

More and Maclean Have Joint Assembly

LABOR BAITERS MUM; FOOD PRICES GOING UP

Washington—Food costs continue going up, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics. With wages reduced, labor baiters are put in an awkward position and rather than at last place the blame where it belongs they remain silent.

The retail cost of food increased 4.3 per cent in August, as compared with July, it is stated. Of the 43 articles of food used for the most index 27 showed an increase in price, 10 articles showed a decrease and six showed no price change.

Potatoes led with 14 per cent increase; fresh eggs, 13 per cent; pork chops, cheese and cabbage, 11 per cent; butter 10 per cent; lard, 8 per cent; sugar 6 per cent; canned tomatoes 5 per cent; ham and oranges, 4 per cent, and bacon, 3 per cent.

The bureau also announced that wholesale prices of many important commodities are showing upward tendency during August. These articles included butter, cheese, milk, eggs, rice, meat, sugar, fruits and potatoes. Meat animals, including cattle and hogs, also averaged higher in August than in July.

MONCTON PARTY AT VARIANCE

The Independent Labor party which met at Moncton, to receive the report of the committee on the U.F.-Labor convention, which nominated A. E. Triton as candidate in Westmorland, refused to adopt the committee's report and declined to endorse the Farmer candidates. In a heated discussion it was claimed that the 40-60 basis allowed by the farmers was unfair to the Labor party and a resolution was passed staying action by the Labor party until a new United Farmer-Labor convention was called and the choice of a candidate made on a 50-50 basis.

SYDNEY, N.S. THREATENED BY OFF

Fifteen hundred men will be laid off within the next ten days by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, un-stated at Sydney. The works have been working all summer on orders of the C. N. R. but these are almost completed. Because of the threatened unemployment situation here this winter, a civic delegation consisting of Mayor Fitzgerald, A. N. McLennan, president of the Board of Trade, John C. Douglas, M.P., and Arthur McLellan, secretary of the Steel Workers' Union, to seek to interest the Federal Government to place rail orders with the Dominion Steel Corporation.

OTTAWA HAS NEW FIRE HALL



The new Sunnyside Ave. Station which is the Capital's latest addition to her fire-fighting facilities.

STANDARD OIL CROWD FINANCES MEXICO'S LATEST "REVOLUTION"

Tulsa, Okla.—The recent Tampico "revolution" was instigated by the Standard Oil group, which made such a noise about danger to property that the United States government ordered two warships to Tampico, Tex., "hat was passed" in Houston, Texas, to finance the uprising against the Mexican government.

The above charge is made by W. H. Gray, president of the national association of independent oil producers, in a letter to W. H. Sproul, president of the Kansas oil and gas men's association, at Sedan, Kan. It is stated that immediately after Mexico taxed oil imported from this country the Standard Oil group started a movement to boycott Mexico and in addition "pull off a small revolution to throw the fear of God into the Mexican government."

HARVESTERS SORE STRAITS AT REGINA

The continued wet weather has developed a situation unequalled in Regina's history. Hundreds of men are walking the streets. There will be no work until harvest operations are resumed, not before the end of the week at the earliest, and many men are destitute.

OTTAWA TO MAKE RATES FOR CANAL

As the result of a conference between Hon. Giddens-Robertson, Minister of Labor, and representatives of the employees on the Welland Canal construction work the Department of Labor will arrange the schedule of wages and working conditions to apply to all sections of the work. This settlement follows the failure of the contractors and employees to reach a settlement during the recent conference held in St. Catharines. The new schedule will be brought down toward the latter part of the week.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND BRITISH M.P. ADDRESS BIG MEETING AT OTTAWA

Just prior to the departure of President Tom Moore and Neil MacLean on the overseas voyage, the Trades Council of Ottawa seized the opportunity for a public gathering at the Regent Theatre and the size and calibre of the interested audience must have put some vim in the two speakers as they have never been heard to better advantage.

Mr. Tom Moore first referred to Mr. MacLean. He said he was not the Neil MacLean who was now in jail in Glasgow. He was the fraternal delegate from the British labor movement to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Mr. Moore said that on the eve of the general election in Canada he wished to say a few things regarding the present situation of Canada and the platform of organized labor.

In presenting to them the platform of the labor party he believed it to be a sound one and would rally to its support all workers, organized or not. He then dealt with the various planks. These consisted of free education and compulsory school attendance; maximum day of 8 hours and week of 44 hours; insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations in agreement; public ownership and democratic control of all public utilities; government control and fullest development of all natural resources; creation of a tariff board with working class representation; abolition of non-elective bodies; exclusion of Asiatics; use of union label; prevention of employment of children under 16; equal pay for equal work; voluntary arbitration; proportional representation; unemployment insurance; establishment of workers' co-operative societies; old age pensions; uniformity of labor laws, and disarmament.

Mr. Neil MacLean, M.P., said he first wished to refer to unemployment insurance as it affected the British worker. It had been said that the British government was subsidizing unemployment by paying out millions to the unemployed. He explained how unemployment insurance funds accumulated during the war when there was no unemployment. At the end of the war they had reached the total of £25,000,000. That sum had been paid out, except for £5,000,000 which was required to keep the fund solvent.

PORT ARTHUR UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT

According to a report read tonight to the Port Arthur city council, 5,000 men will be out of work there by the middle of winter. This report will be sent to the minister of labor. It was pointed out in the report that work at the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company will likely close by November 30 and within a month or six weeks and cold weather will stop maintenance of work on the railroads.

ALBERTA COMPENSATION BOARD RETURNS

An Edmonton report states that our thousand eight hundred and fifty-three strikers, major and minor, throughout the industries of the Province have so far been reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board. Last year there were 6,400 altogether reported to the board. Of the fatal accidents, 25 were in the coal mines and 22 in other industries.

OTTAWA INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS HOME



Mr. Donald Dear, vice-president of Eastern Canada International Association of Fire Fighters, has returned to Ottawa, after attending the Trades and Labor Congress in Winnipeg, following which he attended the International convention of Fire Fighters at Columbus, Ohio. He reports that firemen at the convention endorsed the uniform telephone number for fire departments, Ontario now has fifteen cities where the uniform number is in use.

CALGARY COUNCIL SCHEME FAVORABLY CONSIDERED

Mayor Adams of Calgary has expressed himself as being quite favorable to the suggestions made by the Calgary Trades and Labor Council for the organization of a municipal housing scheme. The mayor believes that there should be a set standard of specifications for houses erected, and a set price for which they must be erected. He is in favor of giving the contracts direct to the building trades unions in that basis.

TORONTO TO HAVE TRAINMEN'S CONVENTION

Announcement that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen would hold its triennial convention in Toronto in May, 1922, was made by James Macdougall, one of the International vice-presidents. The convention will last three weeks and it is expected that it will bring to the city 3,000 or 4,000 visitors, principally members of their families. Each local lodge of the organization throughout Canada and the United States, approximately 1,000 in number, will send one delegate.

DOMINION POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES MOVE TO AN AMALGAMATION

There is a movement among separately organized postal employees numbering about 5,000 to affiliate their organizations for the promotion of their common aims and interests. Representatives of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federation of Letter Carriers, the Railway Mail Clerks' Association, and the organization formerly known as the Amalgamated Postal Workers which, after November 1, becomes the Amalgamated Civil Servants—a labor organization, the Brotherhood also through the medium of mutual benefit assessments insures its members against death or total and permanent disability. In this connection Mr. Macdougall mentioned that while during the years 1915 and 1919 the 14,000 members in Canada paid beneficiary purposes a total of \$617,000, they received back of death or disability payments amounting to \$482,500.

BRANTFORD PROVINCIAL MEMBER TO STUMP AGAINST FREE TRADE

A Brantford, Ont., despatch states that M. M. MacBride, M.P.P., will take the platform against the "Simpson-Buckley" and by a secret action now leaves me free to speak throughout Ontario as an Independent Labor protectionist, and it opens the way for letting people know all the reasons for not crossing the field of the Legislature.

BRITISH LABOR MINISTER CALLS FOR PRODUCTION COSTS TO DECIDE

A cable despatch states that Right Hon. John Clynes, the prominent Labor leader, speaking in the north of England, admitted that many employers were distracted for the want of orders to keep their works going and their men unemployed. He stated that the cost of production must be reduced and advocated a law of maximum profit. He stigmatized the statement of Right Hon. Winston Churchill at Dundee as "impertinence."

UNITED MINERS CONVENTION CLOSES IN CLIMAX BY INJUNCTION SERVICE

Delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America were called on by John L. Lewis, president of the union, to take action in two Kentucky coal fields. Lewis declared the union holds its men to the fulfillment of their contracts with operators. As soon as he concluded a long, insistent plea for the convention's declaration, Mr. Lewis was served with a Federal Court summons, alleging that while he had been speaking the Border and Coal Company had sued for an injunction to organize the Mingo County (West Virginia) field. Then turning again to the 1500 delegates, Mr. Lewis explained the suit and added: "It is rather a coincidence that the company bases its plea on the alleged fact that we are an unlawful organization and do not fulfill our contracts."

LONDON DESPATCHES OF INTEREST IN VARIOUS DIFFERENT FORMS

Robert Donald, well-known journalist and for several years chairman of the Empire Free Union, has written a letter to the newspapers commenting on the absence of any scheme for constructing an imperial wireless telegraph chain. No better way of supplying useful and necessary labor for the unemployed can be found, he says, than through the erection of wireless stations. A deputation from engineering and building trades unionists today called on Dr. McNamara, the minister of labor, and requested that he exercise his powers under the Industrial Court Act, with a view of effecting a settlement with the employers of the wage question. No ballot of the membership of the unions concerned in the dispute will be taken until after the minister of labor has stated. The labor party has issued a manifesto declaring that unemployment is a national problem requiring a national policy. It asserts that the government's scheme which places the main burden upon local authorities is unjust, inadequate and indefensible and that it must be abandoned in favor of such more generous assistance from the national treasury. The manifesto suggests the stimulation of production by government orders, by the establishment of national and local public works, by adequate grants to local authorities, and also by adequate maintenance allowances for the unemployed. The suggestion is also made that the government should place orders for staple commodities for which there is a demand, at prices to be agreed upon, after examination of the goods. It contends also that employers cannot expect to receive normal profits and that prices should cover the bare cost of production. The manifesto further proposes that the government should export wool, textiles and agricultural machinery to needy European countries on credit.

LONDON'S VOICE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

It was after the great Comb-Out in Whitehall, whenever and if ever, such an event occurred. The American business magnate, thence in the armholes of his waistcoat and cigar in the corner of his mouth, was interviewing a long string of British unemployed. Not the unemployed of 1921, who were employed or doing manual and well-paid work under human conditions; but the unemployed of the year whenever and if ever, to whose overpaid employment in the days of the Great War the distress of 1921 and of many years on both sides of it had been largely due. "First there came a score of languid young men with their hair plastered smoothly back, who ranged their white spats in a gleaming line before the magnate. "And what were you when you were anything?" he queried. "Assistant Principals in the Department of delay, sir," they replied, as mockingly as their superior accents permitted them. "At a salary of—?" "Twelve hundred a year, plus bonus and a taxi allowance between Whitehall and Pall Mall."

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

DANIEL McCANN, Manager. CHAS. W. LEWIS, Circulation Manager.



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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

UNCLE TOM IN LABOR

The Financial states that: The marketing of laborers on the auction block, as in the days of slavery, at Boston, was fantastically spectacular...

UNION LABEL IDEAL

The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain...

WORKERS ARE "BUNKED"

BY HARVESTER TRUST Chicago.—The harvester trust concedes that its employees "usually get considerable bunk and fell far short of getting a fifty-fifty share deal."

AUSTRALIANS FAVOR DISARMAMENT

A Reuter cable from Melbourne says that Melbourne's labor circles favor the proposal of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that international demonstrations be held on Armistice Day in support of the fullest possible disarmament.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HAS EXCITEMENT

In a general attack on non-union street cars at St. John, N.B., tonight windows in about a dozen of them were smashed, four persons were seriously injured and one man arrested...

AGITATORS WOULD SCRAP CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Canada is the world's greatest railroad owner.

In the Canadian National, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, Canada has invested hundreds of millions of dollars.

If that investment is to pay traffic must go on East and West.

If Canada's protective tariff is reduced, traffic will flow North and South instead of East and West.

And then Canada's magnificent railway system might just as well be scrapped.

TAXES FROM CANADA'S CITIZENS PAID FOR CANADA'S RAILWAYS. PROTECT YOUR RAILWAYS BY PROTECTING YOUR TARIFF.

THE EMPIRE SUPPLY OF TIMBER

Even if we do not accept the idea of a world timber famine, we must admit that never was there a time before in which the Empire depended more on its own efforts for its supply of timber...

TIMBER BETTER THAN GOLD

"The anxiety which is felt at the centre of the Empire in regard to timber supplies was exemplified by the calling of the British Empire Forestry Conference in London last summer. One of the outstanding figures at the conference was Lord Lovat, who is seeking to promote in every way the growth of timber within the British Empire...

Canada was represented at this conference and an exhibit of Canadian timbers was made at the Empire Timber Exhibition held at the same time. Those interested in the woods shown at this exhibition may learn about them in Forestry Timber Exhibition which will be sent free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

FOREST SURVEYS BY AIRPLANE

One of the officers of the Dominion Forestry Branch reported after his first airplane survey trip: "This was my first opportunity to inspect from the air any extent of green timber, and I was amazed at the detail which it was possible to cover in the time allowed by a single flight over the territory. There was no difficulty whatever in distinguishing clearly every species of trees on the ground."

GROWING FUEL IN SIX YEARS

Many of the species which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers, for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar, and Manitoba maple. It is safe to say that wood large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years. After that time a plantation will increase in value and productivity year by year and will prove one of the best investments on the prairie.

On the Nursery station at Indian Head, Sask., a plot three-quarters of an acre in extent was planted out to Russian poplar in 1904, trees spaced out four feet apart each way. In 1913 the average height of these trees was twenty-three feet. In the fall of 1913 half the plot was cut down and yielded six and three-quarter cords of quite fair fuel. This is at the rate of about eighteen cords per acre in eight years. The soil was medium clay loam. The labor cost of planting was \$5.86 per acre and cultivation for two years about \$6 per year.—N. M. Ross, Supt. of Tree Planting, Dominion Forestry Branch, Indian Head.

EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS IN CANADA

Everybody realizes the great benefit which the Dominion Experimental farms have proved to agriculture in Canada. In the same way it is believed that Dominion experimental forests will prove equally beneficial to forestry. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is carrying on the work in these experimental forests, the principal station at present being Petawawa, Ontario. Here are found cut-over lands similar to thousands of acres in Ontario, Quebec and other forest provinces, and the work going on is to determine how most expeditiously to get these lands back under a forest cover that will produce good timber and pulpwood. This is the fourth season since the work was established and already the knowledge of how locally Canadian trees grow under different conditions of climate, light, drainage, etc., has been greatly increased. Similar information has been collected in Europe for about a hundred years, but European figures will not do for Canada. It is too early yet to state results definitely, but generally speaking, what has been so far learned leads to the belief that tree growth is just as rapid in the parts of Canada under observation and the timber-growing regions of Europe.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS ATTITUDE ON TARIFF

The following stand was unanimously taken by Organized Labor at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

"During the past year there has been carried on a very active campaign by certain interests for the adoption of a Free Trade policy in Canada. To the numbers of workers engaged by Canadian branches of United States industries, and other industries claiming tariff protection as necessary for their existence, this question is a vital one. Your Executive are of the opinion that tariff decisions should cease to be made a matter of political expediency and the decision for their maintenance, or abolition, should be reached only after exhaustive inquiry and with a view to enabling the worker, in such industries, to be paid proper wage standards, without destroying the industry by unfair competition from sources outside of Canada. We recommend the formation of a Tariff Board on which organized Labor should have proper representation, created with full power to deal with this subject in a similar manner to the powers exercised by the Railway Commission on railroad matters."

Carrying a Union Card

We were crowded in a box car, Not a soul could bear to sleep, It was freezing on the outside And the snow was two feet deep, When along came a brakeman; And shouted to his pard; "Make all those fellows unload That hasn't got a card."

We rolled up to the round house And wanted to get warm; We thought for us to go inside That it would do no harm, Then we met a burly fellow, Who sized us up real hard, Then he gently whispered in my ear, "Have you fellows got a card?"

We were walking through the city, Through the snow and slush and sleet, When we met a burly policeman Strolling on his beat, He stared at us intently, And our weary souls were jarred, For he said: "Who be you bums? Have you got a Union Card?"

We walked into a barroom, For we wanted something hot, To stall the barkeep for a drink Was our lucky lot. We told our sad tale of woe— We were up against it hard, Says he: "I'll treat and feed you, too, But I'll have to see your card."

We hiked out to the oil fields, "Cause we heard 'twas on the boom, And we beat it to the boarding house, To stall for board and room, The madam met us at the door, And once we was over hard, And didn't hear our line half through, "Fore she asked, "Where's your card?"

All along life's rugged journey, Should we meet with friend or foe, It is best to have the goods in print, Then everyone will know That we stand for human freedom, And with conscience unmarred, We can go our way rejoicing, Carrying a Union Card.

Shout it out among the Nations, In Summer heat and Wint'ry gale, Till the angels join the chorus Over in the heavenly vale, Then when Gabriel blows his trumpet, They will find the gates are barred, Unless they can present St. Peter With a paid-up Union Card.

Little Belgium grows timber Belgium is one of the most thickly populated parts of the earth's surface. With a population of 652 persons per square mile it has (or had just before the war) about 18 per cent. of its area under permanent forest, and this forest area was increasing, showing that the limit of what land it was deemed advisable to keep under forest had not been reached. Compare this with different parts of Canada. Manitoba has a population of a little more than two persons to the square mile and about two per cent. only is set aside as permanent forest reserve. Saskatchewan has about two and a half persons per square mile and about five per cent. only under permanent forest. Ontario with a population of six persons per square mile, also has only five per cent. of its area set aside as permanent forest. It will be seen from the above thickly populated countries of Europe are setting aside a much larger portion of land to grow timber than are communities on this continent, with immense areas and scant population. If such a course is wise in Europe with its expensive land it must be doubly wise in the Western Hemisphere, with its vast areas of cheap land, much of it unsuited to any other purpose than of growing timber.

LITTLE BELGIUM GROWS TIMBER

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THREE SEEDS FOR GREAT BENEFIT

At the request of the Forestry Commission for the British Isles the work of securing tree seed of Pacific Coast species was again undertaken. It was found impossible this year to obtain the seed of Douglas fir as the crop was a complete failure. The Sitka spruce, however, bore heavily, and 800 sacks of cones were collected along Masset Inlet on the Queen Charlotte Islands in what

was the centre of the airplane spruce industry during the war. A temporary kiln and extracting plant were erected at Port Clements and a yield of about 1,000 pounds of this seed was obtained. Seven hundred pounds of this seed were shipped to the Forestry Commission and the remainder sold to the Belgian Government.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

A FOREST TRAGEDY

He left his camp-fire burning to see if the lookout man would pick it up. He did. He thought this would be a good test to see if the district ranger was on the job. He was. He wondered if a fire would burn very fast in the dry forest. It did. He thought he could get away before the ranger could catch up with him. He couldn't. He thought he could bluff the ranger at his trial. He didn't. He wondered if the judge would have the nerve to sentence him to jail. He did. We wonder if he will put out his camp-fire next time he is in the forest. HE WILL! —John D. Guthrie.

LITTLE SPARKS

Little sparks from bonfires, Caused by careless hands, Make our giant forests Devasted lands A little care and fore thought, Given now and then, Will save our mighty forests For the good of men. —Spokane Daily News.

FORESTS AND HOMES

Canada's forests every year furnish lumber enough to build homes for a million people. Don't let forests burn up. Be careful with fire in the woods.

HOW TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Never leave camp with your camp-fire burning. Never drop lighted matches or tobacco in the woods. Never clear land by fire in very hot weather.

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ALBERTA WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Scope of the Act.
The Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Alberta, 1918, was amended to April 13, 1918, and became effective August 1 of that year in respect to the industry of "mining," and January 1, 1919, in respect to all other industries throughout the province excepting agriculture, ranching, railroading and the operation of retail stores and office buildings.

The 1919 session of the Legislature amended the Act by bringing within its scope, workmen employed in railroading with the exception of those engaged in the "running trades." Workmen thus engaged and enumerated under section 69 of the Act do not come within its scope but are within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1908. Provision was made in these amendments for creating a Medical Aid Fund for the purpose of paying the necessary cost of medical attention to workmen who were injured during the course of their employment.

The 1920 amendments again broadened the scope of the Act so as to include travelling salesmen and clerical workmen of all employers to whom the Act applies.

The 1921 amendments changed the mode of determining the amount of compensation payable from stated sums which were set out in the Act to a percentage of the earnings of the workmen. Provision was also made in these amendments whereby employers or workmen in industries not within the scope of the Act, may with the approval of the Board be brought within its scope if not definitely excluded by Section 69.

The Act provides for the creation of

a Fund by way of assessments on employers, out of which is paid compensation to workmen who are injured during the course of their employment and also to the dependents of workmen where the accident results fatally. They may be on a percentage of the wages earned or a specified sum. The rates of assessments are determined by the Board on the basis of the hazard of the industry.

The administration of the Act is vested in a Board known as The Workmen's Compensation Board, composed of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, namely John F. Stirling, W. E. McNamee, J. J. Kinsey, with the head office in Edmonton and a branch office in Calgary.

The Board is given authority under the Act to make regulations for carrying out the provisions of same and to investigate places of employment and to determine what safety devices shall be adopted and whether the same conditions are proper in such places. The regulations respecting accident prevention in places of employment coming within the scope of the Act were the result of conferences held by the Board at different points in the Province, at which representative employers and workmen were present.

Permanent Total Disability.—A weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, if not, for a less period which he has been employed.

Temporary Total Disability.—Same as Permanent Total Disability but payable only so long as disability lasts.

Permanent Partial Disability.—A weekly payment of 55 per cent. of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident, and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

Temporary Partial Disability.—Fifty five per cent. of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman at the time of the accident and the average weekly earnings at which the workman is employed on the date of the accident, provided his earnings are less than 90 per cent. of the earnings he was receiving at the time of the accident.

The maximum amount payable under Permanent Total Disability and Temporary Total Disability being not greater than fifty-five per cent. of the workman's earnings of \$2,000 per month the minimum being ten dollars (\$10) per week or where the average earnings are less than ten dollars (\$10)

LABOR LEADER SENDS MESSAGE

J. T. Foster, former President of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, told the Tariff Committee:

"Just at the present we are in the usual dilemma of tariff excitement. There is a great contraction in industry. There is a spreading unemployment. We view the Western campaign for indiscriminate tariff reduction and free trade with considerable alarm."

Canadian factories and Canadian workmen will be placed in grave danger of overwhelming competition from foreign factories and foreign workmen, if the agitation for lower tariffs should succeed.

ANY AGITATION TO LOWER THE TARIFF IS ALSO AN AGITATION TO LOWER YOUR WAGES.

per week the amount of such earnings.

Commutation of Payments.—Where compensation is commuted by the Board in case of death or Permanent Total Disability or Permanent Partial Disability, where the impairment of the earning capacity of the workman exceeds 10 per cent., commutation of periodical payments shall be made only with the approval of the workman or the dependents entitled to such payments.

Fatal Accidents.—1. Where death results from the accident, compensation is as follows: Funeral expenses \$100.00; \$35.00 per month to the widow or invalid widower with an additional payment of seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) for each child under the age of sixteen years, not exceeding in the whole sixty-five dollars (\$65.00) per month.

Where the only dependents are children, a monthly payment of twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per month to each child under the age of sixteen years, not exceeding in the whole fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month.

2. Where the workman leaves no widow, or the widow subsequently dies and it seems desirable to continue the existing household and an aunt, sister or other suitable person acts as foster-mother in keeping up such household and maintaining and taking care of the children entitled to compensation, in a manner which the board deems satisfactory, such foster-mother while so doing shall be entitled to receive the same monthly payments of compensation for herself and the children as if she were the widow of the deceased and in such case the children's part of such payments shall be in lieu of the monthly payments which they would otherwise have been entitled to receive.

3. Any special surgical operation or the supplying of an artificial limb, in the opinion of the Board, tend to alleviate the injury, will be furnished the disabled workman.

4. The compensation payable to a workman under the Act is continued throughout his disability and in addition to any Medical Aid furnished.

5. Each workman coming within the scope of the Act is entitled to receive compensation from the Board in respect to any accident arising out of and during the course of his employment which disables him for a period of more than three days and if the disability lasts for a period of ten days or more, compensation is payable from the time of the accident. It is the duty of the workman, however, to satisfy himself that his employer pays the assessments levied upon him by the Board from time to time when due, that he may receive the compensation provided by the Act.

6. Employers or members of their family may come within the scope of the Act and receive the compensation provided therein the same as workmen included in the statements furnished to the Board, and assessments have been paid thereon. The Board at its discretion may however, require any employer or member of his family to include his wages on his payroll statement and pay assessments on same.

7. Principals are held liable to the Board for the payments of assessments due by contractors and sub-contractors, and the contractors are in the same way held liable for sub-contractors.

8. As the Provisions of this Act are in lieu of statutory rights of workmen and as compensation against any action at law as the result of injuries sustained during the course of his employment by any workman who comes within the scope of the Act.

9. The Board is given authority under the Act to call for all necessary reports, enforce payments of assessments, and penalize employers or workmen for any violation of the provisions of the Act or Regulations thereon. The Board is also given exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all questions arising under the Act and its decision is final.

10. Provision is made under the Act whereby the employer or workman engaged in an industry not within the scope of the Act to be brought within the Act subject to the approval of the Board. This does not, however, apply to workmen who are excluded from the provisions of the Act by Section 69.

11. Employers whose industries or operations were at any time within the scope of the Act since January 1st, 1919, and who have not yet reported to the Board, are required to forward to the Board the amount of their payrolls for the time that has elapsed since January 1st, 1919.

12. Employers whose industries are established or commenced during any year shall forthwith notify the Workmen's Compensation Board of the fact and furnish to the Board an estimate of the probable amount of his payroll for the remainder of the year, verified by a Statutory Declaration.

13. Employers are required to pay assessment levied upon them within fifteen days from the date of such notice.

14. Employers are required to keep posted in a conspicuous place where his operations are carried on, a Certificate of Payment of his last assessment, issued on him by the Board.

15. Employers under Schedule 1 (Mining), are required to deduct from the wages of each workman in their employ, including traveling salesmen and clerical workers, the sum of 2c for each shift or part of a shift worked,

er from such workmen and to be paid to the contracting doctor.

3. The Medical attention for which the Board defrays the cost of is limited to disabilities resulting from an accident to the workman arising out of and during the course of his employment. No cost in respect to disability resulting from ordinary illness is paid by the Board.

4. Where an injury requiring medical attention happens to a workman within the scope of the Act, arising out of and during the course of his employment, any qualified physician in the locality may be called to render medical aid and the cost of his attention will be paid by the Board, according to the Board's Schedule of Medical Fees. Medical Aid includes necessary ambulance charges, hospital treatment, nursing, drugs and dressings. The hospital fee is limited to public ward rates unless otherwise authorized by the Board. All hospital accounts for treatment as above, to be rendered to the hospital to the Board, for which payment will be made in conformity with the Board's Schedule of Fees.

5. The attending doctor is required to forward a report to the Board on a form authorized by the Board for that purpose, within seven days after his attendance on the injured workman, and a further report on the first of each month during the time the injured workman is disabled and a final report within three days after said workman is, in his opinion, able to resume work.

6. Any special surgical operation or the supplying of an artificial limb, in the opinion of the Board, tend to alleviate the injury, will be furnished the disabled workman.

7. The compensation payable to a workman under the Act is continued throughout his disability and in addition to any Medical Aid furnished.

8. Each workman coming within the scope of the Act is entitled to receive compensation from the Board in respect to any accident arising out of and during the course of his employment which disables him for a period of more than three days and if the disability lasts for a period of ten days or more, compensation is payable from the time of the accident. It is the duty of the workman, however, to satisfy himself that his employer pays the assessments levied upon him by the Board from time to time when due, that he may receive the compensation provided by the Act.

9. Employers or members of their family may come within the scope of the Act and receive the compensation provided therein the same as workmen included in the statements furnished to the Board, and assessments have been paid thereon. The Board at its discretion may however, require any employer or member of his family to include his wages on his payroll statement and pay assessments on same.

10. Principals are held liable to the Board for the payments of assessments due by contractors and sub-contractors, and the contractors are in the same way held liable for sub-contractors.

11. As the Provisions of this Act are in lieu of statutory rights of workmen and as compensation against any action at law as the result of injuries sustained during the course of his employment by any workman who comes within the scope of the Act.

12. The Board is given authority under the Act to call for all necessary reports, enforce payments of assessments, and penalize employers or workmen for any violation of the provisions of the Act or Regulations thereon. The Board is also given exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all questions arising under the Act and its decision is final.

13. Provision is made under the Act whereby the employer or workman engaged in an industry not within the scope of the Act to be brought within the Act subject to the approval of the Board. This does not, however, apply to workmen who are excluded from the provisions of the Act by Section 69.

14. Employers whose industries or operations were at any time within the scope of the Act since January 1st, 1919, and who have not yet reported to the Board, are required to forward to the Board the amount of their payrolls for the time that has elapsed since January 1st, 1919.

15. Employers whose industries are established or commenced during any year shall forthwith notify the Workmen's Compensation Board of the fact and furnish to the Board an estimate of the probable amount of his payroll for the remainder of the year, verified by a Statutory Declaration.

16. Employers are required to pay assessment levied upon them within fifteen days from the date of such notice.

17. Employers are required to keep posted in a conspicuous place where his operations are carried on, a Certificate of Payment of his last assessment, issued on him by the Board.

18. Employers under Schedule 1 (Mining), are required to deduct from the wages of each workman in their employ, including traveling salesmen and clerical workers, the sum of 2c for each shift or part of a shift worked,

as a contribution to the Medical Aid Fund of the Board.

6. Employers under Schedule 2 (which includes all industries other than mining), are required to deduct from the wages of each workman in their employ, including travelling salesmen and clerical workers, the sum of 1c for each shift or part of a shift worked, as a contribution to the Medical Aid Fund of the Board.

7. The Medical Aid deductions as set out in the two foregoing paragraphs are to be remitted to the Board by the employer on or before the twentieth day of the month following for which they are made accompanied by a form supplied for that purpose.

8. Where, however, workmen in any industry have entered into a contract with a doctor who agrees to provide full medical attention, and where the full amount of Medical Aid deductions are paid to the contracting doctor, and the contract has been approved by the Board, no further Medical Aid deductions are required by the Board.

9. Comply with the Accident Prevention Regulations.

10. Supply such First Aid kit as is required under these regulations.

11. Where ten or more workmen are employed have the workmen appoint an Accident Prevention Committee. Where fifty or more workmen are employed have in employ, a workman holding a Certificate of Competency to administer First Aid.

12. Notify the Board promptly of the happening of an accident to a workman.

13. Notify the Board when an injured workman returns to work.

14. Keep a proper account of all wages paid, so that these figures can be furnished to the Board when required.

15. Satisfy himself that the assessments levied on his employer have been paid.

16. Acquaint himself with the Accident Prevention Regulations issued by the Board and carry out the provisions of same.

17. Elect an Accident Prevention Committee where ten or more workmen are employed and forward their names and addresses to the Board.

18. See that the Accident Prevention Committee hold regular meetings and submit reports to the Board monthly, and on the happening of a serious accident to a fellow workman.

19. See that a First Aid Kit is supplied in accordance with the regulations and that there are workmen qualified to administer First Aid in case of an accident.

20. Notify employer or his representative before leaving the premises of the happening of any accident to himself.

21. Notify a doctor immediately after the happening of an accident or have someone do so on his behalf.

22. Make application for compensation at once, giving the full information required on the application form, which can be had from the Board on request.

23. Notify the Board when payments of compensation are not prompt by forwarding—J. A. Kenney.

GIVING ADVICE TO CONGRESS.
The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is apparently going to follow the lead of Sam Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and demand representation at the forthcoming disarmament conference at Washington on November 11. Since labor is more deeply affected by war than the other predominating classes in the social scheme, it is not fitting that it should have a say in the deliberations at the American capital. The limitation of armaments is a thing to be desired. The upkeep of fleets, armies and other agencies of national defence—and attack—forms the heaviest burden on the taxpayers in many countries. Yet sums are required to build battleships, train and equip armies and maintain fortifications, and if all or part of these were diverted to the purchasing of the implements of peace—a more stable economic outlook would result.

It is to be hoped, however, that the labor leaders of this and other countries realize that mere disarmament will not prevent wars. Their cause is more deep-seated, and has its roots in the existing economic system. More permanent good would be attained if the parties to the disarmament conference educated the people to the economic causes of war rather than the benefits of reducing expenditure on arms. As this policy is not likely to be pursued, however, it will rest upon labor leaders and others who are frank and far-sighted enough to realize the facts of the situation to inform the public. An understanding of the conditions from which wars spring will go further to remove the chances of armed conflict than the cutting of army and navy appropriations.—Citizen.

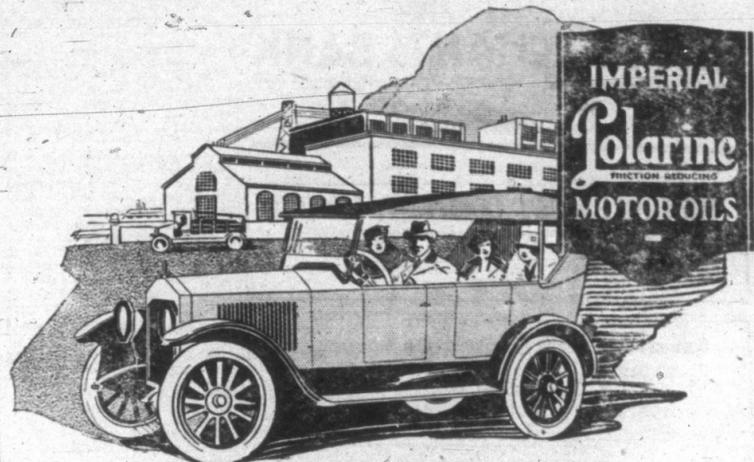
REGINA AREA SHOWS SOLDIERS SUCCESS
If the number of farmers is an indication, the work of the soldier settlers in the Regina area has been a great success. Of the 1861 settlers who have become farmers on the 420,000 acres opened by the Soldier Settlement Board—the largest in Saskatchewan—the total who have failed to make good is not more than one hundred. In this area of almost half

a million acres, the Soldier Settlement Board has an investment of \$8,500,000 of which more than half is charged to the purchase of the land. The stock and equipment of the settlers is valued at \$2,000,000. The S.S.B. have classified the various settlers into four groups and the lowest class is composed of those who cannot make a success of the venture and must be salvaged. Last year these ex-soldiers had crops among the best in the Province and the same will be true in 1921, especially in the Pinpoint area where one has threshed his wheat averaging 34 bushels to the acre. The lowest crop here was 24 bushels to the acre.

BOSTON FOR BEANS AND BIG PROFITS
Boston—Average gross profits of over 200 per cent. have been made by armchair lunch rooms in this state, the

Commission on Necessaries of Life reported today. In some instances the profits have been found to run as high as 500 per cent. Many of the restaurant proprietors, in replying to questionnaires had said their prices were so fixed as to represent a gross profit of 100 per cent. An average has been found to be much higher, the commission has now determined to extend the scope of its investigation.

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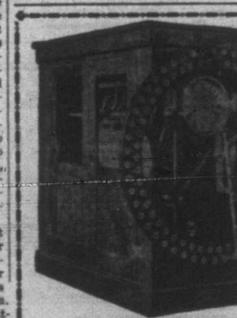
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SUPPOSE--
the Time Schedule were swept out of the office

—and SUPPOSE the employees were told: "Come in to work when you like and leave when you like!"

—and SUPPOSE, again, that they were told: "There is the correspondence to be attended to; the invoices are to be checked; the orders to be cared for; the bill to be done; the payroll to be made up—but here after the staff is to do what it likes, when it likes!"

—but, why "suppose" further? An office in such a condition of anarchy and "jungle rule" is unthinkable, inconceivable.

The Time Schedule, logically carried out, is the greatest safeguard of all that the employes work for and hopes for.

The employe who says: "I object to registering on a Time Recorder; it is an affront to my dignity and a reflection on my services," is living in a Fool's Paradise.

Let such an objector to the Time Schedule ask himself: "Without it—what?" How long would dignity flourish under "jungle rule"? The Time Recorder is not the destroyer of dignity. On the contrary, it is the creator of the only condition under which true dignity is possible.

The punctual and ambitious worker asks nothing more than that his work shall speak for itself. In the office or factory which uses International Time Systems it DOES speak for itself, every day—DIRECT to the management. It is the faithful employe's best protection against the sifting of his reward by the stealthy, careless co-employee and the best guarantee that his loyalty is not overlooked by his employer.

Many a worthy man has not been advanced, because of the lack of a proper record of his faithfulness.

Many a man has been advanced to the highest position in his business because of a clean record of efficiency.

Orderly progress in Office or Factory begins and ends with the Time Schedule

The International Time Recorder with its mechanical and accurate records is the best equipped instrument in the world for the logical carrying out of the Time Schedule in office or factory.

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HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY—Boys & Gaspey Avenue, TORONTO.
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Is your child healthy? Is he or she up to standard weight, of good color, with plenty of rich, red blood to nourish the growing tissues?

For children who are thin, pale, anemic, under weight, nervous, restless, sleepless, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of the greatest benefit imaginable.

Being mild and gentle in action, and yet wonderfully potent as a restorative, it soon makes the blood rich and builds up the feeble nerves.

10 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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CONCRETE MACHINERY
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Industrial Review From Many Sources



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ANTI-UNION RAIL MANAGERS AGAIN JOLTED BY U.S. BOARD

Chicago.—The United States railroad labor board has dealt another blow to the anti-union policy of railroad managers by ordering the Pennsylvania railroad—the leader in this movement—to deal with labor unions as organizations.
The board also refused the Pennsylvania's plea for a rehearing of the board's recent order that this railroad desist from only treating with its company "union."
The board indicated how important these company "unions" are—and why managers favor them—by its statement that of the hundreds of disputes brought before it, "less than five were brought by and for unorganized employees."
"If members of any class wish to join in union they have that right," said the board. "If they desire to remain out or leave such a union at any time, they have that right. If they or a majority of any class want a union or its officers to represent them, they have that right. If they, the union men or not, want to elect individuals to represent them, they have that right."

TORONTO PAPER URGES ON ITS NEIGHBOR

The municipal authorities of Hamilton propose to deal with the unemployment problems of that city in a decisive fashion. It is the intention to construct a trunk sewer at a cost of approximately \$800,000, for the express purpose of keeping men employed during the coming season. The civic construction work is probably needed, at any rate, and is surely being expedited in order to cope with the acute unemployment problem that is already presenting itself for solution during the winter months. It is planned to use all the manual labor possible and as little machinery as is practicable; this is for the sole reason of supplying a maximum amount of employment. The high percentage of manual work will undoubtedly make the entire job more costly than it would otherwise have been, and an effort will probably be made to have the Federal Government meet a part of the surplus cost.
The city of Hamilton is aiming to secure some return for each dollar that will be expended to relieve unemployment. In other words, the aim is to relieve distress by providing work for bona fide residents.
A similar or greater amount of unemployment will be encountered in other large centres of population. Prevention measures of like or greater scope must perforce be undertaken to ward off the critical unemployment situation that will otherwise prevail.

"Neither the board nor the management of the Pennsylvania system has the right by any kind of plan or movement to dictate as to who shall be their representatives. Any attempt to do so is an unauthorized assumption of power."
The position the Pennsylvania railroads has taken, according to the board, practically is that it has the sole right to proceed in its own way in the selection of the delegates who are to represent the employes; that it and it alone, has the right to prescribe the plans and conduct the proceedings and be the sole judge of the results; and that any judgment, opinion, direction or regulation by the board is unauthorized interference with the prerogatives of the carrier.
"The mere statement by the Pennsylvania railroad of its position would seem to carry its own answer," the board said. "It must be no real conference, no liberty of action left to the employes, and that there could be no real negotiations and settlement of matters in dispute."

Early organization to meet the obvious difficulties that lie ahead will save much waste and duplication of effort.
There is much to commend and nothing to criticize about the attitude of those who believe that the unemployed should be given work as far as possible instead of becoming recipients of a dole. The real solution of the unemployment difficulty is to create work which requires considerable time and much careful planning. Undoubtedly the present is the proper time to institute such effort.—Toronto Globe.

WHO SLAYS A FRIEND

Who slays a faithful friend,
A comrade all the years,
One who, without an end,
Unknowing doubts or fears,
Has sheltered from the sun,
Has served his every need—
Who murders such a one
Is a murderer indeed,
Who slays a faithful tree
By lazy carelessness
A rash murderer is he
Who doubly doth transgress,
Who leaves his fire alight
May set a sword aflame—
And God shall see that bright
Red banner of his shame.
—Douglas Malloch

Only a Tramp

Yes, I'm an outcast, a tramp and a bum,
I'm shiftless and dirty to boot,
I don't care a rap for your smile or your frowns,
Nor a jot for your praise or your boot;
I live like a beast, so you say in your scorn,
I'm a flaw in society's plan,
And you're right—I'm all these, and then some to boot,
But I never yet scabbed on a man.
I'll steal when I'm hungry, and fight when I must,
And lie when it pays me the best,
I'm lazy and shameless, and drink like a fish,
And I'd murder, perhaps, if hard pressed;
I'm a vagabond, worthless, a curse to the race,
I admit it, so just save your gab,
I'm crusty with dirt, but I've got to go some
To be dirty enough for a scab.
I'm low and degenerate, scarce fit to live,
I admit it, and don't care a rap,
The ash barrel's my banquet, the gutter my bed,
As I travel the face of the map;
You can call me a scoundrel, a hound or a cur,
They all fit, so just take a grab;
I won't squirm at the dirtiest name in the bunch,
But I'll shoot if you call me a scab.

Perrin's **Kayser's** **Radium**
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Makers of High-Grade Men's Hats. Made in Canada by Canadian Workmen.
Arrow and Biltmore Brands

CHANGE OF TIME

CANADIAN NATIONAL RY.

Effective October 2nd, 1921
Canadian National Railways announce the following changes in train service, effective Sunday, October 2nd.

Train No. 1, "Continental Limited," Montreal-Ottawa-Vancouver, no change. Will leave as heretofore, 12.30 a.m. daily; actual running time Ottawa-Winnipeg 43 hours 10 minutes.
Train No. 2, "Continental Limited," Vancouver-Ottawa-Montreal, daily, will leave, Winnipeg 10.30 a.m., arrive Ottawa 6.40 a.m., second day, leaving Ottawa 6.55 a.m. and arriving Montreal 9.55 a.m., actual running time Winnipeg-Ottawa 43 hours 50 minutes.
Equipment on "Continental Limited" trains No. 1 and 2 will be as heretofore: Through all steel Compartment-Observation-Library, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining and Colonist cars and coaches.

OTTAWA-TORONTO

Trains No. 5 and 8, "Queen City" and "Capital City" day expresses, same as at present.
Train No. 7, Night Express, Ottawa-Toronto daily, will leave Ottawa 11.05 p.m. via C. N. Rys. to Brighton, thence G. T. Ry. double track, Stop on C. N. R. as at present; stops on G. T. R. at Cobourg, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Oshawa and Whitby Jet, arriving Toronto 7.15 a.m.
Train No. 6, Night Express, Toronto-Ottawa daily, will leave Toronto 11.05 p.m. via G. T. R. double track to Brighton, thence C. N. Rys., arriving Ottawa 7.45 a.m., same stops as train No. 7.

Equipment on trains No. 7 and 8 as at present: Club-Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars and Coaches.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA

Train No. 6, will leave Ottawa, 3.40 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Montreal (Tunnel Terminal) 7.45 p.m.
Train No. 5, will leave Montreal (Tunnel Terminal) 7.45 a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Ottawa 11.50 a.m.

PEMBROKE-OTTAWA

Train No. 209, Ottawa-Pembroke local, no change.
Train No. 210, Pembroke-Ottawa local, will leave Pembroke, G. T. Station 7.00 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; arriving Ottawa 1.40 p.m.
Full information obtainable at City Passenger Office, corner Sparks and Metcalfe Sts., or Union Station, Ottawa.

CONSIDER UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington—President Harding has announced the names of 35 citizens as members of the unemployment conference. The list includes Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of Labor Davis and representative capitalists, headed by Charles M. Schwab, of Bethlehem steel, and Joseph H. De Pree, president of the chamber of commerce of the United States. The trade union executives are Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., John L. Lewis, of the miners; Matthew Wolf, of the photo engravers; W. S. Carter of the locomotive firemen, and Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the International Glove Workers' union.
A score of well-known economists have accepted an invitation to aid the conference.
The president's invitation to the conference state that "the conference is called to inquire into the volume and distribution of unemployment, to advise upon emergency measures that can be properly taken by employers, local authorities and civic bodies, and to consider such measures as would tend to give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal."
A serious situation has arisen in the South Wales coal field owing to a misinterpretation of the settlement of the last coal strike, the mines department requiring the owners to contribute a further ten shillings per ton, amounting to 750,000 pounds, towards wages.
The owners expected this sum to be provided from the government subsidy of 1,000,000 pounds, of which 3,000,000 pounds remained.
After a hurried meeting at Cardiff the coal exchange owners decided to close a large number of the collieries. If this decision is carried out the unemployment situation in South Wales will be seriously aggravated.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME

Sun., October 2nd.
Particulars from nearest Agent

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