

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer and Employee Absolutely Necessary to Industrial Peace.

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## THE MORAL ATMOSPHERE OF COMMUNISM

The advocates of Communism through public statements and communist literature, sneer at the normal standards of morality. Right and wrong does not matter to these wild men except insofar as right or wrong may help them to stir up class hatred. What everyone with commonsense recognizes as decent standards of morality, the Communists sneer at and openly avow that the working class has no right to recognize these standards. Morality, they declare is a matter of material environment and not of conscience or decent feeling. To be consistent therefore, a Communist who found his fellow Communist in a vulgar liaison with his wife for example should not see "red" but excuse the poor fellow because material conditions impelled him to betray his friend's wife. That is, if Communism were consistent but it isn't, and therefore in such a position they act as all other men would act and feel that a moral wrong has been committed against them.

One cannot however, keep on criticizing moral standards without breeding an atmosphere of vulgar morality. In the May 18th issue of "The Worker," the organ of the Communist Party of Canada, the leading editorial shows quite clearly that once people begin to lose respect for morality, their thought processes and speech takes on the garb of filthy "Billingsgate." Here are samples: "May Day has come and gone and the intellectual whores who write the news and editorials of the capitalist bosses, reported that everything went off quietly—the ideals of capitalist democracy are the ideals of a whore with rouged lips and a rotting body—perfumed to cover up the stench—Hypocrisy wallows in its incestuous bed—a United Front of exploiters and their political and spiritual pimps make mockery." These and many others form the

choice tid-bits served up as mental pabulum to the readers of the Communist press in Canada. This proves the eternal truth that men who allow their minds to get into a grooved process of thinking along certain lines inevitably become through their public statements, reflections of these processes. In other words, minds that are decent and clean and keep their eyes fixed on worthy ideals, by so doing give service to the world at large and minds who travel in the opposite direction give expression to thoughts such as enunciated in the "Worker," obscene, nasty and scurrilous, degrading to the personality of man and lowering the mental ideals of their leaders. These are the men who intend to make a new Heaven and Earth. To express it in French "it is to laugh" for if they got their opportunity from what we see of their mental processes now, any new Earth that they would make would be on a par with the animal world and a very beastly one.

## New York Labor Plan to Build Own Homes

MILLION DOLLAR PROJECT—HALF OF BLOCK'S AREA TO BE DEVOTED TO GARDENS

New York.—Labor has decided to finance and build its own homes. In a co-operative movement, financed with labor's own money, the Needle Workers' Union and affiliated organizations announce the launching of their first building project, housing 170 families in garden apartments, and occupying an entire city block between Mott and Sheridan avenues, East One Hundred and Fifty Eight and One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth streets, Borough of the Bronx. Andrew J. Thomas is the architect. In this 21,000,000 project nearly half the area of the block will be given over to gardens.

Composing the Needle Workers' Union are the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, International Fur Workers' Union, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, and the Pocketbook and Leather Goods Workers' Union. A committee composed of representatives of each union is in charge of construction. The membership of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is approximately 40,000, and the membership of the other three organizations represents approximately 60,000 more, making a total of 100,000.

The Labor Home Building Corporation, recently organized, is charged with the construction work and financing of this undertaking, and others to follow. A subsidiary corporation has also been formed, known as the Union Workers' Co-operative Building Association, Inc., to own and manage the building. Its stockholders will be composed exclusively of tenant workers. A waiting list is already forming for these 170 homes.

The buildings will occupy 54 per cent of the land area. It will be broken up attractively by large forecourts, which will be planted with lawns and shrubs, and have flagstone walks. A garden will open two big courts, forming a cross-vista of green planting of 156 feet. The 170 apartments will consist of three, four, five and six rooms, the majority being five rooms, ranging from 200 to 210 square feet. Each apartment will have all modern conveniences, including tile bathroom and well-equipped kitchen.

A new feature in the plan is the community portion, located on the first floor of the group, containing an assembly room, and having kitchen facilities for entertainment, as well as a gymnasium.

## Compensation for Month of April

The Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of April \$481,442.21 in benefits, \$402,464.05 of this being for compensation and \$78,978.16 for medical aid. The accidents reported during the month numbered 4,242, of which 28 were fatal, as compared with 4,517 during March, of which 15 were fatal.

## Building Outlook Is Brighter

Value of Contemplated Canadian Construction Increases \$90,000,000

In their monthly report on building conditions throughout Canada during April, the MacLean Building Reports, Limited, say, "The volume of contemplated work reported since the first of the year is so far ahead of that for the same period last year, the outlook is distinctly promising. The increase is just over ninety millions of dollars.

The large increase in the contemplated industrial total is accounted for principally by the activity in the pulp and paper industry in Quebec Province.

In Ontario the increase in residential work to date is more than \$1,500,000, while Western provinces have started work, topping the four months' period of last year by nearly \$2,000,000.

For the month of April the total of construction awards in the whole of Canada was \$24,846,990, as compared with \$13,392,900 in March.

The total value of contemplation work in the first four months was \$224,065,100 as compared with \$131,189,100 in the same period of 1924.

## FARMERS RETURN TO ONTARIO AND SEEK NEW LAND IN NORTH

SETTLERS START FOR CLAY BELT FROM WESTERN CANADA AND U. S.—BRISK DEMAND IN NORTH FOR SUMMER RESORT PROPERTIES

Colonization authorities at Queen's Park are showing some elation this spring over the fact that former Ontarians from the older settled districts, who in years past have migrated to the Western provinces and also Minnesota and the Dakotas, are now returning in numbers to take homesteads in New Ontario.

"Western Canada, with its one-type farm, is suitable for these Ontarians," said S. Draper of the Lands and Forests, Lands Sales Branch, "and although the soil is much the same in Minnesota and the Dakotas as here, conditions there are so unfavorable that hundreds of ex-Canadians are coming back. All of them write to us for information, and some of their letters are pathetic. They have to go through the same routine to get land in New Ontario as newcomers from Europe."

These "prodigals" are welcomed in the newly opened settlement areas in the north, however, and it is largely for their benefit that the colonization branch has obtained power under regulations to make grants of \$500 before patents are secured for homestead lands, to aid in clearing, etc., and, after the patents are secured and the necessary homestead work done, loans from the Department of Agriculture up to \$2,500 may be secured for further development, the purchase of stock, etc.

Coming From Quebec Mr. Draper also pointed out that these advantages apply to settlers from Quebec, hundreds of families having come over to this province this spring, taking up land in the Cochrane district. In many cases they purchase from friends, relatives and compatriots, land which has already been taken and is partly cleared. In Quebec Province they get \$1 per acre for clearing new

land, up to five acres per year, so that a settler may earn \$40 from the Government, merely by getting his land ready for cultivation, which he has to do in any case. In Ontario there is no such premium for settlers, but other advantages provided continue to draw settlers from the lower province. Localizing Summer Homes Mr. Draper is also authority for the statement that an unusual number of inquiries are being made by citizens of the United States for summer resort sites in New Ontario. Such applications are increasing each year. In Quebec, he pointed out, the Government will sell only two acres to each person for summer resort purposes for a minimum consideration of \$15. In Ontario temporary residents may purchase up to five acres at a minimum rate of \$10 per acre on the mainland and \$20 on islands. As a consequence of this and the greater accessibility of Ontario summer holiday resorts, Americans are coming in greater numbers to Ontario than to Quebec, says Mr. Draper.

## Labor Union Membership, 1924

Annual Report Shows 5,025 Local Branches in Dominion

The 14th annual report on labor organization in Canada, for the year 1924, issued by the department of labor, shows a decline in membership from 23,092 in 1923, to 20,643 in 1924, and also yearly decline since 1917, when the membership was 278,947.

The 2,429 local branch unions of all classes in the dominion are divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 1,067; Quebec, 423; British Columbia, 236; Alberta, 217; Saskatchewan, 164; Manitoba, 133; Nova Scotia, 126; New Brunswick, 106; Prince Edward Island, 11. Of the eighteen non-international organizations four reported having made disbursements during 1924 for benefit purposes, the total expended being \$32,027, a decrease of \$9,208 as compared with 1923. Of the 89 international organizations operating in Canada, 50 made payments for one or more benefits, the combined disbursements amounting to \$20,200,244, a sum \$3,876,577 less than that spent in the previous year.

Besides the expenditures of the central organizations a statement is also published in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefits by local branch unions in Canada to their own members. These payments, which totaled \$358,902, were \$25,693 in excess of those for 1923.

## Are Anxious to Locate

Company Would Enlarge Plant to Include Canning Factory

Brampton, Ont.—The J. W. Windsor Co. Ltd. of Montreal, which has in contemplation the reconstruction of the Lindners' Limited Company, and the injection of capital into the business for the purpose of enlarging the old business to include a canning factory, write the Town Council, that they are willing to pay the cost of submitting to the ratepayers, a proposition for ten years' tax exemption and state that they are willing to disburse the amount of the outstanding bond, \$2,460, at an early date, if the ratepayers favor their locating in Brampton under the terms suggested. W. J. Beatty expressed himself in favor of allowing the firm to locate, and at the end of the year, when they show the ratepayers just what kind of business they intend to conduct, asking for a remission of taxes. He believes that a substantial majority would favor such treatment, if the company proved sincere in carrying out its promises.

## CANADA AND BRITAIN

EMIGRATION AS A REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

By A. MacIntosh, Author of "Woodworking Tools and Machinery," "Woodworking Machinery and Horsepower" (Staff Correspondent in Great Britain)

I was very much interested in the articles written on the above by your correspondent, Jas. T. Gunn. It naturally surprised me that Canada as a country and Toronto as a city, are so far ahead of Scotland and England in commercial enterprise facilities in transit, etc. The vital and important comparative advantages which Canada may possess are probably concentrated in its rich and fertile soil, and the vast area which the cities of Canada cover compared with the towns and cities of Britain. It must be considered and observed that Quebec, Montreal and Toronto are comparatively less populated cities besides Glasgow, Liverpool, and many other towns in Britain. Probably Glasgow contains a population of 24,000 inhabitants to the square mile whereas Toronto and other Canadian cities has but 10,000 persons to the square mile. I am confident that the tramway system of Glasgow could be improved and Mr. Gunn is quite justified when he alludes and objects to the protracted and frequent stoppages as well as the slow "velocity" of Glasgow cars. However, any city which is so densely congested and overcrowded as Glasgow to secure free and unobstructed transit for vehicular traffic is impossible especially at rectangular crossings. Canadian cities in their transport illumination and heating requirements have the further advantage compared with Glasgow inasmuch that all their electric current is generated by "white coal," whereas black coal is the exclusive factor, almost for the generation of current in Britain. It is most regrettable from a commercial point of view as well as from the domestic aspect of the case that the latter country particularly Scotland, has so long been negligent in harnessing the resources of power at her disposal in the shape of "white coal" for trade development, social comforts and the reduction in the cost of current. However, commercial and other circles will be pleased to realize that a scheme of much importance and magnitude for the generation of electric current from water power in Scotland has begun. It is one of the most expensive undertakings ever attempted in the country. The predicted ultimate cost of this scheme is \$5,000,000, or within the region of \$25,000,000. This immense enterprise will assuredly be a boom in many ways. I cannot understand how there exists such a contrast in the price of current in Canada compared with Britain. Of course, if the difference was only some 100 per cent in favor of Canada one could realize the cause, but when the difference amounts to 600 or 700 per cent it seems amazing. Notwithstanding that the generation of current is by water power. About from electricity and reviewing the engineering world exclusively in this connection, one may put the situation in this way, viz.—That the most economical motive power has been indisputably discovered seems to be a problem which interests and puzzles engineering experts of all civilized nations. Steam, oil and gas seem to be rivals in this realm. However, in my opinion though electrical propulsion cannot be applied to all forms of machinery and means of transit, it could be successfully used in a hundred and one more ways than it is at present. At all events in Scotland, however, the question arises in this connection, viz.—If electricity was utilized to its full possible extent in Britain for heating, illumination and power purposes, would such not become detrimental to several other industries? There are hundreds of thousands employed in the coal mines in this country and though the conditions under which the British miner labor as regards remuneration and steady employment is by no means so satisfactory as the present moment as obtained in past years. I dread that the full development and application of electricity

to the essential requirements of civilized life would seriously reduce the already meagre wages of the miners and throw tens of thousands more on the unemployment list. Yet it is possible and perhaps probable that the increased extensive utilization and application of electric current would absorb much of the labor available caused by the consequent slackness in the coal mines. Another important question is namely:—Is emigration a remedy for unemployment in Britain? It is a most regrettable fact that this country contains more unemployed in ratio to its population than any other nation in the world. The figures have been in the vicinity of 14,000,000 for the last three or four years. It seems that though all the best skilled of political and social circles are continually concentrated in endeavoring to discover a solution to this problem, all schemes and efforts are futile. In my estimation the most advantageous and successful remedy for unemployment in Britain is emigration to that vast and fertile Dominion of ours—Canada.

Mr. Gunn says in one of his striking articles, that a great deal of appreciation is being felt in labor circles in Great Britain as to the ability of Canada to absorb immigrants into the industrial and national life of the Dominion. I consider that there should be no apprehension on this point, considering the boundless agricultural resources of Canada that great country could absorb all the unemployed in Great Britain in one year, provided, of course, that each immigrant was willing to "tend the flocks and till the soil." I have read a very satisfactory report of Canada's trade in my paper this evening. This runs as follows:—"The value of Canada's trade for the fiscal year ending March 31st was £273,000,000 or some \$1,000,000,000, giving a favorable balance of exports over imports of \$45,000,000 compared with \$30,000,000 a year ago." I consider that these returns indicate and affirm Canada to be in a most favorable and fortunate position inasmuch that the volume of her trade and the amount by which her exports exceeds her imports testifies to her industrial energy and activity coupled with intellectual grit and enterprise.

## Praise for Leader of Labor Forces

Barbers' Chief Says Federation President is Capable Man

Since his accession to the office of President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green has done a great deal to bring the warring factions of the international trade union movement together, according to James C. Shannessy, President of the Journey-men Barbers' Union of America.

"Mr. Green is a young man who understands the psychology of the labor movement. He is on the move all the time, and will go anywhere to advance the cause of trade unionism along safe and constructive lines. Within the next few years Mr. Green will elevate the labor movement of this continent. His policies will bring about an understanding between employers and employes, lacking at the present time," concluded Mr. Shannessy.

## Paper Mill for Manitoba

But Companies Want Equal Stumpage Basis With Ontario

Ottawa, Ont.—Representatives of the Spanish River Pulp Company announced that in conjunction with J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, they are prepared to erect a two hundred ton pulp and paper mill in Manitoba. Negotiations for the requisite areas are now in progress with the interior department here. They state, however, that in place of the \$2.50 bonus which McArthur agreed to pay they are willing to pay a price equal to the stumpage cost of competing mills in Ontario.

## Labor Unions Progress in Japan

The Japanese government had been opposed to the labor union movement, confining it with radical socialism, but as Japan was becoming more and more industrial, the government was taking a new attitude towards it. There was a Russian party and an English party. The bolshevik section was quite vigorous, but small, and the English section was growing in strength.

In Japan the Christian movement is much wider spread and deeper rooted than its numbers represent. The government has a social service organization, and they are studying social conditions. The basic industries, like raw silk, depend on female labor. In Japan children of eight years old work in factories, putting matches in boxes, not onerous work perhaps, but the hours, 12, 14 and 16 a day, terrible, but they didn't force children to work so long. They have a new factory act which reduces hours to 12.

Conditions in the factories depend largely on female labor. They come in from the country, persons being sent out to engage them, and from investigations made 200,000 girls come in for factory work, and 50,000 never go back to the country. The fathers are paid so much for their daughters for two or three years' work. Tuberculosis conditions are terrible, and are spreading from four different centres.

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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.

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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### THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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#### A NATIONAL GANE LABOR PAPER

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Following is brief in an outline of our Policy:

1. The "Canadian Labor Press" strongly condemns and continually opposes all forms of Communism and Radicalism in Canada.
2. "The Canadian Labor Press" endeavors to present all labor and industrial problems from a common sense point of view with the idea of closer co-operation and a better understanding between employer and employe.
3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employe.
5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

### The Willard Case

IN our November issue, we stated our belief that the Toronto District Labor Council was being exploited by individuals for private ends by reason of the charges made against the Willard Chocolate Company that the Minimum Wage Act had been violated. After a complete and exhaustive investigation into these charges at which the Trades Council was represented, the Minimum Wage Board has handed down a report which is a complete vindication of the Willard Company.

The "Canadian Labor Press" offers its congratulations to the Willard Company on such a result, although we never had any doubt as to what the outcome would be. But there is another aspect to this matter and that is how long is the community going to tolerate vicious and untrue attacks made on reputable firms by groups and individuals merely because the group is anti-capitalistic or because the individual has a grudge that he wishes to satisfy. Who can estimate the commercial loss to a firm and its employes through the worry and expenditure of time defending themselves against unjust and malevolent attacks such as there was in this case. The fact is that the legislature must make some provision to properly punish persons who willfully defame and slander reputable firms merely to satisfy their communist principles. The law of libel does not meet the case for there is not much satisfaction in suing a number of people who have nothing.

The "Canadian Labor Press" sincerely hopes that the Toronto District Labor Council will learn wisdom from this case, and in the future refuse to allow itself to be placed in a position of disseminating scurrilous slanders on decent firms.

### New Paper Mill Near Quebec, Que.

Montreal, Que.—The plans of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, with respect to the erection of a paper mill in the neighborhood of Quebec City, has progressed to a stage where it has been definitely decided to proceed with the necessary preliminary work during the current year.

Mr. Frank W. Clarke, who represents the Rothermere interests in Canada, has just returned from England, where he has been conferring with Lord Rothermere and his English associates with respect to the Company's plans for development work.

On being interviewed recently, Mr. Clarke stated that the plans of the company as to the nature and extent of the developments have taken on definite form. The site for the location of the mill is a matter which is now under consideration; certain surveys and preliminary work will be made shortly, and it is hoped that suitable arrangements will be made and the mill located at or close to the City of Quebec.

The projected plant will be self-contained, manufacturing under the same roof its own ground wood and sulphite, as well as paper. The plant as presently projected, will have a capacity of 400 tons of newsprint per day, and when completed will probably give employment to about 1,000 men.

### Fishermen Strike Against Price Cut

New Westminster, B.C.—Fishermen and fish canneries operating on the Fraser River for 40 miles inland are affected in a deadlock that will exist at least for a week, when a mass meeting of the fishermen will be held.

More than 1,000 fishermen and 700 boats are tied up by the strike against a cut in price by the canner. No nets have been cast in the river for 48 hours and it is possible that the industry may be held up for some time.

#### FEW FARM RENTERS

Canada is not worried over its tenant farmer problem. Only one out of every 125 farmers in the Dominion is a renter, while in the United States one out of every 2.7 is a tenant, according to Thomas Law, Minister of Trade and Commerce, of Canada.

### Italian-American Radical Is Set Free

New York—Carlo Tresca, editor of "Il Martello," Italian radical weekly, will be released from Atlantic penitentiary May 6th on completion of the 4-month term to which his one year sentence had been commuted by President Coolidge. Tresca was convicted on a federal statute on a charge of publishing a small birth control pamphlet advertisement in his paper. The statute had never previously been enforced in such a case but light was shed on the reasons for the prosecution when the U.S. District Attorney's office said the original complaint was made by Mussolini's ambassador Gaetano.

#### A MATTER OF ECONOMY

Editor "Canadian Labor Press."

Dear Sir:—

Subsequent to the National Economy Conference of Boards of Trade held in Ottawa on March 23th, 1924, when representations were made to the governments and party leaders in Ottawa, urging the observance of the most rigid economy in public expenditure and when Boards of Trade throughout Canada were asked to assist in promoting such public economy by every means in their power, this Board, as one of its contributions to the movement, issued a circular to the Electors of Montreal in April, 1924, calling attention to the enormous growth of the public debt, and followed this up by a second circular in October concerning the interest on the public debt, and the burden it involved on each individual in the matter of high prices and heavy taxes.

A third circular, copy enclosed, has now been issued by this Board heartily endorsed, as were also the two former circulars, by the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, entitled "Mind Your Own Business," the purpose of this circular being to bring home to every individual elector the fact that public business is his business.

You would greatly assist in the movement to arouse the uninformed and consequently indifferent elector to the gravity of the present financial condition of the country resulting, to a large extent, from unnecessary expenditure of public money by all our governing authorities, if you would give this circular publicity through your columns and, provided this Board's action meets with your approval, comment favorably thereon in four editorial columns.

J. Stanley Cook, Secretary, Montreal Board of Trade.

#### LABOR MARKET IS SLOW

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, says that Canada is receiving far more industrial workers in the cities than can be absorbed at the present time. One reason for this is that lecturers from the railway companies, steamship companies, booking agents and in some cases the provincial governments were going through Britain saying that there were opportunities for everyone here.

It was only a few weeks ago, he said, that he had lodged a protest with the Government at a statement by Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner in London to the general effect that there were openings for everyone who wished to come to Canada.

"There is no material improvement in employment," he said, though I am still convinced that there will be an upward trend.

"Labor has never opposed any voluntary immigration, but what it has opposed is solicited immigration," he declared, referring to the immigration agents in Britain.

#### ACCIDENTS ARE LEFT OUT

Industrial accidents should no longer be considered by the public as due largely to machinery with which they have been associated to a great extent in the past, Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, declared in the course of an address on "Labor and Accident Prevention" before the Industrial Accident Prevention Association meeting in convention in Toronto. Mr. Moore instanced a proposal made in the Alberta Legislature that frostbite under certain conditions might be considered an industrial accident, as workmen engaged in building operations in the winter time were liable to this danger.

Dust in the stone-cutting trade could be classed as causing an industrial disease which just as truly should receive consideration from the Compensation Boards as an accident occurring in a few moments.

### R.C. Hierarchy Condemns Soviets

The Catholic Hierarchy, including three cardinals and 62 Church dignitaries, meeting in Washington in annual conference, has just taken a position on the Soviet regime corresponding completely with that of the American Federation of Labor.

One of the most frightful crimes of that monstrous reactionary anti-labor regime which has labeled itself proletarian has been its medieval persecution of religion.

All the red and pink "intellectuals" and professed "friends of labor," from Hearst's Arthur Brisbane and Norman Hapgood to Reverend Norman Thomas, Reverend John Haynes Holmes, and Oswald Garrison Villard and the "high brow" weeklies—supported by several otherwise progressive Senators who ought to know better and learned all they know a scot Soviet Russia after a few days' jaunting trip—have been trying to exonerate the Soviets from the charge and to clear them of every other damaging accusation.

Now comes the Catholic Church which has followed the religious situation at first hand for years through numerous and absolutely reliable emissaries and shows that all these "intellectuals" have been serving as the willing or unwilling tools of the Soviets.

The Hierarchy adopted the following resolution:

"We view with great pain and deep anxiety the sad plight of the Christian communities of Russia. To them today in the throes of religious persecution, surpassing in many ways the fearful sufferings of the early Christians, we extend our sympathy.

"Speaking in the name of 20,000,000 Catholics of this republic and supported, we are sure, in our action by the liberty-loving Christian millions of America, we condemn the wholly unjust attitude of the present Russian government as opposed to the fundamental principles of justice and repugnance to the best sentiments of all Christian people. We stand ready to help in every way possible our suffering brethren of the faith."

If this characterization of the Soviet regime is just and true—and what fair-minded man can doubt that it is—what becomes of the assertions of the pro-Soviet campaigners to the contrary? What are we to think now of those who bespeak the sympathy of the American people for the arch-enemies of the Soviets and vilify as reactionary everybody who refused to listen.

The deliberate, sober and humane judgment of the American Catholic hierarchy just about settles that question.

### Pensions System Broached in U.S.

Madison, Wis.—Abolition of the poorhouse system and the substitution of a pension plan for poor people is advocated by the senate committee on public welfare in the Wisconsin legislature. Senator A. E. Garey (Egerton), author of the plan, says the adoption of an old age pension system in Wisconsin would save many thousand dollars a year.

Old age pension laws have been approved in Pennsylvania, Montana, and Nevada, and the system has been in full operation in Alaska since 1925.

Senator Garey says that the almshouse system was established in England in the fourteenth century, but that in recent years European countries have found the pension system of greater advantage and cheaper.

To get a pension under the Garey bill, a person must be over 70 years of age, must have an annual income of less than \$365, and have no legal relatives who can support him, and must have been a resident of Wisconsin for fifteen years or over. The pension granted shall not exceed \$1 a day.

Statistics compiled by the Eagles lodge, which is backing the old age pension bill, shows that there are forty-eight county and four city poorhouses in Wisconsin, and that last year there were 1,720 inmates, 1,360 men and 414 women. The actual cost of maintaining the institutions were \$500,000. Senator Garey states that the pension system would save Milwaukee county alone \$30,000.

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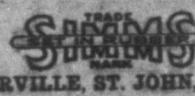
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### Montreal "Red" Parade Was Flagless

Montreal, Que.—Approximately 10,000 local workers in various trades celebrated May Day here.

The "Red" parade was held in the afternoon in which thousands of workers participated, carrying various slogans. No large Red flags were carried, owing to the ban placed upon them by civic authorities, who only sanctioned the parade at the last minute.

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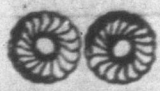
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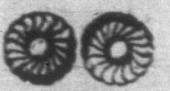
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# OUR HOME PAGE



## Building Bodies

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## HOUSEHOLD NOTES

### APRICOT CAKE

One cupful of water, 1 teaspoonful of butter, 2 well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of milk, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with flour enough to make a light batter—about one and one-half cupfuls—and a teaspoonful of lemon flavoring. Bake in two layers and fill with mashed apricots. Ice the top with white frosting, made of plain sugar and the white of an egg, flavoring with lemon juice.

### BAKED APPLES WITH RAISINS

Wash apples, polish with cloth, remove core. Set apples in shallow pan. Pour over all one cup cold water. Fill hollows of apples with seedless raisins and sprinkle with brown sugar. Bake until soft, basting frequently and adding water from time to time.

### STAINS

The blackest mildew stains can be removed from white goods by boiling in water to which two table-spoons of peroxide have been added for each quart of water. It will remove almost any other stain as well. If water stains your Canton crepe dress, rub it gently between your hands so that the friction will remove stain; then press. Do not use soap to wash a rain-coat; a solution of one pound of alum to three gallons of water is a better cleanser for it.

### LAYING CARPETS

Newspapers should always be laid over the boards before the carpet is put down, even if felt is used also. If sprinkled with borax, it will keep insects away.

Use good strong wrapping paper and parcel up any articles of clothing which are to be protected. Use a second layer of wrapping paper over the first so that the adult moth may not by any chance gain access to the goods.

Red-cedar chests will kill both larvae and adults, but will not prevent eggs which have been deposited from hatching.

If alum is added to the paste used in covering boxes with paper or for scrapbooks, moths or mice will not invade them.

Lime powder well sprinkled over a place where cockroaches abound will drive them away.

### Mar! Mar.

A certain London club has replaced its familiar black-coated servants with young, and sometimes pretty, waitresses.

One of the old diehard members who had strongly opposed the idea dropped in to lunch one day.

"How's the duck to-day?" he growled, glowering at the girl who came to serve him.

"Oh, I'm all right," said the waitress, perkily. "How are you, sir?"

### CHARGING "A" BATTERIES

When the gravity of the "A" battery is shown to be low it should be placed on charge. There are many chargers on the market that are suitable for charging the "A" battery and the instructions for the use of this charger should be followed very closely.

In every case the leads will be marked as to their polarity and the greatest care should be taken to be sure that the positive lead of the charger goes to the positive pole of the battery and the negative of the charger to the negative of the battery.

Turn on the charger and if it has a meter on it showing charge or discharge be sure that the battery is charging. If the charger does not have a meter it is good policy to note any change in gravity of the electrolyte by the use of a hydrometer. If the gravity starts to rise you will know that the battery is charging. Charge until all cells gas freely and until the gravity stops rising. This is found by taking a hydrometer reading. After two hours take another reading and if the

gravity has risen keep on charging. Continue to take readings at intervals until the gravity does not show an increase, then you can be assured that the battery is fully charged.

The charging leads should be disconnected immediately after the rectifier is shut off.

Before recharging the "A" battery the "A" battery leads to the receiving set should be removed as otherwise the vacuum tubes are liable to be damaged.

In case direct current is the source of power, a rectifier is not required and the battery may be recharged directly from the line by the use of a lamp bank; that is, a series parallel of lamps in series with the battery. It is very important when charging from direct current that the correct polarity of the line be obtained. This may be secured by placing the leads in a glass of water. Bubbles will arise from the negative lead. If bubbles arise from both leads, that having the greater number is the negative lead. It is well after the polarity is found to use some distinguishing mark so that you will know in the future which is the negative and which is the positive.

## Harry Lauder, Miner

Mike McLaughlin, Wichita (Kan.) plumber, recalls digging coal with Sir Harry Lauder, world famous comedian, in a Blanton (Scotland) colliery more than a quarter of a century ago. "We worked from daylight to dark for \$2.40," McLaughlin says. "I can recall the first time he ever spoke a piece in public and the first time he got paid for singing a song," McLaughlin continues.

"One of the miners had been dangerously injured and we decided to give a benefit concert. We offered Lauder 2 1/2% to arrange the entertainment. When the time came to give the entertainment he demanded 5%. We finally let him have his way. While he was singing the second song he was greeted with bad eggs and rotten oranges. He did not seem to mind this, for he continued with his performance. I guess maybe he was worth the 5%, considering what he has received for performances since then."—Coal Age.

### WORKMEN'S ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Commercial insurance agents are advised by Edward Kory, vice-president of the Union Indemnity Company, to select workmen's compensation business with greater caution or they will be in danger of losing this large source of livelihood. Casualty companies, he says, are faced with a serious situation in meeting compensation claims and if they are forced to discontinue compensation insurance entirely then this field will be taken over by exclusive state funds. Mr. Kory suggests that the agents cut out those classes fraught with loss dangers. Are the commercial agents, in other words, going to deny protection to the workmen and their families who are most in need of it? When all states insist that accident compensation insurance be carried exclusively in state funds there can be no such arbitrary denial of the protection which workmen's compensation laws have been enacted expressly to provide.—American Labor Legislation Review.

### UNION-EMPLOYER CO-OPERATION

Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, the largest single system in the world, declared in a public address recently that "trade unions are not the enemy of capital. Trade unions are here," he remarked, "they can't be gotten rid of. It is much better to work with them than to fight with them." Behind this statement lies the most extensive experiment of co-operation yet undertaken on this continent. The management of the Canadian National lines has entered into an agreement with the unions in its shops affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to co-operate in solving their problems.

The principles which underlie this program have been stated as follows by President William H. Johnston, of the International Association of Machinists, and O. S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the union:

- (1) Full and cordial recognition of the federated shopmen's unions as the agents of the employees; (2) according to these unions and their spokesmen constructive as well as protective functions in railroad management; (3) agreement between these unions and the management to co-operate for improved service to the public; (4) agreement to share fully any consequent benefits; and (5) perfection of definite administrative machinery to accomplish these purposes.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where the plan was first tried two years ago at the Gleadow shops, has already extended it to all the shops on the system and is about to apply it also to the train crews. Results appear to have satisfied both management and men; the workers, it is claimed, have benefited from more continuous employment and larger income, the company through increased efficiencies and improved morale. President Daniel Willard said recently:

I believe that it has now been fully demonstrated that the co-operative plan is no longer an experiment. It has more than justified itself from many angles. As time goes on I feel certain that the friendly and sympathetic efforts of both parties will discover and suggest new methods and new practices which will not only make for economy, and thereby enable the railroad to pay good wages and at the same time maintain satisfactory working conditions, but will also contribute toward giving the public lower rates for transportation service.

Within the past few weeks the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has agreed with the shopcraft unions on its lines to adopt the same program, and the experiment is now being tried out in one of the shops of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Here is a new departure in industrial relations of genuine importance. Railroad executives, like most employers, have looked upon labor unions as evils, more or less necessary according to their strength in each particular case. Union leaders and members, on the other hand, have considered employers as opponents in a bitter struggle for advantage. The program of union-management co-operation reverses the situation. For the employers it assumes that the union may be made an asset instead of a liability. For the unionist it means a personal stake in the management of industry; responsibility substituted for mere aggression or defense. The very existence of a strong and well-organized union is evidence of a fund of creative and executive capacity among workmen which has not been drawn on by their jobs. The program in question is designed to tap this for the good of the industry as a whole, instead of damming it up by resistance and repression. There is sound psychology in the idea. Whether it is sound industrial policy is now to be determined.

## Injunction Process Is 250 Years Old

By Andrew Suruseth  
History gives the birth of the tribunician power as the year 494 before the Christian era. The cause is given as an intense struggle between the plebeians and the patricians in Rome. The power given to the tribune was a power to delay action. If the tribune thought that an injustice was about to be done to any individual plebeian in a court, he could stop all further consideration of the case during his tribunate, which lasted for one year. If he thought that a law would work serious hardship upon the plebeians, as a class, he could forbid the publication of such law during his own "tribunate."

The power of the tribune was absolute and irresponsible. The tribune's person was sacrosanct, and to criticize him or to assault him was punishable by death. When the several powers within the Roman republic were merged in the person of Caesar, he became tribune for life, as he became personification of all other powers. When the powers vested in Caesars or emperors, who succeeded them, the person of the Caesar or emperor became inviolable and it is here we have the origin of the divine right of kings and of the judges sitting for and acting for the king. This is why it is yet called the court and why any contempt of court may be punished summarily by the judge.

Les majeste and contempt of court is the same thing and comes to us from the same source. There must, of course, be order and decorum in the court or its functions would be seriously impaired. But when the court of today exercises the identical powers that the tribune—and after him the Caesars, emperors and kings—exercised, we have a right to protest and look for a remedy because the power of the king has been curtailed. When the power is now used by the judges to protect the strong against the weak in lieu of protecting the weak against the strong, we are all the more within our rights in protesting and seeking to find and to apply a proper remedy.

The struggle over the exercise of the tribunician power in Great Britain is known as the struggle between the law courts and the chancery courts—in other words, between the king and the people. This contest was waged for fully two centuries and came to a final close when William and Mary became the joint sovereigns of England. The accession to power of William and Mary brought a new and improved bill of rights, under which the rights and safety of the individual became definitely settled. The British government could no longer use the chancery power in Great Britain except for specific purposes and under specific conditions. But it used the power in the colonies, especially in the American states. This resulted in the Declaration of Independence, in which one of the gravest indictments was that the colonies had been deprived of their rights to be tried by law and were subjected to the jurisdiction of the chancery court—the equity court. In substance, this was the old tribunician power—resurrected to get away from the trend toward democratic institutions and government by law as distinct from government by autocratic, irresponsible power.

The tribunician power, which is absolute and irresponsible, can not exist together with democratic institutions, unless the absolute power is definite in its jurisdiction and so hedged about, that it can not extend that jurisdiction at will or under temptations too great for poor mortals to bear.

The idea that the lawyer, who has served in the house of representatives or in the senate will be any more true to his oath as a judge than he was as a legislator—and both

swear a like oath to uphold the constitution of the United States—is an idea more in accord with the modern school of Americanism than with any thought found in the writings of any of the fathers of that Americanism of which we all are justly so proud. Life tenure of office did not protect the kings or the dynasties in the past, nor does it do so in the present. And again he it said reverently, but emphatically—judges of men.

### BUILD CITY OF REMEMBRANCE

Paris, France.—Ground has been broken for the building of a workers' community in the outlying districts of Paris, in which each of the three hundred homes will bear the name of a soldier killed in the war.

### MINERS THREATEN STRIKE

Qui! Coal Fields If Second Wage Cut Enforced

Brussels, Belgium.—Ninety-three per cent of 51,000 miners in the Belgian coal fields voted to strike if the mine owners reject the men's proposal to accept a five per cent reduction in wages provided a second five per cent reduction planned for June is abandoned.

### THE LORELEI

"Come with me!"  
You follow.  
You think you have found it at last—  
Love:  
It is not Love;  
It is the Lorelei.  
The call of the unknown,  
The spell of the exotic—  
And then you crash  
On the rocks of familiarity.  
Leah Kaufman.

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### ONTARIO'S MINERALS

The outstanding metallic products of Ontario are silver, nickel and gold. The gross value of these to the end of 1924 follows:—silver, \$234,392,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 9,961,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt silver mines have been in operation for over twenty years, and to the end of 1924, along with outlying areas such as Gowanda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 250 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 10,000,000 ounces per year.

Ontario is the only producer of nickel in the Dominion, and supplies ninety per cent of the world's requirements of this metal. Post-war depression has passed away, and in 1924 the nickel mining industry functioned on better than a pre-war scale. The nickel deposits of Sudbury yield large quantities of copper as a by-product, also important quantities of platinum metals.

Of gold, Ontario's production in 1924 was over eighty per cent of the entire output of Canada, and had a value of \$25,669,262. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5 1/2 million dollars. At the present time, the yield is approximately 2 1/2 million dollars per month, principally from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, or more than one-half that of the entire United States.

The metal mines of Ontario occur in the pre-Cambrian formations which cover seventy per cent of the entire northland. Only the southern fringe of these formations has been penetrated. The development of new mining areas means the expenditure of money for supplies and labour, and the new wealth created is gradually distributed to all classes of the community.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway represents an asset of 23 million dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1924 the Larder Lake Branch 22 1/2 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 23 per cent of the railway's income.

For lists of publications, maps of mining areas, geological reports and other information, apply to:

HON. CHARLES MCGEE, Minister of Mines  
THOS. W. SIMON, Deputy Minister of Mines  
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# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## Our Overseas Column

### Building Workers—Germany

The wage negotiations for the German building trade have reached a deadlock, it being found impossible to come to an agreement about working hours. The workers' representatives declared at the outset that the first condition for the conclusion of a fresh national agreement must be the recognition of eight hours as the maximum working day. After long negotiations no agreement could be reached on this point; the proposals of the Conciliation Board (an independent body, not prejudiced on either side) were rejected, so that the negotiations must be regarded as having finally shipwrecked.

### Miners—Holland

The Joint Commission, consisting of representatives of the various mining companies and miners' organizations has for some time been negotiating for the settlement of a fresh wage agreement. The employers at first proposed a 10 per cent wage cut and a slight shortening of working hours; or, as an alternative, an increase in working hours. The miners refused the offer, and proposed that both they and the mining companies should petition the Government for a 25 per cent reduction of freight, provided that the mining companies would undertake to maintain the existing wages for another year. The petition was accordingly sent in. The Government replied by promising to lower freights by 10 per cent, and to abrogate temporarily its present levy of a tax of 25 cents per ton on the coal output (of which 50 per cent goes to the state, 40 per cent to the Province of Limburg, 10 per cent to the municipalities of the coal district. This offer means a loss to the Treasury of 700,000 and 1,320,000 guilders respectively under the two counts. In view of it, the employers have consented to limit the wage cut to 5 per cent. Thanks to the lack of unity of the Dutch trade union movement, the miners are not agreed as to their policy. The Socialist miners' union refuses the 5 per cent wage cut, but the Protestant miners' union, at a meeting of executives on March 15, accepted the offer by 51 to 27 votes, provided that the wages fixed should remain in force for another 9 months. Rumor has it that the coal owners will refuse this condition, on the fuse ground that the coal market is now so precarious that they cannot bind themselves for so long a period. The outcome of the matter is still uncertain.

### Mexico

An American mine manager in Mexico recently tried to introduce into Mexico, American methods of browbeating workers, but with unexpected results. He issued an order forbidding his workers to combine, on pain of immediate dismissal. But he had forgotten to study the Mexican Constitution, which guarantees this right to the workers. The workers concerned hereafter applied to the authorities, with the result that on the basis of Article 33 of the Constitution, the manager was deported from the country as an "undesirable alien."

### U. S. A.

The West Virginian coal field is the scene of a long drawn out struggle between employers and workers. In some cases the strikers are entering their third year, (in other the workers have only recently come out.) Many of the first class have found other work to support them, but still there is a small army of almost 20,000 persons dependent on the aid of the United Mine Workers who house them in shacks and tents, and issue them rations just sufficient to support life. The strikers have been turned out of their homes, which were the property of the mining companies.

The cause of the dispute is the following. An agreement was signed at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1924 fixing the average day rate for West Virginian miners at about \$3.50 and the average tonnage rate at about 84 cents. Since then, however, the mine operators have pursued a deliberate policy of employing non-union men. The wages in the non-union fields dropped as low as \$2.80 per day in one particular field where the operators use deputy sheriffs and mine guards to prevent by force any sort of organization. Moreover, in the non-union fields so many deductions rendered a large number of popular are made from pay for different reasons that the workers are left too indignant to seek other employment. Hence the struggle in West Virginia is a kind of crucial battle between unionism and non-unionism in the coal fields. Moreover, some of the agreements made have been shamelessly broken by the employers. John L. Lewis, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, has just returned from a tour of the West Virginian coal fields. He announces the fixed determination of the union not to change its policy and accept any reduction in wages. He declared

himself "astounded at the preparations made to intimidate, coerce and browbeat trade union miners by the non-union coal companies. I could not believe my eyes," he said, "when I saw searchlights and machine guns mounted and swashbuckling gunmen parading around." It is further stated that officials of the United Mine Workers have undisputed evidence that a conspiracy exists to exterminate the union.

West Virginia and Kentucky Men's Union has now submitted to the union a proposal to put an end to the present chaos by forming a single national federation comprising all four existing federations, the constitution for the new federation be drawn up later on. The Railwaymen's Union Executive has approved the proposal, which will be discussed at the next congress. In the interests of all concerned, it is to be hoped that one national centre will be formed.

**Politics and Trade Unions in Mexico**  
To prevent local strikes from being proclaimed by political agitators, the Mexican Federation of Trade Unions has ordered that unions must no longer call strikes on their own initiative; they must first of all consult the Executive of the National Centre.

**Refusal of Research Tour to Russia**  
The Federation of Polish Trade Unions has refused the invitation of the All-Russian Trade Union Council to send a delegation to Russia to study the economic position of the Russian workers on the ground that, in view of "the political conditions prevailing in Russia" they feel no confidence that the delegation would have freedom of movement.

### Unemployment in Russia

Recently "Trud" (the Russian trade union journal) published an article on unemployment in Russia, from which the following information is taken:—  
On January 1st, 1925, 658,000 unemployed persons were on the unemployment registers. Of this total, 29.1 per cent were industrial workers, 31.8 per cent non-manual workers, and 24 per cent casual workers, while 15.7 per cent belong to various other groups. 22.6 per cent of the whole number were receiving unemployment benefit from the Public Unemployment Funds. The percentage of those receiving unemployment benefit from the trade unions is not known to the writer of the article, but he believes it to be only small, and in any case below the percentage receiving unemployment benefit from public funds.

With regard to relief work, it is stated that in the year 1923-24, work was found for 51371 unemployed persons in 14 towns for a total of 1,283,448 days. The average wage was 1 rouble and 70 kopeks. Throughout Soviet Russia 2,450,000 roubles was expended in the year 1923-24 on wages for unemployed.  
During the year 1924-25, 4,000,000 roubles have so far been paid in wages to 60,000 unemployed for a total of 3,000,000 days. It may be assumed that this amount has been increased by 50 per cent from local sources, so that the total sum will have sufficed to pay for 4,500,000 working days. But in general the amount of work provided was insufficient. In order to supplement it, collections had to be made throughout the country for the benefit of the unemployed. By October 1st, 1924, 1,448 collections had been organized, in which 50,000 persons took part. The amount collected was sufficient to provide 50,000 unemployed with a monthly allowance of 32 roubles and 50 kopeks for a whole year.  
But in the opinion of the writer all these efforts to provide the requisite assistance for the unemployed are inadequate.

### Germany

**Chemnitz Textile Industry.**—There has been such a lack of female skilled help in the Chemnitz textile industry, that it has been necessary to secure employees from far distant employment offices.

### Spain

**Improved Labor Conditions.**—Since the present Government came into power in the Bilbao district, it is stated that there has been a complete absence of strikes and labor disorders and, on the other hand, a decided betterment in the rate of production in most industries.

## U.S. Ambassador Had to Walk

Mexico City, Mex.—Organized labor gave a remarkable demonstration of its power in Mexico City May Day. American Ambassador J. R. Sheffield was forced to walk to work, his chauffeur having been warned that he could not operate the official embassy automobile between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. There was a complete cessation of work and a series of huge labor demonstrations.

## Building Trades

Des Moines, Iowa.—All matters in dispute in the building trades situation have now been amicably adjusted, and peace is assured for the coming year. In addition to settlements reported previously, the following crafts have now signed up: Sheet metal workers, electrical workers, hod carriers and laborers, and painters, plumbers and steamfitters. The building engineers have secured an increase from \$9 to \$10 per day, effective July 1, 1925. Other crafts have accepted the terms of last year's agreement.

### Plumbers

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The plumbers at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who went on strike for \$1 per day increase, have resumed work at the new rate after a five days' suspension.

### Textile Workers

Chicopee, Mass.—The trouble at the Dwight Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, Mass., is practically over. These textile workers struck in resistance to a ten per cent reduction in the industry. The strikers have drifted back to work on the company's terms until conditions have about reached normal.

### Tugboat Men et al

Baltimore, Md.—On April 1, 125 tugboat men, inner harbor, Baltimore, Md., struck for increased pay, followed by 200 masters and mates striking in sympathy on April 8. Adjustment conferences were opened by two Commissioners on April 11. The men have been ordered back to work by their officers while negotiations continue. Agreement was reached on April 13, to be ratified by the local unions on April 14. The agreement provides for a 10 per cent wage increase, time and one-half for all overtime, standing committee to adjust grievances, and a signed agreement for one year. This strike seriously interfered with the manufacturing industries of Baltimore harbor. In all, 800 men, including deck hands, marine engineers, firemen, etc. were directly and indirectly affected.

Boston, Mass.—The Joint Conference of the Building Trades Unions and the Building Men's Association, of Boston, have reached an agreement which has been ratified by the unions, and is expected to be ratified by the Association. It provides that the old agreement be renewed for a three-year period, with the understanding that the wage question be referred to arbitration next year.

## Unemployment in G.B. on Increase

London, Eng.—The April summary of British trade issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce in London enumerates the various features of the budget statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, but indulges in no prophesies as regards the results to be expected from the policies outlined.

The British coal trade is extremely depressed, the report says, with more than 400 pits closed, and 160,000 miners idle.

The total unemployment in the country is 1,202,700, or 152,154 over the same period last year.

Slight improvement is noted in the production of pig iron, which exceeded that of March by 70,000 tons. The steel output was 40,000 tons greater. Tin plate on the other hand showed only a 75 per cent output.

The Scottish shipbuilders during April launched twenty-eight vessels, totalling 94,517 tons, but the shipping industry is still depressed, according to the summary.

A joint permanent committee representing all sections of the employers in that industry has been formed. Curtailed production continues at thirty-five hours weekly.

The report also notes a great increase in unemployment among the wool textile operatives.

## Labor in the U.S.

### Carpenters

Des Moines, Iowa.—A dispute over renewal of agreement, affecting 2,300 men, was adjusted by providing for last year's rates and working conditions to be in effect during 1925.

### Jurisdictional Dispute

Indianapolis, Ind.—The jurisdictional trouble between bricklayers and plasterers over cork work was reported by Commissioner Dynes as having been adjusted on basis of division of work between the two crafts concerned. About one hundred men were affected.

### Painters

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Commissioner Thomas reports adjustment of dispute affecting painters in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The men demanded an increase of \$1 per day, making the rate \$12 per day. A compromise agreement provides rate of \$11.50 per day.

### Plumbers

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis plumbers asked for increase in wages for coming fiscal year. Arrangement was made, however, providing for the

renewal of last year's agreement at the old rate. About three hundred Pittsburgh, Pa. Demands by the m

### Steamfitters

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Commissioner Thomas reports an adjustment of the controversy affecting the steamfitters in men were directly involved. Included an increase from \$11 to \$12 per day. Settlement provides for an increase to \$11.50 per day until November 1, 1925, thence \$12 per day. About 400 men were involved.

London.—James Kirkwood, M.P. Labor representing Clydeside, declared in commons that it is impossible for Great Britain to pay £1,000,000 daily war debt and provide comfortable living conditions for workers. He suggested that repudiation of the debt was the only solution.



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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Jas. H. H. Ballantyne  
Deputy Minister

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Savings Bank Account No. 744

1920	100.00	100.00
1921	100.00	200.00
1922	100.00	300.00
1923	100.00	400.00
1924	100.00	500.00
1925	100.00	600.00
TOTAL	600.00	600.00

Both started five years ago with \$50. One has remained dormant through neglect, the other shows a substantial balance gained by regular deposits of \$10 a month—a sum most people squander monthly on trifles.

Which is yours?

Savings Bank Account No. 743

1920	100.00	100.00
1921	100.00	200.00
1922	100.00	300.00
1923	100.00	400.00
1924	100.00	500.00
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