

DO NOT UNDERMINE THE BRITISH LABOR ORDER

PAPER MAKERS ON WAGE SCHEDULE

Conference at Toronto Last Week Outlined Policy.

At the conclusion of the joint wage scale conference last week between the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Pulp and Sulphite Workers, President J. T. Carey, of the paper makers, stated that the wage schedule for 1921 had been approved.

The schedule calls for the same wage scale adopted in 1920 by both organizations, but which were not put into operation fully by the company, said President Carey. The rates and the size of the machine operated and call for an increase from \$ to 10 per cent, over the existing rates.

President Carey said that the main contention of both organizations is that wages have not gone up either in the cost of living or in the prices secured by the manufacturers for all grades of paper. "The increase now asked by the men is really a deferred increase," explained the president, "which was asked for a year ago when the prices for paper of all kinds were below existing ones."

Shoe Merchants Must Buy Shoes

The best opinion holds that both wholesale and retail shoe dealers will begin to buy shoes this month and continue to buy stronger with time. Stocks of shoes are low and badly broken. Shoe merchants must begin to buy shoes or cease to be merchants.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

EIGHT MILLION IDLE IN THE UNITED STATES

A. F. of L. Declares Labor Dept. Figures Too Low.

United States Congress on Friday began to show signs of concern about the widespread unemployment problem as revealed by the Department of Labor survey, showing approximately 1,500,000 persons out of work.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, urged the Mayors of principal cities asking them to furnish information as to unemployment and submit suggestions for remedial legislation.

At the same time he introduced a resolution calling upon the President to take measures to push work on public works already authorized.

The American Federation of Labor regards the department employment figures as too low, and estimates as many as 3,000,000 men jobless.

TWO TALES THAT TELL THEIR OWN STORY

One fireman dead, another seriously injured, a third suffering from numerous cuts and bruises, thrilling escapes from death or injury on the part of half a dozen others, and the destruction of a three-story building and contents with a total loss estimated at \$17,000—these were the features of the fatal fire on Saturday evening in the junk warehouse owned by Sachs Brothers at the corner of Queen street, west, and Broad street, Ottawa.

Recent declarations by some of Ottawa's City Fathers, relative to the fire department, are being made by the "reactionary" group in the City Council to deprive the fire fighters of the one day's rest in seven recently given to these gallant lads by legislation enacted by the Ontario Government. These reactionists are shouting economy. They make the claim that the one day's rest in seven is too costly to the City of Ottawa. However, the Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa has clearly stated that they will resist any move on the part of these false economists to annul this progressive legislation.

POLITICAL RIGHTS MAY BE EXERCISED BY C. N. WORKERS

Majority Report Recommends Withdrawal of Now Famous Hanna Order.

Members of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labor to investigate the dispute between the employes and management of the Canadian National Railways resulting from the famous "no politics order" of D. B. Hanna, president of the system, have been unable to agree on a solution of the difficulty. In a majority report bearing the signatures of John M. Godfrey, chairman, and D. Campbell, representative of the men, a recommendation is made which practically means the withdrawal of the order and permission of C.N.R. employes to engage in politics as long as the service of the railway is not in any way embarrassed.

This recommendation is based on a proposal submitted by the men which enumerates clearly the ideas that the first essential requisite for service with the Canadian National Railways is unshaken and continuing loyalty in such service, and that this must be evidenced to continue in the service.

Supports Hanna Policy.

F. H. McGowan, representative of the management of the Canadian National Railways, supports the declaration of policy by President D. B. Hanna, taking the attitude that the objection opened up by his order, such a large one that it should, he understands, be decided by Parliament. He agrees, however, that the three C. N. R. employes dismissed as a result of the order, should be reinstated, as they had not been fully apprised of the order, and that the proposal of the employes "is an ingeniously vague as to be susceptible of as many different interpretations as interested political aspirants have capacity to derive."

Labor and Capital Unite for New Legislation

The good understanding that exists in the Province of Quebec between the employers and the organized labor movement was demonstrated on Wednesday morning at the Legislature, when a delegation composed of Gustave France, John C. Foster and G. Pearce, representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and R. W. Gould and W. Hughes, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, waited on Premier Taschereau, to discuss with him proposals for a new Workmen's Compensation Act for the Province of Quebec.

GOV'T NOT TO ASK MORE SHIP MONEY

Merchant Marine Now Considered Sufficient.

The Government will not ask Parliament for money to build any more ships for the Merchant Marine in the coming session of Parliament.

A few of the ships still on the stocks will be completed by summer, and they will be the last. Upwards of fifty will then be in commission, and this is considered sufficient.

Operating costs have been exceptionally high this year, but the Minister of Marine will announce a surplus on the year's operation, and in his statement to Parliament will emphasize the opening up of new trade routes by means of this service. So long as the railways remain under public ownership, it is stated that the ships will not be sold, but will be operated in connection with them.

CANADIAN LABOR SUPPORTS BRITISH WORKERS' POLICY

Proposals For Solving Unemployment in Britain Not Unlike Canadian.

Canadian workers are behind the British labor movement in most of the proposals that have been submitted to the British Government. Regarding trade with Russia there is a growing sentiment in Canada that the British Government should be more liberal in favor of going after Russian business. Labor was in such a policy relief for much of the present unemployment.

A cessation of wars is as desirable to labor in Canada as to any other class of people anywhere. Likewise it is the belief that Canada, and Britain too, can well afford to adopt such a policy in view of the lasting benefits that would accrue to home industry.

As regards the Irish situation, Canadian Labor has expressed itself in favor of granting Ireland a system of autonomy similar to Canada's. The Empire connection is not favored.

Government responsibility for the maintenance of unskilled and part-time workers is a principle with which labor in this country is in accord. Unemployment insurance is being strongly advocated in Canada, although no definite scale of assistance has been recommended as yet.

The 44-hour week proposed in Britain is already in effect in Canada as far as the building trades and clothing manufacturers are concerned. Outside of these groups the 48-hour week is common. It is felt that overtime should be discouraged, particularly at the present time, on account of its tendency to accentuate unemployment conditions. Labor's general attitude to overtime is one of discouragement on the ground that a worker is better off without it.

The work for unemployed men works to relieve unemployment has been advocated by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and the C. W. A.

The proposal for British Government training schools for unemployed has no parallel in Canada. The return of workers to their own occupation in order to reduce the surplus of labor from any one industry is a principle with which labor in this country is in accord. The proposed building programme in Britain strikes a responsive chord in the ranks of labor here. At the present time there are being employed by employers and employees of the building trades in Canada prior to making recommendations to the Dominion Government. The plans are said to include the suggestion that two hundred millions be set aside for the purpose of aiding municipalities to carry out adequate building programmes.

BRITAIN SUCCEEDS IN WAR FOR THE BABIES

Infant Mortality Shows An Amazing Decrease.

Great Britain in the war which she is waging to save the lives of the babies, is reaping more on a national policy of health than in the case in the United States or in Canada. Both nations realize, however, that it is of permanent importance to save the lives of the next generation. Even more important than the actual deaths of infants under one year of age is the fact that the cause of a high death rate affects the health of the survivors.

The newly-formed ministry of health in London is working so that infant lives may be saved, and so that the health of the surviving children may be protected.

Within the last ten years there has been an extraordinary improvement. In the summer quarter of the year 1918 in England and Wales over 231 infants out of 1,980 died. This year only 65 out of 1,980 died during the summer quarter. This fact is noted by the Registrar General, and it compares favorably with the figures of a city like Montreal, where the infant mortality rate in 1918 was 191.5.

But England and Wales still lose 1,669 mothers a year in child birth, and it is believed that this mortality might be almost entirely prevented if it were not for the fact that it is difficult, too, to over-estimate the great amount of suffering and disability caused by the 794,000 mothers, who every year give birth to children.

AMERICAN PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The monthly meeting of the Washington Printing Trades Council was held in the Labor Hall last week with a large attendance. The election of officers for 1921 resulted as follows: A. Blackbore (Printing pressman), president; J. R. Spruce (bookbinders), vice-president; W. J. Mounsey (typesetters), secretary-treasurer; H. J. Hampton and I. Cunningham, auditors; F. Holoran, labor secretary.

Reports were presented by the officers of the labor of the council for the past year, which showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition, and at the conclusion of such a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Fred. Martz, retiring president, and Lloyd Spalding, retiring secretary, for the faithful performance of their duties for the past year.

URGENT APPOINTMENT TO RAILWAY BOARD OF BROTHERHOOD, MAN.

Representations are being made to the government, favoring the appointment of a railway brotherhood man to the vacancy on the Board of Railway Commissioners caused by the death of the late Commissioner Goodwin. No appointment is being made in the immediate future, but railway brotherhood and other branches of organized labor identified with railway work are demanding that the government appoint a man from among their ranks who will be a practical railway man, and have their interests at heart.

C. B. OF R. E. CARRYING ON CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION

While most of the trades councils of Canada have carried out the instructions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in unifying delegates representing the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Halifax Trades Council stands unique in that it submits, at this late date, a proposal which, these "progressive" intimates, will effect a settlement.

The Halifax Trades and Labor Council will be stronger, but recall events in that Central Labor Union prior to the Windsor convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which are convincing that those in control of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council are more concerned in disrupting the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada than in settling the matter of the international trades union movement in Canada. It will be remembered that the Halifax Trades and Labor Council refused to join the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, because they claimed, the congress was machine-ridden. Had delegates been given the right to vote, they would have been afforded an opportunity of bringing forward their proposal for a solution of the dispute between the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., and the C. B. of R. E. At the Windsor convention, according to the official proceedings, the fact that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was the same class of workers, namely, the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the executive council were instructed to continue their efforts to effect a settlement. A resolution was passed that before the snow flies the matter would probably be settled one way or the other.

UNION 66 CONTINUES DEMAND FOR BOARD

Board of Hearing is Not a White-Lie Council.

Following the meeting of the Associated Federal Employes of Ottawa, Federal Union No. 66, in St. George's Parish Hall Monday evening, a statement was issued by the publicity committee.

A resolution had been passed supporting the demand for an independent board to inquire into the charges made by the union against the Civil Service Commission's Board of Hearing.

The union adopted the executive's report which stated the Board of Hearing could not be regarded as a white-lie council. It was explained the union was opposing only the board, and not the Civil Service Commission.

The executive had circulated 2,500 copies of the union's statement, asking support of their resolution to the Prime Minister, demanding an investigating board. It was planned to hold a public meeting after Parliament opens.

SECESSIONISTS 'GET TOGETHER' NO SURPRISE TO LABOR LEADERS.

"Nothing alarming about it; we have anticipated for some time that the secessionist movement would get together," said Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, this week, when asked regarding the reported "pulling out" of "Central Labor Union" in Toronto.

"In the absence of more definite information than that contained in the Toronto press, we would not care to discuss the matter further," said Mr. Moore. "There is nothing to indicate whether the proposed secessionist movement, some with the Trades and Labor Congress, as a national organization, or with the Trades and Labor Council in Toronto."

The purpose of the new Toronto organization is to "affiliate with the British Trades Union movement and central labor union, and is firmly established," according to Charles Clay, organizer of the Canadian Federation of Labor. The secessionists are concerned in the new movement are the garment workers, electrical and butcher workers and bakers.

"The Trades and Labor Council movement that the British Labor movement may refuse their affiliation."

TORONTO "RED" QUILTS LABOR PARTY.

John MacDonald, vice-president of the Toronto Branch of the Independent Labor Party, definitely declared last week that he could no longer remain a member of that party.

He declares that all class-conscious Socialists should organize themselves into Communist organizations and affiliate with the Third International at Moscow.

This is the man that the "Reds" of Toronto nominated for the presidency of the Toronto Trades Council. He was defeated for that office. If there has been a doubt in anyone's mind as to "Comrade" MacDonald's sympathies with Soviet Russia, that doubt should be dispelled by his most recent utterances.

HAMILTON IPON WORKERS ADJUST WAGE SCHEDULE.

Trouble has been averted between Hamilton local No. 186, International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the Hamilton Bridge Workers' Union, a result of negotiations.

Outside structural iron workers will receive 80 cents per hour during the adverse industrial conditions. Recently the members of the building trades in Canada prior to making recommendations to the Dominion Government. The plans are said to include the suggestion that two hundred millions be set aside for the purpose of aiding municipalities to carry out adequate building programmes.

ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION DID NOT STOP STRIKES.

Anti-strike legislation in Australia and various states has not stopped strikes, according to figures made public by C. H. Hulse, Commonwealth statistician.

In 1913 the number of strikes in the entire commonwealth totalled 298, involving 321 establishments. In 1914, 327 strikes in 329 establishments; in 1915, 253 strikes, in 443 establishments; in 1916, 468 strikes, in 1,336 establishments; in 1917, 444 strikes, in 1,541 establishments; in 1918, 298 strikes, in 1,134 establishments; and in 1919, 469 strikes, in 1,713 establishments. In 1920 the record for the first quarter of 1920 is 119 strikes, in 623 establishments. If the proportion prevails throughout the year, 1920 will be recorded for the first quarter of 1920 is 119 strikes, in 623 establishments. If the proportion prevails throughout the year, 1920 will be recorded for the first quarter of 1920 is 119 strikes, in 623 establishments.

WINDSOR TO BUILD MODERN LABOR TEMPLE.

Following a series of negotiations in progress between representative organized labor men during the last week, definite arrangements have been made by the Windsor Trades Council that work would be commenced early in the spring on the erection of a modern labor temple in Windsor.

The structure, which will be complete in every detail and provide facilities hadly required by the various local unions, will cost approximately \$75,000.

COL. MARTIN FOR T. & N. O. RY. COMMISSION.

Lieut.-Col. L. T. Martin, a well-known lumberman, in the operation of the Redway and Oxbelt, it is understood, will be appointed by the Drury Government as one of the commissioners on the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ontario Railway Commission, through its official body, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has for years demanded that the workers be given a place on this commission. However, the Ontario Government has decided otherwise.

It is desired that the Labor form a part of the coalition.

STARTLING FIGURES CONCERNING SHOES

Average Wage Paid in 1919 Was \$864 Per Year.

More than nineteen million boots, shoes, moccasins, etc., with a sale value at the factory of approximately sixty-three million dollars, were manufactured in Canadian factories during 1919, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A preliminary report on the leather boot and shoe industry, covering the operations of 141 individual plants, has been prepared by the Bureau. The leather of the plants is as follows: Quebec, 51; Ontario, 54; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 4; British Columbia, 5.

The total capital invested in these plants, according to the report, was \$28,858,581. Male employes to the number of 9,755, and female to the number of 3,888, were engaged in the work of turning out boots and shoes, and were paid \$11,225,744, or \$1,151.24 per year. Of this number 812 were paid over \$5 per week wages, and approximately 1,246 were under \$5. The total value of the material used in manufacture, according to the report, was \$49,523,636.

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OTTAWA'S POPULATION IS NOW 110,738.

The total taxable assessment of Ottawa was advanced to \$5,164,904 in 1920 with a total of \$129,630,510 as against \$129,461,806 in 1919, according to the annual report of Assessment Commissioner F. H. Vail. The population was placed at 110,738.

SHOE WORKERS MUST SIT TIGHT

Because of the great flood of cancellations and returns, manufacturers and customers have new relations to establish. A new growth of confidence must be built up. On our side we must continue to be patient. We must sit tight and be strong in unionism, so that all that has been gained through years of effort shall not be lost either now or in the near future. Every shoe worker should be willing to sacrifice any amount to reduce wages and to use his utmost influence to restrain other shoe workers from submitting to such a proposal. Be strong in Union. In Union is Strength.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

MINERS' UNION NOW HAS 600,000 MEMBERS.

The United Mine Workers of America had on January 31, according to figures made public by William Green, international secretary-treasurer, 652,905 dues-paying members in good standing.

In addition, 59,000 members on strike and out of work are exempt from dues, making the total membership in excess of 600,000.

WELL-KNOWN MEMBER OF I. T. U. PASSES.

The funeral of the late Samuel Hadden, financial secretary of old 91 Typographical Union, Toronto, took place Thursday afternoon from 10 to 11 o'clock in the funeral parlour of the Union, 274 Danforth avenue, to St. John's Cemetery. There was a large gathering of labor men, including 150 members of the Typographical Union No. 91, Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, the channels of the Telegram, Star, World, Maclean Publishing Co. and other news organizations. The pall-bearers were John McMahon, Hugh Ferguson, John Coulter, George Dwyer, John Cronin and Walter Ritz.

The late Samuel Hadden was one of the best known printers in the I. T. U. and represented that organization at the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

HAMILTON CONTRACTORS ASK BUILDING TRADES UNIONS FOR WAGE

Respecting the request for a wage increase by the carpenters, Secretary E. B. Osborne, of the Hamilton Branch of the Association of Contractors and Building Industries, has notified Business Agent A. Dickson that pending the receipt of other building trades unions' new agreements, the general contractors will defer consideration of this request.

Mr. Osborne has also written to Business Agent J. H. Longfellow, Building Trades Council, president, urging that other building trades organizations submit their new agreements as early as convenient.

SEAMEN'S UNION TO TRAIN MEMBERS.

The convention of the International Seamen's Union agreed upon a plan for educating their members in seamanship. This system of vocational education will be under control of the union, and is based on the theory that sea power is in seamen, and not in ships. Every feature of seamanship will be included in the curriculum.

An appropriation of \$15,000 was voted to inaugurate the plan, which will be submitted to affiliates for approval.

MINISTER OF LABOR STATES UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS ABOUT OVER.

"In my opinion the labor situation in Montreal will ease off considerably within the next two weeks," said Hon. C. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, last week. "By March 15 the situation ought to be nearly normal due to the rejuvenation of industry, which is beginning at present to take place."

CANADIANS MUST BUY MORE AND MORE AT HOME

"Canadian people must realize that they have much of the solution of the unemployment problem in their own hands," said Hon. C. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, last week. "From Oct. 15 to Dec. 31 last about \$2,000,000,000 worth of goods were bought in Canada by 4,700 employees. Eliminating Sundays from that 2,000 sum would be their homes with no job to go to the next day. And this is in face of the fact that during the last year Canadian purchases in the United States amounted to \$500,000,000 in round figures."

"It is obviously the duty of Canadians to buy enough to keep things moving and to buy Canadian-made goods. If each individual does his or her part in this the unemployment question will speedily be solved."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND RIGHT TO ORGANIZE MUST BE PROTECTED

Prof. MacMillan Urges Social Service Council to Press For Minimum Wage Laws, Health and Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions and Other Reforms.

A feature of the report of the Committee on Industry and Co-operation, presented at the annual convention of the Social Service Council of Canada at London, Ont., last week, was the section dealt with by Prof. J. W. MacMillan, of Victoria College, under the title "Standards of Wages." Prof. MacMillan's attitude toward the problem of the laboring man, his views on profit-sharing and unemployment insurance, and minimum wage laws, and his interest in the rights of the workers to free speech, organization, and their own representatives in legislative bodies, were the main features of his address.

The Social Service Council should favor as matters of immediate legislative attention:

- "1.—Minimum wage laws, first for women and girls; then for boys; later at least the unorganized men workers."
- "2.—Legislative programme re unemployment, of which the leading features should be (a) a national employment service; (b) 'buffer employment' in the cities; (c) unemployment insurance."
- "3.—Health insurance."
- "4.—Old age pensions."

"The right of workers to free speech, free assembly, freedom to organize, and to send whom they will to represent them, must be protected. There are elementary democratic rights. Besides, the child-salvage in wages are due to their own organizations."

PATTERN-MAKERS WILL RE-SIT WAGE REDUCTIONS.

A 10 per cent. reduction in wages, effective on Monday, was announced by the Canadian Allis Chalmers Company on Friday, and caused pattern-makers employed by the firm to decide at a meeting Monday night to resist the reduction with every resource at their disposal. A committee was appointed from the meeting to take the matter up with the company.

MUST OPPOSE EVERY MOVE TO REDUCE WAGES

Throughout this year and perhaps for many years to come we shall need to be on the alert to defend our wages. Employers who are more shrewd than shrewd will seek every pretext to reduce wages. Every move of that kind must be opposed with the utmost energy. The real difficulty confronting honest manufacturers today is not labor cost but the small, unskilled, uneducated, and untrained workers. The Workers' Journal.

STARVATION IN SHOES ABOUT REACHED LIMIT

Shoes were out. None of us shoe makers can remember ever seeing any shoes made that did not wear out. Millions of people are wearing shoes out. They have had their shoes repaired, but still they are wearing out.

Dealers have been buying shoes not holding any to take their place, until they have nothing but broken shoes and with no every line. The process of starvation in shoes has almost reached its limit. The kind new year with witness stock-tanking and revaluation in many shoe stores, to be followed by buying.

Meanwhile we have been watching to see if there were any barefooted people on the street and we have seen none. With us we have feet on the street, we shall believe that millions of people are going to buy shoes rather than go barefooted. We do not wish to go back to the time of the past, but we are not sorry to say good-bye to 1920. It started well but finished poorly. 1921 starts with a bang, will steadily improve and finish well.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

SUN-UP TO SUN-DOWN A DAY'S WORK DECIDES FARMERS' MASS MEETING

Wage Schedule Provides For Maximum For Day Laborer to be \$1 a Day and Board—Women to Get \$10 a Month if no Washing.

These labor politicians who are so anxious to form an alliance with the Farmers' political movement will no doubt be increased in a recent policy of the organized farmers concerning wages and hours of toil. The farmer's policy calls for a day's work to be from sun-up to sun-down with the following compensation: The maximum wage for a month laborer to be \$25 a month, with board and keep for laborer's horse, or \$25 a month with board and keep for the horse.

The maximum wage for a day-laborer for regular farm-work to be \$1 a day and board.

The maximum wage for a woman's work in a farm house kitchen including washing, to be \$25 a month, or \$19 a month without washing.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. H. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

THOUSANDS OF IMMIGRANTS COMING

EVERY available boat will be put on the Atlantic run," says the Glasgow Evening Times in its issue of December 31, "but even then, it is felt, the year will be well advanced before the last of the voyagers get away."

The above statement is one that calls for some explanation on the part of the Canadian Government. Despite the grave unemployment in Canada at the present time the immigration recruiting campaign continues in Britain.

The recent declaration of Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, brought forth spirited editorials in almost all of the British newspapers, and much interesting information may be gleaned from a perusal of their columns. The British press is unanimous in stating that thousands of Britishers are ready to emigrate to Canada and are awaiting only the opening of the St. Lawrence. Few of the newspapers tell of the conditions existing here, and Canadian Atlantic ports will see a greater number of intending immigrants during the coming year than at any previous period in our history unless the Canadian Government takes some action to prevent an influx into an already over-burdened labor market.

The Daily Chronicle, published in London, Eng., under date of January 3, says:

"Any possibility of a stampede has been effectually checked by the shortage of shipping to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Much is being said about present conditions in Canada, but Canada's door has generally been closed in the winter. What about spring when her vast prairie lands will be calling for labor?"

The Financial News, also published in London, Eng., under date of January 3, states that with the opening of spring immigration to Canada will continue. This newspaper says:

"There was considerable comment aroused by the remark of the Prime Minister recently that emigration would help to solve the unemployment question. As an immediate cure, of course, no help can be expected from this source, but in the case of Canada, at least, this is merely a seasonable difficulty, and with the coming of spring the demand will again be insistent for workers."

Under the heading "Expected Boom in the Spring," the Glasgow Evening Times, published at Glasgow on December 31, says:

"Despite what one learns of the condition of employment in Canada—it is as bad as in this country, if not worse—the young men are not to be deterred, and they comprise at least 75 per cent. of the intending emigrants. All that is wanted is the opening of the St. Lawrence, which takes place somewhere about April, for the trek to commence. As usual the Golden West has proven an irresistible magnet and the shipping companies are faced with a serious problem in the way of providing accommodation. EVERY AVAILABLE BOAT WILL BE PUT ON THE ATLANTIC RUN, but even then, it is felt, the year will be well advanced before the last of the voyagers get away."

ANY PLAN BUT LABOR'S.

BY the "Optional Plan of Employment" the Hamilton Branch of the Association of Building and Construction Industries hope to destroy the International Trades Union Movement.

The "plan" is simply a part of the "Open Shop" campaign now being waged with great vigor in the United States and in some parts of Canada. There is no mistaking what the "Optional Plan of Employment" means, for in the concluding paragraph of the proposal we read: "Closed shop conditions will not be tolerated here."

It is indeed passing strange that so soon after the war fought in the name of democracy, employers should endeavor to take democracy out of industry. This the "Optional Plan of Employment" seeks.

The "plan" paves the way for a black list. Among other things it provides that "the secretary be advised of employers' requirements for labor and that his office be a clearing house for all classes of labor for members of this association."

Under the "Optional Plan of Employment" there will be no uniformity of wage standards, for it is agreed by the members of the association that "the secretary shall have the power to examine the pay sheets of any employer."

Here is some of the democracy the Hamilton Branch of the Association of Building and Construction Industries will endeavor to take out of the building industry:

"Every employer," according to the Plan, "has the right to decide for himself, what the working conditions in his business shall be. The number of foremen, apprentices, helpers, handymen, etc., to be employed should be determined solely by the employer."

"In the operation of any system of hours or wages now in force or to be extended or established in the

DAN McCANN DECLARES HIMSELF

With Apologies to Edgar A. Guest.
Said Dan McCann to a foreign man
who worked at the self-same form,
"Let me tell you this," and swung his arms
like a windmill tossed in a storm,
"Don't talk to me of the Bourgeoisie,
don't open your mouth to speak
Of your socialists or your anarchists,
don't mention the bolshevik.
For I've had enough of this foreign stuff,
I'm sick as a man can be
Of the speech of hate, and I'm telling you
straight that this is the land for me.

"If you want to brag, just take that flag,
an' hoist it on its field o' mine,
An' praise the dead an' the blood they shed
for the peace o' the likes o' you,
I'll hear no more," and he waved once more
his arms in a way fierce full,
"O' the cunning creed o' some Russian breed,
I stand for John Bull,
I'm done with your fada, and your wild-eyed
lads don't flourish your rag o' red
Where I can see, or at night there's be
tall candles around your bed.

"So tip your hat to the flag like that:
Thank God for its red, white and blue!
Thank God you're here where the roads are
clear, away from your kaisers and cars,
I can't just say what I feel today, for I'm
not a talkin' man,
But first an' last, I am standin' fast
for all that's Canadian,
So don't you speak of the bolshevik,
I'm sick of it as I can be.
One God, one flag, is the creed I brag:
The Land of the North for me."

future this association should not countenance any conditions which are not just or which will not allow a workman to earn a wage proportionate to his producing capacity."

We could go on but the above will suffice to prove our contention that the Hamilton Branch of the Association of Building and Construction Industries seek to destroy the International Trades Union Movement.

However, the International Trades Union Movement is in a better position to resist such moves on the part of hostile employers than it was some years ago. It is only a short time ago that the various unions of the building industry in Hamilton organized themselves into a Building Trades Council. Workers employed in the building industry in Ottawa did this some time ago and have had a union shop for the past two years and there is every reason to believe that this condition will continue. Certainly the "Optional Plan of Employment" is not acceptable to Organized Labor and we would suggest to the Hamilton Branch of the Association of Building and Construction Industries that a much better plan is that of the International Trades Union Movement which is based on justice and fair play. Under Labor's plan the workers have a voice in fixing wage standards, hours of toil, and working conditions, and further are at all times willing to discuss the problems of industry in a joint industrial council upon which there shall be equal representation of employers and employees. These latter conditions are essential to democracy in industry.

NATIONAL PROPAGANDA

ONE of the leaders of a secessionist movement, masking under the name of a purely "Canadian organization," has sent to the Canadian Labor Press a communication for publication. It is needless for us to state that we have refused to carry on propaganda for any secession movement. However, in setting forth their appeal these secessionists state that all of their members are Canadian or British born. This sort of propaganda listens well, but the International Trades Union Movement is not so narrow as to exclude from its ranks any of the workers employed in industry, regardless of their place of birth. We do not purpose to go into a lengthy discussion on the question at this time, but Canadian workers know that their interests are identical with those of workers in the United States. Canada is a member of the League of Nations and the great labor movement in Canada must become even more international than at present. Efforts have been made from time to time to revive the National Labor Movement in Canada. We had an example of it in Western Canada in 1919 when the One Big Union made its debut. It lived but a short time. We have the national movement in the Province of Quebec, and it will soon be a thing of the past. Ontario has had its Canadian Federation of Labor which organized the strike breakers and "ratted" on the internationals during the strike on the Chippawa Canal. The latest addition to the ranks in Toronto will make but little headway.

water mark of the Paper Makers nor the union label. It is surprising to note that the stationery used of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Yet these same people state that they are fighting the workers' battles, by the Toronto secessionists does not bear the union

OBSTRUCTION BY DESTRUCTIONISTS.

SOME members of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly, mostly O.B.U. in sentiment if not actually members of this ultra-radical "working class" organization, will, according to information obtained at the Legislature by one of the Winnipeg newspapers, block the business of the House until the Winnipeg strike leaders are released. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada months ago formulated a policy which might have resulted in the release of the imprisoned men. Mr. R. B. Russell complied with the requests of the Trades and Labor Congress and sent in an appeal for clemency with the result that his release was secured. The rest of the imprisoned men preferred to listen to the ravings of the Defense Committee, which seems more concerned in the destruction of the International Trades Union Movement than in securing the release of the imprisoned men.

The "working class" members of the Manitoba Legislature would be better advised if they concentrated their energies in securing real legislation in the interest of the workers of Manitoba.

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TRY A PLUG TO-DAY

My Confession of Faith

BY T. A. CHERIAR.

Leader of the National Progressive Party.

In recent issues of the Canadian Labor Press there have appeared letters by the leader of the Liberal and Conservative party and the leader of the National Liberal party. These letters were reproduced from Maclean's Magazine, in which the leaders of the different political groups were asked to outline the policies of the parties they represent. Herewith we reproduce the letter of the leader of the new Progressive party, in which the policy of that party is outlined.—Editor.

Today thousands of Canadians, to whom public affairs a few years ago were either a jest or the subject of a ceremonial process at stated intervals, are taking a serious interest in the management of their country and its future. Thousands of men and women are sternly determined that the old political order with its jobbery and corruption; its prostitution of the public interest for private gain; its vicious political machines and cynical "bosses"; its shameless patronage system in the matter of offices and contracts; shall be banished to the limbo of forgotten things.

The sacrifices and sufferings of the war have opened many eyes to the vision of public service and responsibility and to a daily growing number of people who realize that the only monument worthy of our dead is a newer and better Canada. The idea of any reversion to the old political standards is an intolerable thought.

It is perhaps an exaggeration to give the whole credit for this wholesome change to the war alone. Even before its grim advent we were beginning to blaze new trails and ideas whose fruition would under normal peace conditions have been of slower growth.

But, say some of my older friends, you make too little allowance for the difficulties which confronted the country's leaders in earlier days and the peculiar conditions which they had to face.

There is, I admit, something in the contention. Until the beginning of this century Canada was, more or less a pioneer country, whose inhabitants were mostly engaged in a desperate struggle with the wilderness, and were attempting to provide half a continent with the physical machinery of civilization. A large element of our population had come from other lands to better their personal fortunes and were engaged in the task. Under such conditions disinterested idealism and clear political thinking does not flourish. The mutual understanding and the regular interplay of ideas which are indispensable to a healthy state of public opinion were simply not available.

A Government can rarely rise above the source from which it derives its origin, and though its able and disinterested men freely gave their talents and energies to public life, the level of our Government in both the Federal and Provincial spheres has been deplorably low and their efficiency and foresight have often left much to be desired.

Our Painful Railway Problem.

The richness of our natural resources gave ample opportunities to the scheming, exploiter and his political tools to advance their private fortunes at the public expense and the apathy and indifference of the electorate allowed them a clean field for their operations. It would be an invidious task to rake up and catalogue what I regard as the pitiful errors of the past, but our present railway problem is a sufficiently painful example. What defence can be offered for the statesmanship which in the last 50 years has poured over one billion dollars into the jaws of reckless promoters and selfish contractors and left us with a railway muddle whose reasonable solution presents a baffling problem? The wanton exploitation of our public lands and other resources, and the scandals attendant thereon, could easily have been averted or minimized under better standards of government and citizenship. So though the blame must be shared

of permanent prosperity lie in concentrating upon those particular lines.

But the protectionist policy, which both the historic parties have sponsored and maintained since 1871, has loaded and weighed down the natural industries with the burden of sustained a long string of secondary and artificial industries which are often simply the fabricating types which are dependent on foreign countries for their raw material. These artificial industries have drained labor from the land and are largely responsible for the serious rural depopulation, which is now visible.

As long as these protected industries have plentiful labor and can run full time, the workers in them can contrive an existence, but what is their lot when through adverse business conditions factories have to close down or reduce their staffs? Why are so many thousands of hard-working people on the borderline of starvation today in this country of such natural riches? Go to Prince Edward Island, the most purely rural community in Canada, and then cross over to the industrial area in Cape Breton and you will find the health and happier society. Can it be seriously argued that John Thompson, growing grain, and Marie Gagnon, making butter on an Eastern Pictou farm, are not both happier, healthier and greater contributors to the national wealth than the same pair of people making the same pair of people making out of imported raw material in a Sherbrooke factory?

There is great lamentation about the amount of our imports and the amount of our exports, but it should not be forgotten that raw materials for our manufacturers comprise a large part of our imports. Does anyone think our fiscal position healthy? Our imports far exceed our exports and we have to send millions yearly abroad to pay interest on our bonds, mortgages, and other forms of their investments. The fact is that as a nation we cannot hope to reach a stable economic basis until we are free to play to our natural industries. When they are allowed to flourish as they might, our export surplus will increase and our urban industries will prosper as never before.

Agricultural Leaders Not From U. S.

It is a gross travesty of facts to assert as some ill-informed critics do, that the leaders of the anti-protectionist movement in the west are for the most part American immigrants whose sympathy with British and Canadian institutions is rather imperfect. I think I may claim to know the chief personalities in the agrarian movement as well as some former citizens of the United States have played their part in it, but I think I am correct in saying that the main force of criticism of the protectionist principle has come from British-born farmers and that the majority of the leaders are of undiluted British blood. The accusation to me, economic arguments by the cry of disloyalty is cheap and unworthy of intelligent people.

My manufacturing friends often profess the bitterness of the tariff and profess great mystification as to its cause. Let them recall the past. In 1911 there was offered to the

country the chance of concluding a reciprocity treaty with our neighbor to the most favorable terms. The western farmer saw in it the opportunity of free access to a market offering immense advantages to him. The measure, moreover, made no real inroads upon the protection which our manufacturers enjoyed. But they bent their whole energies to defeating its enactment and by a combination of circumstances and methods, which are scarcely a happy memory to some of their devotees, succeeded in their purpose.

The western farmer at once interpreted the hostility of the Canadian manufacturers as clear evidence that they were determined to keep him in thorough bondage not only in regard to the conditions under which he could buy what he required, but in regard to the conditions under which he could sell what he produced. Such a threat was a challenge which any free community was bound to take up. My friend, Premier Drury, warned the opponents of reciprocity what would happen if their defeatist policy and they know him now as a true prophet.

The western farmer formed the resolution to put himself by organization in a position to secure a square dealing and every year he has learnt to use his political strength with increasing effectiveness. Since the Underwood Tariff came into effect he has realized the enormous advantages of the American market for his grain and even more for his live stock and dairy products. Now that it is being jeopardized, he is not inclined to feel any greater affection for the interest which, in 1911, thwarted an arrangement containing some possibilities of permanence.

It affords the friends of reciprocity some pleasure to see that even hide-bound protectionists view with apprehension the revival of duties against our agricultural products on the scale of the McKinley Tariff. I hope their restoration may be averted but under the circumstances I cannot blame the American Congress. There are, however, not wanting signs that the present protectionist mood will not be permanent with our neighbors who now need export markets and have reached the same economic position as British in the forties of last century.

How the Resentment Has Spread.

This feeling of resentment at the domination of our national life by certain selfish urban interests first developed among the western farmers, but it has now spread to the rural communities of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, and British Columbia, and is beginning to be clearly visible in Quebec. But as no movement can exist merely on the discussion of sectional wrongs and grievances and plans for their removal, our associations soon came to adopt a wider purpose and deal at their meetings with the wider phases of national life.

The time has gone by when inhabitants of our cities can look upon the cry of disloyalty as hopelessly ignorant of public affairs. His education has been proceeding at a rapid rate. Our climate makes the occupation of agriculture somewhat seasonal, and thousands of our farmers have used the long winter evenings for reading and

Concluded on Page Four.

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MY CONFESSION OF FAITH

Continued From Page Three. reflection. In hundreds of places they have held regular meetings and discussed thoroughly the numerous questions of the day. This healthy process enabled us to arrive at our annual conventions with definite ideas on these questions and the mass decisions of the associations were the basis of the resolutions which in due course formed the basis of the New National Policy. These decisions covered a wide field and were not confined to the tariff and purely agrarian interests. They embraced such subjects as education, taxation, control of liquor traffic, our railway problems, our constitutional position and the rural life and subjects of a similar character.

Admittedly much that was vague and indefinite emerged in the process and the remedies advanced were often Utopian in character but on the whole the intellectual activities of the farmers' movements have represented a clear and definite aspiration for betterment in our government and civilization. If they had done nothing else, we have made a valuable contribution to our national life by quickening public interest in many pressing questions.

There are people who deplore the present ferment and see a Bolshevik in the midst of our political life. Sir Auckland Geddes, when he declared the present unrest to be a healthy sign and told an audience that advice of reformers and even of agitators was about as effective a means of suppressing democratic discontent as abolishing malaria.

Do not imagine that our programs and aims are merely confined to reforming the existing system. It is exceedingly important but will take us only part of the way to the goal which we have in view. We have a very fair prospect for the free expression of public opinion. Our criticism is not directed against our Federal Parliament as such as against the political party machinery, fortified by campaign funds derived from the purse of privileged interests, which manipulates it for their own and their patrons' ends.

Our own view is that this method of approach would have involved setbacks and delays. Prior to the war there was a distressing unreality in the conflict between our historic political philosophy and with it as a basis to create a new economic system. No Class Warfare. It is easy to unload airy epigrams about class warfare and bewail the advent of what some of our political writers call the "new class." But the actual fact is that the farmers have been the last of all classes to organize for the protection of their interests. Our political philosophy has been the last of all classes to be organized for the protection of their interests.

Our aim, however, is not to substitute the domination of one class, the farmers, for that of another, the financial and manufacturing interests. I think the Government of Premier Drury in Ontario provides a standing retort of that charge; he and his colleagues have already remedied many grievances of the farming community, but they have shown them no special favors and have never been wanting in their consideration for the general interests of the whole province. They stand to lose electorally by the

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production of P.R., but they are pushing forward plans to bring it into operation in several areas. The measure of goodwill and commendation which they have already earned for themselves in the ranks of the educated and comparatively prosperous professional classes, whose aid and alliance the farmers cannot afford to despise. The view that the urban communities were a solid unit against our policy has always seemed to me erroneous and I have insisted that the realization of our programme might well prove impossible without the co-operation of these progressive urban elements.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., under secretary for the colonies, in speech to the House of Commons, said: "Proportional Representation is the only principle which is not only fair to the general public, it means that methods of election influence the whole character and structure of our political life. We have plenty of object lessons before us both in the present and in the past. I was reading the other day the life of my first political chief, Lord Courtney, and was impressed with the far-seeing grasp he showed forty years ago of the inevitable results of applying the old political system of election to the Irish problem—and he endorsed his belief by his own resignation of office. I believe that half, if not the whole of that appalling problem with which we are faced today is a by-product of a system of election which created artificial divisions and exaggerated them, when the important thing was for the men of moderate views to get together and find a real solution. If we had had P.R. forty years ago, a solution might have been found of the Irish problem then on the lines of moderate men of all shades of opinion drawing together on common ground."

TOILERS: CARRY ON THE GOOD WORK. Toilers organize. Let us carry on the good work, and in a few more revolutions of the earth upon its axis we shall have a better world. It is not the work of a day to accomplish it; deferring till another time will not secure it. Now is the time for the workers of Canada to reorganize the land, and shall erect and operate plants for the manufacture of pulp and paper within the limits of the province. The lands which will be leased for a term of 50 years.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never attained before. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than a question of surface. They see that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the workers may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the over-taxed workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the homes more cheerful, their hearts and aspirations nobler and their lives more useful.

HEINTZMAN & CO. ART PIANOS. Canada's Much-Loved Piano. HEINTZMAN HALL, 103-107, Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

OVERALLS. WORK SHIRTS. HAUGH BRAND ON OUR MEN'S TROUSERS AND BOYS KNICK. RS IS A GUARANTEE OF GOOD VALUE.

JEFFERSON GLASS. You will then be patronizing HOME INDUSTRY and getting THE BEST. JEFFERSON GLASS COMPANY, LTD. Head Office and Factory: 388 CARLAW AVENUE, TORONTO

THE Hampton Manufacturing Company Limited. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear. Colonial Avenue Cadieux, Elmire and Harnette Sts. MONTREAL.

Bates & Innes, Ltd. CARLETON PLACE, Ont. Manufacturers of Pulp and Paper Mill Felts, and Men's Knitted Underwear: Ottawa Valley and Velvoknit Brands.

CHURCH ALONE STANDS WITH LABOR

The so-called "open" shop is supported by the bench, the bar, politicians and practically all of the daily newspapers, but it is significant that the greatest moral force in the United States stands with labor on this question. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. to a Philadelphia newspaper. "The theory of big business is rejected by the church," says the trade unionist. "The representative of the church, regardless of creed, denounce the so-called 'open' shop and declare it is an attempt to crush organized labor. The commission on church and social service of the Council of Churches of Christ in America, representing 21 Protestant denominations with a membership of 15,620,186 in 142,999 churches, has taken this position, and the National Catholic Welfare Council, composed of representative bishops of that church, declare that the 'open' shop is a menace to wage earners, but threatens the whole structure of industrial peace. "These church men have preached the 'open' shop. They have treated this subject from the standpoint of principle rather than terms. They

PLAN TO ENCOURAGE QUEBEC INDUSTRIES. In order to further encourage the establishment of industries in the province of Quebec, the Canadian Society (British). We are only beginning to realize the general public, I mean—that methods of election influence the whole character and structure of our political life. We have plenty of object lessons before us both in the present and in the past. I was reading the other day the life of my first political chief, Lord Courtney, and was impressed with the far-seeing grasp he showed forty years ago of the inevitable results of applying the old political system of election to the Irish problem—and he endorsed his belief by his own resignation of office. I believe that half, if not the whole of that appalling problem with which we are faced today is a by-product of a system of election which created artificial divisions and exaggerated them, when the important thing was for the men of moderate views to get together and find a real solution. If we had had P.R. forty years ago, a solution might have been found of the Irish problem then on the lines of moderate men of all shades of opinion drawing together on common ground."

'CIVIC' BRIAR PIPE. The Finest Pipe in the World at all UNITED STORES. YOUR BEST DEFENCE AGAINST CLIMATE, WEATHER AND ILL HEALTH IS 'CEETEE' THE PURE WOOL UNDERCLOTHING THAT WILL NOT SHRINK. Why do Governments always supply their soldiers with woolen underclothes? Why do experienced travellers always wear woolen underclothes? Why do sportsmen—hunters—skiers, etc., always wear woolen underclothes? Because—Clean, pure WOOL is recognized as the only safe and healthful material to wear next to the skin to protect against all sudden changes of weather.

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EASTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED. Grain Exchange. WINNIPEG, - MAN. OPERATING PUBLIC TERMINAL ELEVATOR. PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

THE C. TURNBULL Co. OF GALT, GALT, ONTARIO. McCORMICK'S CANADA'S BEST BISCUITS and CANDY. THE McCORMICK MFG. CO. LIMITED LONDON, CANADA.

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SHERWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. General Contractors LIMITED. Harbor Commissioners' Building TORONTO.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. SECURITY \$46,500,000.

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LOOK FOR EDDY'S NAME ON THE BOX. Don't just look for a box of matches. Ask for "A Box of Eddy's". See that the name is on every box you buy. It is your guarantee of safety and match satisfaction. Over 20 years of manufacturing experience is back of it.

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Health for all the Family. MODERN, artificial methods of life make it absolutely necessary to use medicines occasionally to ensure the regular and healthful action of the liver, kidneys and bowels. In the great majority of homes Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are recognized as the most satisfactory regulating medicine for all the members of the family. This medicine is not in any sense a cure-all, but its use occasionally, as required, ensures the activity of the liver, kidneys and bowels, the cleansing of the system, and the purifying of the blood. For this reason you can depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to prevent and cure constipation, torpid liver, indigestion, kidney derangements and resulting painful ailments, such as backache, rheumatism and lumbago. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so universally used that you can obtain them at any store where medicines are sold.

BRITISH WORKERS FORMULATE THEIR POLICY FOR ABSOLVING UNEMPLOYED

Labor Members of House of Commons Will Use Every Means to Force Upon the Government Definite Recognition of Unemployment as Matter of Paramount Importance.

LONDON, Eng. (Saturday).—British organized labor at the national conference of the Labor party and the Trades Union Congress on Thursday demanded immediate action on the part of the Government to remedy the plight brought about by the steadily growing unemployment in the country, endorsed a policy which its authors assert will permanently remove the cause of the present industrial depression, and adjourned until February 22, in order to give the labor members of Parliament an opportunity to press for the desired remedial steps.

The conference was charged by the Daily Herald, the labor organ, this morning as "either the most momentous or the most futile in labor's history." But it was productive of little of a sensational nature. It represented the culmination of numerous committee meetings held during recent weeks of the workers, at which a common policy regarding unemployment and related issues was formulated.

General dissatisfaction with the Government's proposed remedies was unmistakably reflected by the delegates, who, however, seemed to differ on the most effective means of securing the Government to the desired action.

When Mr. Williams and other speakers brandished the general strike weapon as one the workers would eventually have to resort to in order to achieve their aims there was applause. But when a moment later the railwaymen's leader, J. H. Thomas, counseled moderation, urging that Parliament was the only authority which could give effect to the workers' recommendations there was also applause.

Industrial Crisis. Frank Hodges, the miners' leader, Frank Hodges, said: "We are in the greatest industrial crisis in our history; the outlook is gloomy indeed, and the protection of the chairmen and directors of the great banking concerns. They are all artificial attempts to divert the gloom settling down upon Europe and which is casting its shade even in America."

Mr. Hodges and other speakers insisted that the Government's refusal to resume trade with Russia

in the people being on a buying strike, I think there are more waiting for a better quality of goods than waiting for lower prices. The public will heartily welcome goods "Made in Honesty," and none will be more pleased with this trade motto than the working men, and especially those who have to wear the shoddy socks, mitts, etc., that is not only a crime under the name of wool, but a scheme of robbery that the law should condemn just as it does the scheme of any swindler. In this case the wool is plainly visible through lack of sheep's clothing.

In these awful days, those who can be happy on war profits are a meaner lot of sinners, those who can lavish wealth upon themselves while others are forced to go without the bare necessities of life are not worthy of any religious faith they may profess. In the wake of vanity, selfishness and greed are now millions of innocent victims struggling against all the horrors of starvation and unemployment. No person who values what civilization created can afford to turn from this struggle. It is a time when your country really needs every individual who can help. Do not wait until it is too late to protect your national treasures and your home.

The future is anxiously awaiting your verdict in the court of mercy and reconstruction. Yours sincerely,

ELFREEDA M. COOLEN. St. John, N.B., Jan. 26, 1921.

8 HOURS FOR WORK, 8 FOR REST AND 8 FOR WHAT WE WILL.

Today, in the midst of an appalling amount of enforced idleness and misery among the organized forces of labor in the industrial centres of the world, the first rumblings can be heard of the rallying cry, "Eight hours for work; eight hours for rest; eight hours for what we will."

Today we repeat what we have claimed in good and bad times, that the simplest condition by which the social order can be maintained is by a systematic regulation of the working day to suit the needs and all an opportunity to labor.

When viewing the present situation one often wonders where those men are who a few months ago were demonstrating in the streets in support of work to be done and advocating the necessity of bringing Chinese coolies into Canada. The plea that the coolies were good enough to work behind the trenches and in the front, and they surely did so a big share in keeping the white men killing one another, but Canada has nothing to gain from the men who are agitating for cheap foreign labor. Such men are responsible for the greatest menace now facing civilization. Registered in the application of Labor, Chinese coolies were brought into New Zealand. This must not happen in Canada. During about six months of each year there is always more or less of an unemployment problem in all our countries. It is true that Canada affords great opportunity for development, but Canada needs steady and not rapid development. War killed many Canadians, but war debt should not be allowed to race the life out of our country. The many generations of Canadians yet to be born, and the last great west has been discovered.

It is said concerning the present depression in trade that some are doing business at a loss and that others will not do anything on account of lacking. But what is being said of the gains acquired through profiteering since 1914? And it was not only the exorbitant prices that filled the coffers of so many. It was the cheating and trickery that were shown and practiced.

Products under the pretense of scarcity of raw material. The high prices were put on the goods of the workers but not so distressing as the poor quality of goods they were forced to purchase. Boots were made of paper, clothes were made of shoddy and most everything from table linen to shoe laces went to pieces before giving half of what is reasonable service. In my opinion this is accountable for the doubling and tripling of trade in textile and other products and the making of many new millionaires or war financiers—whether you please.

There is now a lot of talk of the danger of some European nations dumping inferior goods on our market. I hope that the welfare of the public is being considered in this matter and not the protection of the bank makers. For we already have too many inferior goods on our market, and if there is any truth

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From Many Sources.

"Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and, within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor upward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.

"I rejoice at every effort working men make to organize. . . I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. . . Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."—Wendell Phillips.

"Our fanatic of wealth reverses the rule that serving mankind is the end and wealth an incident."—H. D. Lloyd.

Lenin and Trotsky are the leaders of a phantom proletariat.

"Lloyd George says the world is quieting down. He ought to take some sort of treatment for his hearing."—Nashville S. L.

"Apparently Great Britain is a body of land entirely surrounded by troubled waters."—Norfolk, Virginian Pilot.

"The wheat farmer is glad cotton is coming down and the cotton farmer is glad that wheat is coming down."—San Diego Tribune.

A decree published in "Investya" of November 18 legalizes abortion. Some of our Canadian Communists contemporaries seem proud of this.

The system of premiums which is to be introduced should become one of the most powerful means of exciting rivalry. This sounds like a capitalist prospectus. It isn't. It is an extract from a Bolshevik announcement on reconstruction in Russia.

"Believing wealth to be good, the people believed the wealthy to be good."—H. D. Lloyd.

"No one can convince me that our much-vaunted AI nation can be trained on a farthing education."—Professor Prior.

The new poor are the salt of the earth, says Mikserman, and the new rich are the salt sellers, remarks the "Globe."

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Letters to the Editor

MEN CANNOT LIVE BY BEING CALLED HEROES.

Sir—At present many reasons are being given for the general tie-up of industry, but the great pity is that it is not those responsible who are suffering the pangs of hunger, injustice is again meting out to the innocent and again suffering for the crimes of the guilty. All over the world millions are in distress. Starvation is taking an awful toll; and in our own Canada, the bread of the golden wheat, thousands of cupboards are empty; thousands of hungry men are seeking employment and thousands are being driven to desperation. If this is the peace worth dying for, we are surely in need of a peace worth living for. A stone wall around the Kaiser in Holland and a board fence around Lloyd George in Downing street is no protection for the unemployed.

Tramp, tramp, tramp—the boys are not marching now. The old enthusiasm that organized so many relief and comfort associations in the interest of war has vanished. Many soldiers who were once wined and dined now find themselves in the ranks of the unemployed where they no longer enjoy lunches and sing-songs in chaucers and all that special attention which they now really need. Men cannot live by being called heroes.

During the war men were forced to go to work. Munition factories were run night and day and nobody dared to talk of "Blue Sundays," but now men are forced to go without work and everybody is talking of "Blue Mondays." Governments do not show their old bluster and mastery in a declaration against man's present enemy—unemployment. Nothing is to be done that will which fourished even a short time ago. War always was made the swaying and popular general. Peace is like the beggar man who must pay toll at all the bridges.

When viewing the present situation one often wonders where those men are who a few months ago were demonstrating in the streets in support of work to be done and advocating the necessity of bringing Chinese coolies into Canada. The plea that the coolies were good enough to work behind the trenches and in the front, and they surely did so a big share in keeping the white men killing one another, but Canada has nothing to gain from the men who are agitating for cheap foreign labor. Such men are responsible for the greatest menace now facing civilization. Registered in the application of Labor, Chinese coolies were brought into New Zealand. This must not happen in Canada. During about six months of each year there is always more or less of an unemployment problem in all our countries. It is true that Canada affords great opportunity for development, but Canada needs steady and not rapid development. War killed many Canadians, but war debt should not be allowed to race the life out of our country. The many generations of Canadians yet to be born, and the last great west has been discovered.

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The Canadian Labor Press is now in a position to announce one of the finest offers ever made by a Canadian publication to its subscribers.

This paper has made arrangements with The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada whereby every person who sends in a year's subscription to the Canadian Labor Press within the next thirty days shall be given One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) Accident Insurance, good for one year.

Under the terms of this agreement with The General Accident Assurance Company only those who send their year's subscription—One Dollar—to the Canadian Labor Press within the next thirty days shall be entitled to this insurance. But present subscribers who renew their subscriptions during this period shall have equal privileges with those presented to new subscribers.

Through this splendid offer every person who subscribes to the Canadian Labor Press during the next thirty days shall be insured so that in the event of his death or total disability within thirty days of an accident, his legal representatives shall be paid the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

It is stipulated under the terms of the agreement that the subscriber must be carrying the coupon shown in this advertisement in his pocket at the time of the accident.

No such generous offer has ever been made by a Canadian publication to its subscribers.

Cut out the coupons below at once—and one with your year's subscription to the Canadian Labor Press—place the other in your pocket-book as a guarantee of your being paid the insurance under the terms of the agreement.

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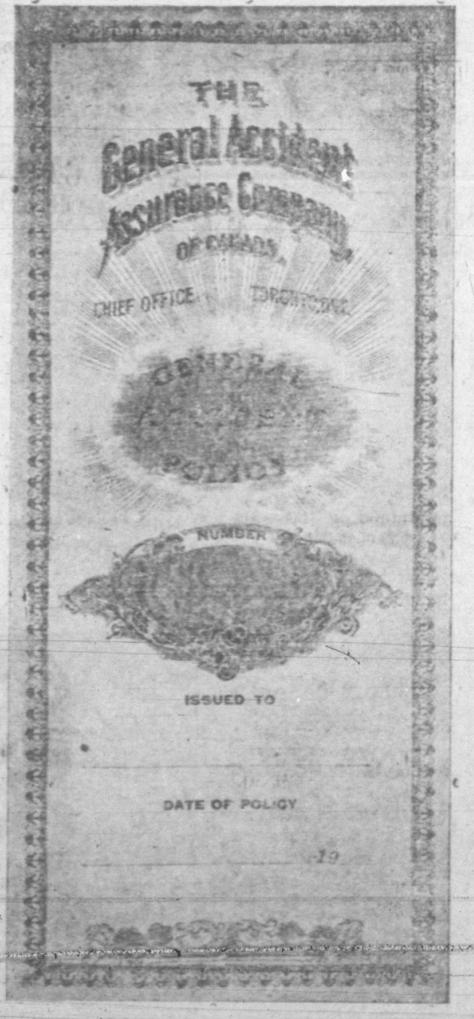
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to the registered subscriber in the event of such an accident as described above which does not result in death but results in permanent total disability, by the entire loss of both hands, or both feet, or both eyes. Subject to the following conditions which are of the essence of the contract—

- (a)—That death or permanent total disability result within thirty days after the accident.
- (b)—That such registered subscriber's usual signature, duly witnessed, shall have been written in ink before the accident in the space provided on the coupon in the current issue of the Canadian Labor Press, such coupon to be in the possession of the subscriber at the time of the accident.
- (c)—That notice of the accident be furnished in writing to the Company at its Head Office in Toronto, Ontario, within fourteen days after its occurrence.
- (d)—That medical certificates and other information be furnished by the claimant upon request for same by the Company.
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- (f)—This insurance shall not cover death resulting wholly or partially, directly or indirectly from suicide (same or insane), or from intoxication or while intoxicated; or from disease, or from accidents, or from war, riot or invasion.
- (g)—No condition or provision of this Policy shall be waived or altered except by endorsement signed by the General Manager of the Company, nor shall notice to any agent, nor shall knowledge possessed by any agent or by any other person be held to effect a waiver or change in this contract or in any part of it.
- (h)—The term of this Policy is for twelve months from 12 o'clock noon, Standard time, at the address of the insured on the first day of January, 1921, unless sooner cancelled; and for such further periods as may be stated in the Renewal Receipts.

In Witness Whereof THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA has caused these presents to be signed by its President and General Manager, in the City of Toronto, Dominion of Canada, on the Thirty-first day of December, 1920.

Witnessed by the duly authorized representative,
THOS. H. HALL, President,
THOS. H. HALL, General Manager.

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Mr. Lee enumerated various advantages of having the line electrified and expressed himself in favor of the scheme. To make the line of more than 100 miles entirely self-sustaining in regard to motive power, thus eliminating the necessity of heavy importation of coal, may be mentioned among the following more important advantages: By using big electric locomotives, train of from 40 to 50 cars could be hauled over the full length of the main line without losing more than just sufficient time to pass other trains travelling in an opposite direction; both passenger and freight service would be made highly efficient, and the cost of maintenance, once the equipment is installed, would be reduced to a minimum.

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