meanwhile, since action by the Minimum Wage Board, though imminent, can scarcely be immediate, I would most earnestly implore our local employers who are paying experienced women less than \$12 weekly to take time by the forelock and, without waiting for the decrees of this Board, fulfil the primary requirements of justice by giving at once to the girls and women who are doing a fair day's work for them, a living wage.

To be allied unto wisdom is immortality. The way to wisdom is through much thought, much learning and much action. "It is possible for the rich man as well as the Bolshevik to betray civilization."—Robert Lynd.

### ONTARIO LEGISLATURE TO OPEN ON TUESDAY

Little is Heard About New Labor Legislation.

Ontario's Legislature will open on January 25, with all the usual ceremonies. The same procedure will be adopted as last year and the guards of honor, the escorts, and the great society demonstration that have for a generation accompanied all openings. The Farmer Government will not cut out any of the frills, although there have been demands for the cut from some quarters in the Farmer organization.

The Legislative programme will not be as long as last year. However, the Opposition will be more keen. The Conservatives, with a permanent leader and a thoroughly organized group, will put up a fight on every occasion. The work is all mapped out for the members, and there will be "no back benches" in the group. Every member is delegated to handle some subject.

To Mend Temperance Act. Some changes will be made to strengthen the Ontario Temperance Act. These will probably come on the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee, for which a sub-committee is now preparing a report. They will include the right of appeal to a County Judge, and a recommendation that malt drinks be sold in standard hotels only.

The Government will introduce a bill to establish a system of rural "Pessimist—a person who of two evils chooses both."—"Pan."

"What is the best way to make a pair of trousers last?" "Make the waistcoat and coat first."—"Merry Moments."

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credit, based on the recommendations of the commission which reported recently. Little is heard about new Labor legislation. Another question to come before the Ontario Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is that a single commissioner will handle the work. It is known that Chairman Flavell is not anxious to continue the work, and, with his retirement, the board may be abolished and a single person put in as head of the work. Further extension of the T. & N. O. will also receive attention.

### DOMINION STEEL CO. TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH EMPLOYEES.

The announcement of a reduction of 17 per cent in the wages of the employees of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, effective on January 17, will not be reconsidered, E. P. Merrill, general manager of the company, told a delegation of employees who waited on him. Cost of production, he added, must come down, but he was willing to discuss means of reducing the cost of living among the employees of the plant.

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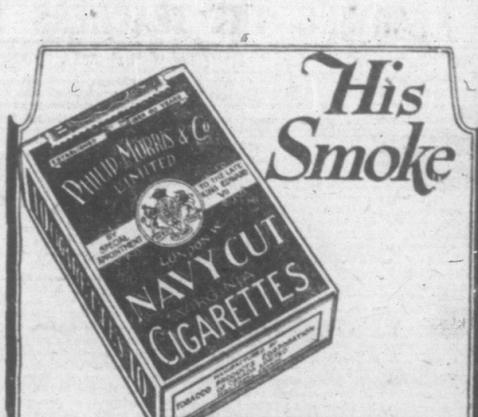
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### Comparative Hours of Study re Medicine and Osteopathy versus "Chiropractic"

A Comparison of the Educational Requirements of Practitioners in Medicine and Osteopathy who are licensed to practice in Alberta and "Chiropractors" who are not licensed to practice in the Province of Alberta.

	Education Requirements for the Practice of Medicine and Osteopathy	Requirements of the Palmer School of Chiropractic
High School—		
English	540 hours	640 hours
Algebra	270 hours	270 hours
Plain Geometry	270 hours	270 hours
Foreign Language	240 hours	240 hours
History	360 hours	360 hours
Physics	180 hours	180 hours
General Science	180 hours	180 hours
Chemistry	180 hours	180 hours
Physiology	180 hours	180 hours
Fundamental Studies in the Healing Art Common to all Schools—		
Histology	128 hours	128 hours
Anatomy	128 hours	128 hours
Physiology	280 hours	280 hours
Embryology	128 hours	72 hours
Chemistry	480 hours	242 hours
Pathology	296 hours	260 hours
Bacteriology	128 hours	182 hours
Diagnosis	128 hours	252 hours
Hygiene	32 hours	98 hours
Gynecology	224 hours	216 hours
Genito-Urinary	96 hours	72 hours
Surgery	488 hours	486 hours
Obstetrics	152 hours	224 hours
Jurisprudence	16 hours	18 hours
Eye, Ear, etc.	468 hours	144 hours
Pediatrics	288 hours	90 hours
Dermatology	88 hours	72 hours
Orthopedics	48 hours	72 hours
Psychiatry	144 hours	108 hours
Symptomatology	240 hours	240 hours
	7,968 hours	7,074 hours
		495 hours

The hours given under the heading of "Chiropractic" are the hours taught at the Palmer School of "Chiropractic" at Davenport, Iowa, and is the standard of education upon which they are seeking legislation to practice in Alberta. However, the majority of those now practicing studied at this and other schools, when only a two weeks' correspondence course, or a six weeks' to a six months' attendance course was required. "Chiropractors" should be required to qualify by the same regulations by which medical men and osteopaths qualify to practice in the Province of Alberta.

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## LABOR'S CHALLENGE TO BRITISH CABINET

Dissatisfied With Government's Attitude on Unemployment.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In the controversy between Labor and the Government as to an inquiry into the causes of unemployment and the various remedies, the Government has lost no time in replying to Labor's rejection of its invitation to serve on the unemployment inquiry committee by publishing correspondence on the subject between Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, and Arthur Henderson.

After standing out for some days against the Labor claim to take part in the inquiry into the causes of unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George communicated on January 1, through Dr. Macnamara to Mr. Henderson, an offer that the terms of reference should be extended to include the causes of unemployment, on condition that, in addition to the five representatives each of employers and Labor, four others, chosen specially in relation to the inquiry on causes, should be placed in the committee.

In transmitting this proposal, Dr. Macnamara stated that the Prime Minister, recognizing the extreme gravity of the unemployment problem, and as he felt that no stone must be left unturned in order to meet the situation, earlier in the letter, Dr. Macnamara wrote: "I cannot believe that differences as to methods of procedure will prevent our co-operation in so grave a matter."

At the beginning of the negotiations, Dr. Macnamara proposed an inquiry into the suggestion that a national levy to relieve distress should be made on all classes of the community. This was dropped after Mr. Henderson had criticized it. The Government next proposed an inquiry in the existing schemes of relief. Mr. Henderson rejoined that this would rule out inquiry into new schemes, and the suggestion of new ones was proposed by Dr. Macnamara, together with an investigation into Sir Allan Smith's proposal that industry should provide for the maintenance of its own unemployed.

The opinion is held that the whole course of the negotiations, with one exception of varied proposals, reflects little credit on the Government, and the Labor decision to pursue its own line of inquiry under the circumstances has not aroused very strong criticism among the public, although many supporters of Labor feel that a tactical mistake has been made. The decision of Labor not to co-operate, taken in conjunction with the criticism of the Government, indicates a definitely new orientation of Labor policy.

The cumulative effect of resentment caused by the pigeon-holing of reports of committees of inquiry is at present, Reconstruction inquiries, investigations of profiteering, recommendations of the Joint Industrial Council last year, and the recent report recommending increased workmen's compensation benefits, have all shared the same fate. Being done and done and Labor leaders now argue almost unanimously that it is waste of time to co-operate in any further inquiries. The leaders consider that it may be desirable to break so completely with the Government in a crisis like the present, but at Tuesday's conference they were completely overborne by the opposition.

On the other hand, a few of the more radical leaders encourage the hostility in the interest of what they regard as the need to cultivate an aggressive solidarity of Labor. It is not considered likely that Mr. Lloyd George will take this affront mildly. The rejection of the Government dilution scheme by builders is expected, and these two events will, it is believed, provide the Prime Minister with the text for a vigorous denunciation of the Labor policy and attitude.

A joint Labor committee set to work yesterday and appointed as its secretary Arthur Greenwood, secretary of the Labor party's advisory committee, who was chiefly responsible for the production of the recent report of the party's Irish mission. Meanwhile unemployment increases in many trades, and a large number of temporary employees on railways are now being discharged, while others have been asked to take a day or two of new week to suit reduced traffic conditions.

**SECRETARY WINNIPEG TRADES COUNCIL SAYS LABOR FOR DISARMAMENT.**

Organized labor and enfranchised womanhood must be taken into consideration in determining the question of international disarmament, Ernest Robinson, secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, said this week.

His statement follows: "I expect to see disarmament proposals taken under very serious discussion by the great powers, within a very short time. Apart altogether from the rigorous expenditure involved in the keeping of an 'armed peace' as we had it for a number of years before the war, there are two factors which must be taken into account. They are: The growing power of organized labor, political and industrial, and an enfranchised womanhood.

These two factors are definitely in the scale opposed to war, or anything pertaining to it. It is the workers who fight when war is declared. It is the women who suffer when the days of war are lengthened. I imagine that the question of disarmament can well be left to the statesmen of the world. "In the last analysis they will be the determining force."

**DETROIT RY. MEN REFUSE WAGE CUT.**

By a vote of 1,669 to 4 organized street car men of Detroit, Mich. have refused to accept a wage reduction. Recently the proposal was unanimously rejected at a mass meeting of these workers, who declared that the company's plan was "a flagrant violation of contract."

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Tomorrow we will enumerate instances taken from all over the store which will show the extent of the present reductions.

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Engineers, firemen and trainmen on eastern lines of the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian National Railways will probably receive a 15 per cent. increase in wages in a short time, according to an announcement made by E. O. Jarman, secretary of the real union of the International Brotherhood of Steamshovel and Dredgemen, at a meeting of the union in the Labor Temple, Toronto, on Monday. Secretary Jarman read a communication from the Railway Association of Canada, a successor to the Railway War Board, in which it was stated that the increase was now being given favorable consideration. The new rate, it was stated, would mean an average increase of \$19 a month per man, and would date from May 1, 1920.

It is understood that this would leave the office staffs of the Canadian Railways the only railway employees still to have their pay adjusted.

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## THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DIRECTORY

Being a Review of a Publication Soon to be Issued by the International Labor Office.

BY J. A. P. HAYDON.

Since the establishment of the International Labor Office a great many letters have been continually pouring in, all requesting information regarding names and addresses of employers and workers organizations in particular industries in various countries. This great influx of letters, no doubt, is due to the fact that the Peace Treaty assigned to the International Labor Office the duty of collecting and distributing information on all subjects connected with the international adjustment of life and labor. Accordingly, to meet the requirements of the great host of letters daily received and because the power to complete the task has been invested in the office by the Treaty of Versailles, it was decided to collect the information required and to publish it as soon as possible, in the form of an International Labor Directory.

Early in January, 1921, the International Labor Office will have completed this directory. It will afford untold advantages to all concerned and will be a source of unceasing information to industrial workers and others in every country represented in the office.

The Directory will be accurate and up-to-date. It has been carefully compiled from official records and, without question, it will be the most perfect one of its kind ever devised. The International Labor Office has taken great pains to collect the information. Over 3,000 letters in six different languages were despatched to England and her colonies, to the United States and her dependencies, to France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Scandinavia. The letters were addressed to the various governments concerned, to the headquarters of workers' organizations, and to the presidents of employers' associations. Accompanying each letter was a list of questions to be answered, and the promptitude and care with which these were in all cases attended to is a splendid testimony to the wide-spread interest being shown in the Directory.

Very varied, indeed, is the extent to which the Directory may be put. One section of it relates to govern-

mental departments and offices dealing with industrial conditions; a second section deals with federations of trade unions, and others with employers' associations and co-operative societies.

With regard to Governments, the directory shows the exact title of every Government Department or Office which deals with labor questions, giving in each case the names of the chief officials. Nor does the information stop here, for with the title of each office is given a description of the duties and powers attached to the office and to its sub-divisions. Then follows a list of the titles of the official publications dealing with Labor issued by these various branches.

Perhaps the most interesting information and what will be most sought after is that concerning workers' organizations. These lists show, for every country, a complete directory of all the labor brotherhoods in that country. In addition to the list of the various unions, the directory shows the address of each organization, the names of its chief officers and the total number of its members whether male or female, at a certain date. It gives particulars as to crafts, trades and classes of workers covered by the organization. The title and occurrence of the journal or report of the union is also shown. Finally there appears the name or names of national or international organizations to which the brotherhood is affiliated.

The information given in the directory regarding Employers' Associations is much the same as that regarding labor organizations, except that instead of the number of members and the names of affiliated bodies as in a labor union, the various industries covered by the association is shown and the different firms affiliated with it.

Information concerning co-operative societies is on the same basis, but with each of these is shown the main objects and activities of the body.

The International Labor Office has arranged to publish the directory annually, and in that way a very useful purpose will be served, as the information contained will always be convenient and up-to-date and available to all governments, employers' associations, trade unions, etc., as well as to the general public.

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