

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

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Sane Labor Prevails at Congress Convention

Tom Moore Again Re-elected President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

RESOLUTION ADOPTED FAVORING GOVERNMENT CONTROL IN ONTARIO

The Annual Convention of the Congress has come to a most successful close at London, Ont., with a sweeping victory for the sane and sane side of organized labor with that most liked and capable individual in the person of Tom Moore again leading the workers along the path of progress, despite very active opposition on the part of the radicals and disruptors, who met with overwhelming defeat after long and lengthy debates.

Following a heated argument in which twenty or thirty delegates from all parts of the country took part, a resolution was carried on Sept 15th at the 40th annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress by an overwhelming majority, censuring Hon. James Murdock, Federal Minister of Labor for his attitude towards organized and unorganized labor during the past year.

This resolution, which is number 2 in the list of 66 which await the discussion of the Congress, and which was sponsored by the Toronto Local 27, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was actually a request that the Congress "demand of the Federal Government, the bringing into effect of the Washington conference in the matter of the establishment of an 8-hour day." Deletion of a phrase accusing the Minister of hypocrisy in his dealings with labor was recommended by the resolutions committee, but was finally defeated after a debate on the floor.

Equally definite was the expression of the Congress on the matter of unemployment insurance. A resolution was brought in by the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, urging on the Federal Government the immediate enactment of an unemployment Act "suitable to this country and similar to that already proven successful in Great Britain." The convention was unanimously in favor of the provisions of this resolution.

Immigration and unemployment will be discussed fully at a later stage in a number of resolutions dealing specifically with these subjects. A resolution was passed, however, demanding from both the Federal and Provincial Governments an immediate start on all public works so as to use the Government funds for work rather than charity.

To Protect Canadian Marine
The introduction of a resolution from the National Association of Marine Engineers, protesting to the Federal Government the issuance of any orders-in-council permitting "Norwegian or other foreign ships or crews to operate in Canadian port waters and trade," met with the general approval of the delegates. The only criticism was the suggestion that what Delegate Kavanagh of Vancouver called the "shameful condition" of the firemen, officers and seamen of the Canadian Merchant Marine should have been recognized by the framers of the resolution.

Sarnia Trades Council fathered a resolution urging discontinuance by both the Government and private employers of an age limit of 45 years in the hiring of new men. The Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters brought in another, requesting the Ontario Government to institute an 8-hour day on all its work.

The Edmonton Trades Council urged a greater co-relation if all bodies of unemployed and advocated the principle that the first charge upon industry was the adequate maintenance of the workers engaged upon it. All of these resolutions passed without opposition.

President Protests
In the forenoon Tom Moore, president, presiding, entered a vigorously worded protest against the belief that the Congress was in any way controlled or under the influence of a foreign element.

"There is absolutely no foundation for this belief," he stated. "The Congress is unfettered by any outside connections, and is entirely free in its formation of policy. At the time of the recent postal workers' strike this lie was aired. The sole reason for the Congress and the motive of its being is to better the living conditions of the Canadian worker. It is altogether a Canadian institution for Canadians and is in no way beholden to any foreign force or persuasion."

Mayor Wenig, Frank White, M.P.; Rev. Quintin Warner, juvenile court judge; Gordon Ingram, president of

which he was quoted as saying there was no unemployment problem at present.

"Mr. Murdock," he said, "had to fall back on the British North America Act in dealing with this question. He said there was no legal responsibility on the part of the Federal Government for any unemployment in the country, and when we suggested that the Act be amended, he refused to consider it."

Delegate Kavanagh, of Vancouver, speaking on a resolution to prevent foreign ships competing with Canadian vessels in the coastwise trade, stated he had a good deal to say about the Asiatic question on the coast, but that he would reserve it until it came up in the discussion on the resolution dealing with immigration later in the week.

To Discourage Age Limit
In supporting the resolution to discourage the age limit of 45 years, Delegate Walton, of Sarnia, asked whence the teachers of the younger generation were to come if all the older men were forced out of the trade? At the same time he appealed strongly for a return to the apprenticeship system as the best training for all workmen, and this, especially in the building trades.

Laborers left wing opened a drive in two directions on the second day of the Congress, on the consolidated positions of organized and established labor organizations.

In the morning they advanced under the banner of the One Big Union, and in the afternoon of the efficiency and effectiveness of labor of the executive of the Congress at Ottawa. In each case, after a lengthy debate, they met with overwhelming defeat.

(Continued on page 2)

ENGLAND LACKS BUILDING WORKERS

London, Eng.—The reason there are not enough houses in England is because there are not enough skilled workmen to build them.

This is the conclusion the government has reached after vain attempts, since 1919, to cure the housing shortage by paying a bonus for each new dwelling constructed. Houses have been built right along, under the scheme—all the houses have been built, authorities say, that it was humanly possible for all the bricklayers, plasterers, slaters, carpenters, etc., in England to build.

But there just were not, and are not, enough craftsmen in England to build in a few years enough houses to offset the shortage resulting from the war years when there was no building at all.

Build Building Force
Therefore the present government has decided to take a new tack in attempting to meet the house-shortage problem. The idea now is to try to create a much greater force of building trades workmen in England by putting into training as soon as possible a large force of apprentices, and continuing to feed a stream of apprentices into the building trades hopper, until, throughout the country, there is created a sufficiently large trained force to build all the houses England needs.

This is the idea of Minister of Health Wheatley, whose department has jurisdiction of the housing problem. Everyone is agreed that it is a perfectly splendid idea—if the unions of the various building trades

will agree, and if they will accept the proposed swarm of apprentices and teach them the trades and turn the new men out to compete with the old established workmen.

Upon the attitude of these unions hinges the solution of the English housing shortage, and upon the solution of that problem depends, perhaps, the avoidance of serious manifestations of social unrest, it is believed by authorities.

The question seems, largely, to be whether the Labor government can get some of its own most powerful labor unions to "play the game" in carrying out this government plan.

Despite the great general unemployment in England, statistics show that virtually all men in the house-building trades are employed, and have been since the war. Officials in the Labor department say that every bricklayer, plasterer, carpenter, etc., in England is at work if he wants a job. Unskilled workmen cannot build houses if they tried, and the union wouldn't permit them to try if they could. The only way to get more skilled workmen for house-building is to have the unions take them in as apprentices and teach them the trades.

The fear of the unions, or at least of some of the building trades union men, is that they will jeopardize their own future jobs if they turn loose upon England an army of house-builders. "What will happen when all the houses are built? Then we'll all be out of work," they say.

The advocates of the Wheatley plan reply that it will be years before the

existing shortage can be overcome, and that thereafter the demand for new houses to meet the increase in population, and for repairs to old houses, will give every house-builder a job.

Before the war the building trades unions limited carefully the number of apprentices they would accept. They maintained at all times a total supply of skilled workmen just sufficient to meet the normal demands for new building each year.

Perhaps, in fact, they kept the force somewhat below requirements in order to insure sufficient work. Their theory was that the building trades give "seasonal work" only—that during bad winter weather and rainy periods house-builders have to lay off; therefore during the fair period when they can work they must be sure of employment at good wages.

Therefore England came out of the war with a greatly depleted force of house-builders. Many had been killed in the war. Not many apprentices had been trained. Only a limited number have been trained since the war. Meanwhile, no houses had been built during the war, and far from enough have been built to meet demands since the war.

So, accepting average estimates, England needs something like 500,000 houses. The money and materials can be secured. But skilled men to do the work are not available. The Labor government is trying to persuade Labor unions to train this force—and thereby avert a possible social crisis.

Reject Efforts to End Strike

Lethbridge, Alta.—District 18, U. M. W. of A. strike is now in its fifth month with no signs of settlement. This field is tied up completely except for a number of small mines that do very little shipping. The men are known to be extremely low in funds. A little relief is coming through now and then from the International, but the amounts are small and the miners are not at all satisfied. An effort made by Frank Wheatley, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor, to get the opposing factions together was rejected.

Safety Education in Can. Cement Plants

The following information has been contributed by Mr. W. J. H. Cam, power and safety engineer of the Canada Cement Company, Limited. Good progress has been made in the last four years by the Company in teaching safe habits to their workers. The plant in Montreal, which employs over 600 men, presents the following figures:

Lost time accidents, 9; Accidents per million man-hours, 4.5; No accident months, 8; Compensation per cent. of payroll, .46; Production per man-hour, 133.

The records of this plant demonstrate that systematic education along safety lines will reduce accidents, save compensation expense, reduce production cost by increasing labor efficiency, and reduce labor cost by decreasing labor turnover.

The Port Colborne plant of this Company, which in the four years 1920 to 1923 had 42, 56, 16 and 21 accidents to date in 1924. In the West, the Exshaw plant near Calgary, had 14 accidents in 1920, 8 in 1921, 2 in 1922, none in 1923, and 1 to date in 1924.

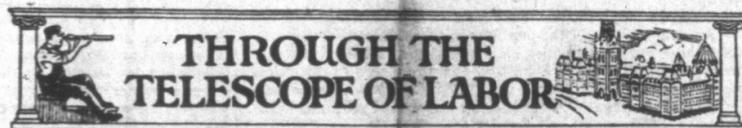
In the words of the safety engineer of the Company: "Safety work pays because it convinces the workers that the employer is out to give them a square deal, and thereby develops their pride in the plant and loyalty to the Company."

Municipalities Must Provide Own Relief

Government Will Not Accept Responsibility for Unemployment Situation

Calgary, Alta.—The Federal Government will not accept responsibility for the unemployment situation in Canada. It will not give relief because the Government believes that this is a matter for the municipalities concerned and again because the government has not set aside any money for this purpose.

This was the answer of Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, to the local Trades and Labor Council. The council enquired what the government was going to do to help alleviate the situation this winter.



THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

THE OTTAWA DAIRY

It is just twenty-four years ago since a new idea in milk efficiency came into existence in Ottawa. Previous to 1900 some 80 milk wagons and carts, of a score or more varieties, some of them not any too inviting in appearance, used to wear out the streets of the city supplying the people with milk. These were the days of the unsanitary open milk can and the old quart and pint tin measures. In those days not only was the method of supply unsanitary, but there was a great amount of overlapping. It was a common sight then, as it is to-day in other less up-to-date Canadian cities, to see half a dozen milk wagons in the same block, the drivers pouring milk from their open measures to the open pails of the householders on the doorsteps, where the festive fly could get in its deadly work on the susceptible milk.

But suddenly there came a change. Among the men who were supplying the city with milk were a number of the most influential and progressive farmers in the Ottawa district. These men had begun to realize that the existing system was wrong. A meeting was called. It was held in the Court House and at that meeting some sixty of the best known producers banded together to cut down overhead costs and to introduce more sanitary methods.

Company Launched
The Ottawa Dairy Company was the outcome. A joint-stock company of the producers was organized. Mr. Bingham, the present general manager, who had a happy combination of farm and business experience, was put in full charge of operations. That the company make a wise choice is shown by its wonderful growth and success.

The first effect of the new company was the almost immediate disappearance of the more objectionable milk vendors. Almost from the start the company secured nearly three-quarters of the city's milk supply, for the people took kindly to the closed bottle idea and the general cleanliness of the new methods. What centralization meant as regards the milk supply is shown by the fact that, through the company from the start secured nearly three-quarters of the city's supply, it was able to handle with twenty rigs the routes which eighty rigs had previously been required to cover.

The company's twenty-four year story has been one of steady growth. Their property on Somerset Street, just west of Bank Street, has at various periods since 1900 received new buildings, and from time to time their operations have been extended in new directions. About 1905, after the milk business had been firmly established, the company branched out into the ice cream business. A few years later a butter branch was developed, cream for the purpose being contracted for at points as far as a hundred miles around Ottawa. These operations reduced the overhead expenses and permitted the company to supply milk to the people at a lower cost than they otherwise could have done.

Great Output
Four years ago the company erected a large plant at Russell, from which a supply of cream is secured for its ice cream and butter purposes. To-day the company's butter business totals over a million pounds a year. The milk branch last year totalled over twelve million quarts. Practically all the milk for this large output comes from a number of the best dairy farms within a radius of ten miles from the city. The company also produces a large quantity of milk on their own dairy farm, near City View. This farm is over 800 acres in extent and is one of the finest in Eastern Ontario. The company have over two hundred and fifty cows of their own on this farm.

To get the milk to the city from the City View farm and from the farms of their other producers, the company own and operate thirty large motor trucks. As an evidence of the growth of the business and of the city, it may be said that while at the outset the company operated twenty delivery rigs and had a roll of forty men, it now operates one hundred delivery rigs and has a roll of over three hundred employees. Where the company had thirty horses in its stables twenty years ago, it now stables two hundred.

Relations With Men
The company have pride in their fine plant and their scientific methods of milk distribution. They also have pride in the cordial

(Continued on page 2)

Jury Recommends Boiler Inspection

The Coroners' jury which investigated the cause of an accident near Kemptville, Ont., on August 12th, when three men were killed as the result of a boiler explosion in a cheese factory, recommended "that the Provincial legislature pass and enforce a law requiring inspection of all steam boilers by competent inspectors at least once a year." The evidence at the inquiry showed that the boiler was sold to the factory five years ago, and that it had not been inspected for four years. The Steam Boiler Act of Ontario provide for the inspection of every steam boiler during its construction; and for the inspection of boilers when repaired, sold or exchanged.

The Minister of Public Works may also employ any boiler insurance company registered in the Department of Insurance, or any inspection company engaged in the inspection of steam boilers during their construction, required by the regulations, a report to be made within fourteen days. The provisions of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chapter 229) in regard to the inspection of boilers, are as follows. The section quoted took effect on January 1st, 1919:—

"57. (1) No boiler in a factory, shop, bakery or office building or in any other building on any other premises or in any other place or in a highway or any other public place shall be operated or used unless the same is insured in some boiler insurance company, registered in the Department of Insurance, or has been inspected within one year by some person authorized in writing by the Deputy Minister of Labor

"(2) Every such boiler insurance company shall annually on the thirtieth day of November, transmit to the chief inspector, a report of the boilers in Ontario, insured by it, and when the insurance is cancelled the company shall forthwith give notice thereof, to the chief inspector.

"(3) Whenever the inspector is of the opinion that a boiler is in such position, or is so located or operated as to be dangerous to life or property he may, by written notice to the owner and employer, and to the person operating or using such boilers, direct that that use of the boiler shall be discontinued until it has been inspected as provided in subsection 1 and a certificate has been given by the inspector that the boiler may be safely operated.

(4) A factory, shop or office building in which a boiler is used in contravention of the requirements of this section, after such notice from the inspector and before a certificate has been given as provided in subsection 3, shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed in the factory, shop or office building is in danger.

I. W. W. Fighting Among Themselves

Chicago.—That no split in the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World will follow the temporary disagreement between the two groups at the headquarters is the statement of Secretary-Treasurer Tom Doyle of the organization. "The members will not stand for the disruption of our union," Doyle said, "and if we are left alone the little flurry will soon blow over."

The flurry was over the suspension and subsequent ejection from the headquarters of 5 members of the general executive board on charges of disruption. The suspended five refused to appear to answer charges. There have been informal negotiations looking toward reconciliation.

The ousted members will remain expelled until the 1926 convention unless the rank and file call a special convention or peace is patched up otherwise.

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

1. The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

The Moral Aspect of Prohibition

By Trade Unionist

WHILST many arguments are advanced on economic or quasi-economic grounds in support of prohibition, it still remains the case that the principal basis put forward in its defence is that of morals. Morally it is declared by clerical supporters and social service workers it is irrefutable. The right of man to take intoxicating liquors must give way to the greater right of the community to abolish what in their opinion is an evil.

Close analysis, however, shows that this basis has not the soundness its supporters declare. Let us take the common agreement by all moralists as to what a right is. A right is defined as a moral power of action inviolable from interference with a due observance of the moral law. It will be noted that a right is not liberty to do what one wants provided one does not interfere with the liberty of another, for, as will be obvious if we accepted that, then each would have the liberty to commit adultery, for example, provided we allowed a like liberty to others. It follows, then, that the right of liberty to do what one wishes must be subservient to moral laws.

Now the right to take beer or whiskey is a perfectly valid one and the act of drinking is morally indifferent until carried to excess. But our prohibition friends declare that it is evil and leads to the abuse of liquor and therefore ought to be prohibited. Here we come to the flaw in prohibition reasoning. It is a very modern error into which they fall and it is this that the abuse of a social institution is a legitimate reason to abolish it.

It is the reasoning underlying the Socialist attack on property. The use of private property, therefore, it is urged, is abused and leads to very great evils, such as poverty, slums, etc. and therefore the institution ought to be abolished.

The use of drink leads to intoxication, declare the prohibitionists, therefore it ought to be abolished. All moral arguments advanced in support of prohibition are based on the assumption that man derives his rights from the organized community and Western civilization spent 1914 to 1918 in opposition to this doctrine on the battlefield.

The act of drinking is neither morally good or morally bad, all being dependent on the circumstances under which it is done. If a man spends for beer or whiskey that which ought to go towards his family's upkeep then morally he commits a wrong action, for he violates the liberty to live off his family. If he drinks to excess and becomes intoxicated, then he commits a moral wrong against himself for he degrades his own personality.

If, however, he drinks moderately without violating the rights of others, then he is acting morally for he is exercising a moral power of action with regard for the like rights of others and with a due regard for the observance of moral standards.

The arguments of prohibitionists then are seen to be unsound morally and what is needed instead of the Ontario Temperance Act, is a movement to inculcate greater self-control and greater knowledge of true morality.

Sane Labor Prevails at Congress Convention

(Continued from page 1)

Three resolutions, numbers 36, 37, 38, which were all grouped together by the resolutions committee, were responsible for the morning's debate. The committee recommended non-concurrence in all of them. These resolutions, which were sponsored by more than a dozen trades councils and locals miners and railway carmen, chiefly from Edmonton and Glace Bay, urged very strongly autonomy for all Canadian unions, authority for the Canadian unions to decide alone all strike questions, and an increase in the per capita levy assessment, so that the Dominion Congress might be the real centre of trade union power in Canada.

In the discussion which followed, Ald. Joseph Shubert, of Montreal, shouldered the lion's share of the burden of defence of the existing trades organization in Canada, and was chiefly opposed by Delegate Watson, of Toronto; Jack MacDonald, of Toronto; Kazanagh, of Vancouver; Brodie, of Vancouver; Delegate McKenna, of Toronto; and Ernest Ingles, of Toronto, took their stand with the Alderman from Montreal.

When after the lunch interval and after the vote had been taken on the foregoing resolutions, the question of the censuring of the members of the congressional executive was brought up it proved to be somewhat a continuation of the morning debate, as the importance of a unified labor movement was stressed continuously by opposing speakers.

Just as the recommendations of the resolution committee in the morning

to affirm the action of the Congress at the Vancouver convention last year, adhering to the present labor organization in Canada and expressing confidence in their efficiency, was carried unanimously, so the recommendation in the afternoon, asking non-concurrence in resolution 34 presented by the Toronto Labor Council, to convene a conference between the International Federation of Trades Unions and the Red Internationale of Moscow in order to "arrive at a common international program and plan of action," was upheld.

Not in Accordance With Facts
President Tom Moore, in reference to the above resolution, claimed that the preamble introducing it was not in accordance with the facts of the case. The resolution read: "Whereas there was exhibited at the Vienna Congress of the International Federation of Trades Unions on June 2nd of this year a strong desire of a section of the international, led by the British delegation, for a rapprochement with the Russian Trades Unions hitherto debarred by the federation; that a conference be arranged between the two internationals in the interests of the class struggle on an international scale."

Delegate Purcell, of the British delegation, was said to have been in agreement with this desire and to have condemned the attitude of the executive in refusing to consider it.

Mr. Moore, who attended this Vienna Congress, stated that Delegate Purcell was actually agreeable to the decision of the executive. He said: "Mr. Purcell, who was chairman of

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THE OTTAWA DAIRY

(Continued from page 1)

relations which they have always maintained with their employees. Under the company's system the drivers are co-operative sharers in the business. They are on a commission basis, and when a driver works hard he works to his own special advantage as well as the company's. The heads of the various departments are all men well above the average and have been trained to their various duties.

It seems to have been pretty well established that Ottawa pays at least two cents per quart less for its milk than Montreal, Toronto and other of the larger cities. The Dairy Company claims that the lower price in Ottawa is due to the centralization system—to the fact that there are so few concerns supplying milk. But be that as it may, Ottawa has received recently a lot of very flattering notice because of its lower prices.

Ottawa Advertised

During a milk discussion in the New York State Legislature at Albany, Ottawa was referred to as an example of low milk prices due to centralization. The city of Rochester, New York, had a milk investigation last year. The civic committee in its report advocated centralization as a remedy for Rochester's milk troubles, and mentioned specifically three cities were centralization had worked out to the advantage of the people, viz.: Ottawa, Calgary and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The report made the following interesting reference: "An examination of the conditions in these cities shows clearly that these milk monopolies have not taken undue advantage of their power, but have as a matter of fact rendered to the cities named a service unequalled by the milk industries of any other cities on this continent. In these cities the cost of milk has been kept to the lowest point, and the dealers' spread or share of the milk price has been lower than in any other cities."

Dr. North, of New York, who is a consulting specialist in milk and kindred things, in a milk report in December, 1919, also referred to Ottawa's low spread of 3½ cents as opposed to spreads of 4½ cents in Philadelphia, to 7½ cents in Boston. In the same report Dr. North, in referring in detail to the Ottawa case, made the following very complimentary references to the Ottawa Dairy:

"The Ottawa Dairy must be rated as masters in the milk business. A survey of the methods by the methods described in the previous paragraphs shows them to have the lowest costs in every scale. Of fourteen companies whose business has been surveyed by Dr. North, that of the Ottawa Dairy Company has shown the highest degree of efficiency in every department."

As a result of the above and other references to Ottawa, a number of visitors have come here during the past year from Baltimore, Boston and several other places in the United States to get an insight into the methods of the Ottawa Dairy Company.

The Directors

The Board of Directors of the Ottawa Dairy Company is nicely balanced between rural and urban. The producers are represented by Mr. Ben. Rothwell, one of the best known farmers in Eastern Ontario, T. A. Spratt and Archie Scott, whose names are household words in the surrounding counties. The urban interests are represented by such well known men as Gordon C. Edwards, Hugh Carson, A. E. Provost and John Bingham. Mr. Rothwell is president, and John Bingham vice-president and general manager.

that Congress, had no intention of opposing the executive at any time. Since the convention he still acts for the federation. As for the executive of this Congress it has always been in favor of a rapprochement with all the organized workers of the world but in the light of recent events and knowledge it is unfair to ask it to differ with the Vienna Congress."

Frontal Attack Given Up

He illustrated the attitude of the Red Internationale by quoting from the Soviet official organ and a speech by Zinoviev as follows: "Let us be under no illusion; we cannot set up powerful trades unions in Germany. To do that would drive all the workers into social democracy. Therefore we have given up the frontal attack."

"Is there not an ulterior motive all too plain in a statement of this kind?" asked the President of the congress. "Whenever there is evidence of sincerity," he continued, "the congress is always willing to seek the rapprochement with other organized workers. This resolution does not contain the facts of the case, and, in my opinion, should not be passed by the delegates."

"Because the Moscow Reds have sent out instructions, to bore from within and to thus destroy our present labor organizations in Canada, the resolutions committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution," stated Chairman Marsh in introducing the motion of the Toronto council to hold an international conference.

Here Jack MacDonald, of Toronto, asked if a certain telegram from Tomsky, chairman of the Russian Trades Unions, said to have been sent to the congress, had been delivered. Secretary Draper had not heard of it.

"If it has come I am in complete ignorance of it," President Moore declared, "but I don't want a suggestion to go abroad that there is anything

of this nature of which the executive is afraid and cannot publish and if it has come we will get it and read it to you."

It was found later and on being read by the secretary turned out to be a very harmless affair in which Tomsky wished the congress success in its deliberations.

Removal of Wage Officer Asked

Council to Urge Ottawa to Replace Dominion Fair Wage Official

Vancouver, B.C.—The Trades and Labor Council recently empowered its secretary to ask Ottawa to remove Dominion Fair Wage Officer Fred Harrison from his post in British Columbia. It was claimed by Delegate Dunn for the building trades council, that Harrison had not enforced among shipowners here an agreement rating the wages for carpenters.

The secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council will also be asked to assist in carrying out this agreement.

W. H. Cottrell announced that an organization of a Greater Vancouver branch of the Canadian Labor Party has been effected. Point Grey, South Vancouver and Vancouver are represented. Delegate Hoover is president and William Dunn is secretary-treasurer.

To Supply Oratory in Labor's Ranks

Speakers' Service Bureau Founded; Teaches and Provides Speeches.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, over the signature of its vice-president, Mr. H. H. Broach, is sending out word regarding the Speakers' Service Bureau, a non-profit-making Labor institution founded at Minneapolis several months ago.

The idea is to create a mail service agency to assist in training and developing Labor speakers and to furnish Labor students and officials with all kinds of speaking material, with addresses, debates and so on. The Speakers' Service Bureau proposes to help fill the great need of the Labor movement for more and better speakers.

Tanner Says Many Workless in East

Sees Lesson for Manitoba in Tourist Traffic Benefits

Winnipeg, Man.—C. A. Tanner, M.L.A. for West Kildonan and St. Andrews returned recently from a two-months visit to Toronto, Montreal and other eastern cities. He said conditions in the east were in bad shape, and that while shipload on shipload of newcomers were being brought into the country, there were hundreds and thousands of men in the large cities who were out of employment and unable to secure work.

"The tourist trade is bringing in a lot of money to some of the cities, and were it not for this source of revenue some of the tradesfolk and hotels would not be able to continue in business," said Mr. Tanner. "There is a lesson for Manitoba in the experience of other cities," he continued. "I believe the completion of the Emerson highway would be a good thing for the province, as nothing attracts the tourist as much as good roads."

Cannot See Way Clear to Build Yet

Premier Announces Site of Proposed Administration Building Tied Up

Toronto.—To a deputation from the Trades and Labor Congress of Ontario introduced by Hon. Dr. Carr, M. L. A. of Hamilton, Premier Ferguson announced that as much of the property on the site of the proposed administration building is tied up by long leases, the government cannot see its way clear to commence construction of the proposed three million dollar building for some time yet.

He also said the government is favorable towards strengthening the fair wage laws of the province, and promised to transmit to Hon. Mr. Nickle a proposal to further amend the mechanics' lien act.

Foreigners Get Work Instead of Canadians

Welland, Ont.—A delegation appeared before Welland City Council charging that Government contractors on the Welland Canal were refusing work to English-speaking men and employing foreigners in their places. They were very strong in their condemnation. The Council, considering the case out of its jurisdiction, was not very sympathetic. The farmers in this district are not able to secure enough help and they say the average men demands such a rate of wages that it is more profitable for the farmer to let part of his land remain idle.

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AURANIA'S MAIDEN TRIP

New Canadian Will Join Canadian Service Next Year

The Aurania, newest addition to the Cunard fleet, will commence her maiden voyage on Saturday when she sails from Southampton and Cherbourg to New York. She is a sister ship of the Andania, Antonia and Ausonia, at present running between Montreal and Channel ports, and with her other sisters Alaudia and Ascania, will form the fleet of Cunard steamers on the Canadian service next year.

The Aurania, launched in February last, is a one-class cabin steamship of the latest design and has accommodation for over 500 cabin passengers and 1,200 third class travellers. The ship is 538 feet long, 59 feet beam and of 15,000 gross tonnage. The engines are of the new double reduction geared type, burning oil and the construction of the vessel embodies the latest developments of comfort and safety that are the fruits of over 84 years' experience enjoyed by the Cunard Line.

The public rooms, writing room, library, lounge, smoking room and verandah cafe are on "A" deck. The children's playroom, on "D" deck, is equipped with the latest play devices for children.

The staterooms, designed for two, three or four passengers, are unusually large and well lighted, being situated amidships. As there is only one class of cabin passengers carried, all staterooms are in the most desirable part of the ship. They are furnished with careful thought for the passenger's comfort and equipped with every modern convenience. Another feature, which is such that it gives the maximum of fresh air.

To Open Dominion Office for Labor

Capt. J. A. P. Hayden to Represent Railway Organizations' Paper

Ottawa, Ont.—Captain J. A. P. Hayden, M. C. president of the local Allied Trades and Labor Association, and who has been prominent in organized labor circles, has secured an important appointment, having been chosen by the board of directors at Washington as the Canadian representative of "Labor." This paper is the mouthpiece of the sixteen standard railway organizations on the American continent and its ramifications are very extensive.

Captain Hayden and Mrs. Hayden have just returned from Washington to which city the former was called by the directors to receive his appointment and he will shortly open an office at room 211, Sparks Chambers, which will be known as the Dominion office for "Labor."

Appeal to Board

Ottawa, Ont.—A demand for higher wages and better working conditions, affecting commercial telegraphers employed by the C.P.R. and the Canadian National Railways, is now before a board of investigation under the Lemieux Act. Among the demands made by the men are: (1) equal pay from Morse and automatic operators, (2) standardization of percentage ratings, (3) standardization of clerical wage scales, (4) recognition of the union and establishment of the union shop principle. The C.P.R. telegraphers are asking for an increase of 45 per cent, in pay, while that company is proposing a cut of 5 per cent.

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Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



OUR HOME PAGE



HOUSEHOLD NOTES

MISTAKES TO AVOID IN JELLY-MAKING

Cloudy jelly is due to having cooked the fruit too long before straining or to not having used sufficient care in straining the juice.

Soft Jelly

Jellies are sometimes syrupy because more sugar has been used than the fruit juices require, or because boiling after the addition of sugar was not continued long enough to drive off excessive water.

Tough Jelly

Jelly is tough because too small an amount of sugar was used for the quantity of fruit juice taken or because the boiling was continued after the jelly-point had been reached.

KEEPING THE TINY TOTS WOOLENS SOFT AND WHITE

Nothing looks worse than to see little woolen coats that should be soft, wooly and white, matted and yellowed. Yet we see them every day. To keep them nice is quite an easy matter, though certainly care is required.

Washing in too hot water, rubbing unsuitable soap on them, drying too quickly or too slowly—all make for matted, spoiled wooleens. First of all have two lathers made of a good flaked soap or white soap shredded down. The waters should all be of the same temperature. To wash wooleens in hot water and then plunge them into cold inevitably results in shrunken garments.

The Importance of Rinsing

After washing well in two lathers rinse in several clean waters until no trace of soap remains. Squeeze as dry as possible, and pop the garment into a pillow-case and hang out of doors.

Many Canadians Crossing Border?

"Labor" Says Lack of Work in Dominion and Easy Entry Taking Many to United States

Washington.—Large numbers of Canadians are coming into this country because of lack of work in Canada, according to "Labor," the official organized labor publication here. It is pointed out that there is nothing in the new immigration law to prevent native Canadian workers from entering this country.

More Returning Than Leaving

Contrary to the statement made by the Labor unions, that large numbers of Canadians are crossing the border because there is lack of work in Canada, recent statements, based on official Canadian immigration figures, are to the effect that many Canadian workmen who left Canada last year to work in the States have returned to the homeland this year. Outside of the tourist traffic, the figures recently published showed that more Canadians were now returning to Canada than were leaving Canada for the States.

Workers Seek the Elusive Job

Montreal, Que.—The first near-riot of a mob of unemployed to get work—the first collective "run" this Autumn, that is, pointing to what might happen over wider areas in the coming Winter if and when the ranks of the unemployed continue to swell and become desperate—took place upon the Dominion Glass Company's plant on Delormier Ave. The charge of these applicants for work was so determined and aggressive that water hoses had to be called into action to check and smother the invasion.

The plant had been closed for several months and when word got about that it was to re-open its doors many who had been walking the streets for weeks in search of employment thought they saw a chance to again earn their daily bread.

Early in the morning a crowd gathered in front of the plant. When the gate was finally opened the waiters found to their chagrin that former employees were given preference while others were kept back by the watchman on duty.

Stampeded in the Rear

Those in the rear of the crowd becoming impatient as they saw men passing through to the desired goal, commenced pushing and the mob closed in more closely about the entrance to the property. Warnings and orders from the men on duty at the gate had no effect and the eager work-hunters grew steadily more insistent.

After several warnings the fire hose kept in the plant was brought into action. In the hands of the watchman it was played over the outer fringe of the crowd and soaked and splintering men scattered in every direction.

A dry, windy day is best as the wind helps to fluff up the wool. A good shaking occasionally also helps. When almost dry, pull into shape and press with a cool iron. Wooleens so treated will keep nice and fluffy for ever so long. If very soiled a few drops of ammonia can quite safely be added to the soapy waters.

SOUPE AUX CHOUX

Next time you have a smoked tongue or a piece of ham to boil, do make a soupe aux choux. It changes the flavor of the ham or tongue for the better, and the soup itself is delicious.

When the meat has been boiling for one hour, put into the pot the heart of a cabbage—about one pound—washed and cut into rough pieces; two each of carrots, turnips and parsnips, or sweet potatoes, pared and cut into slices; three large onions, peeled and sliced; six potatoes, pared and cut into quarters; one-half cupful of lentils or dried peas, washed and soaked overnight, and a small bunch of sweet herbs.

Take care that there is plenty of liquid to cover the whole well. Boil till the meat is done. Take it out and prepare it in your usual way. It will be nicely flavored with the vegetables. Remove the bunch of herbs. Beat all the rest through a sieve, reheat it, and add pepper to taste. Salt will probably not be needed, as the meat will already have supplied it. This makes a delicious, semi-thick puree, in which so many tastes are combined that you can hardly pick out one about the other. If the tongue is a pickled one, soak it very well in cold water to remove the brine, or it will make the soup too salty. If the soup is too thick it may be thinned with milk or water.

Printers Oppose Five-Day Week

Proposal Sponsored by New York Delegates IS Rejected

Toronto, Ont.—Difficulties of pensioner printers were discussed at one of the sessions of the Typo Convention held in Toronto recently. Several propositions to increase pensions by raising the amount from \$8.00 to \$10.00 a week, or to be allowed to collect pension for a week when employed three days were put forward.

Secretary John W. Hayes turned the issue by stating that the pension fund was created for men unable to work. "I am of the opinion that a man able to work three days can work a full week."

The convention turned down the proposition to increase pension funds in any way.

A proposition to change the methods of examination of applicants to the I.T.U. was also thrown out.

A proposition to change the six days a week to five days a week work was reported upon unfavorably by the law committee. New York delegates favored a five-day week on newspapers. Western delegates were opposed. It would bring about a nine-hour day for some of the types.

Many Needless Mine Deaths

Washington.—Five hundred coal miners have been killed in 26 recent coal mine disasters and fires because of the use of unsafe electrical apparatus, although the bureau of mines has for fourteen years been conducting tests of every sort of electrical apparatus and machinery for the mines, according to an official statement by the bureau.

"An open-type electric coal drill used in a gaseous mine in West Virginia," says the report, "was the probable cause of the death of 27 miners. A half safe type of electrical coal-cutting machine used in a gaseous mine in Pennsylvania was the probable cause of the death of 26 men. An unapproved, unsafe type of flame safety lamp used in a gaseous and dusty mine in Utah was the alleged cause of the death of 171 men. All three disasters happened within the past six months, and would seem to have been avoidable if proper equipment had been used."

Labor University

The municipality of Santiago, Chile, on the initiative of the mayor, Rogella Ugarte, has recently voted 300,000 pesos for the foundation of a Labor University during 1924. The aims of this new institution will be to educate working men and women to direct them into and to train them in trades most suited to their natural aptitudes, and thus to turn out citizens capable of increasing the prosperity of the state.

Canadians Capture Japanese Trade

Vancouver, B.C.—Canadian business interests are planning on capturing the trade of Japan while the present friction between the U.S. and Japan over the exclusion act exists. The Oriental manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Allan Cameron, states that Canadian business men have a good chance to get in on the ground floor in the Japanese trade now that the Americans have lost favor for the time being.

A number of Canadian firms have already sent out trade commissioners equipped with samples to interest Japanese merchants. Canadian low grade flour is finding demand throughout the Orient and in Japan. Canadian meat and dairy products are selling well. Canadian lumber men have also been doing their best to secure the bulk of the lumber business from the Orient and many American firms are now planning on cutting their Canadian timber holdings in order that they, too, may benefit from the swing of trade to Canada.

Present Day Printer Becoming Specialist

All-Round Man Needed, Says J. M. Lynch, President of Typos

"We must get back to the system that turned out qualified printers in every branch of the trade," declared President James M. Lynch, in addressing one of the sessions of the Typographical Union Convention held in Toronto. There was a tendency to-day, he said, to make the apprentice a specialist, and a growth of schools where they turned out so-called printers in six months. Specialization resulted in the turning out of printers with limited experience. Mr. Lynch also said it was of the highest importance that their attention should be called to the betterment of composing rooms.

The 44-hour week had been established beyond question, said the president, but there still remained the reconstruction work which must follow after the fight. Continuing, he said: "Admitting we have made wonderful progress in the establishing of the 44-hour week, we must not deceive ourselves. There are thousands of non-printers in offices where members of the International Typographical Union formerly worked. If we leave these forts unconquered, they will develop a force. He asserted that the thing which would be most potent in stopping the "open-shop business" would be "the solidarity of the membership of the Typographical Union."

Montreal Labor College Plans

A general meeting of the Montreal Labor College took place on Monday, September 22nd at 8 p.m., 109 persons being present. Secretary, Miss B. Colle presented a report of the last session's activities and also handed in her resignation as she was leaving. Comrade R. Buhay was unanimously elected secretary and S. Colle treasurer. The meeting expressed in no uncertain terms its appreciation of the good work of Comrade Colle while in office.

The new session will open late in October and will have classes on various subjects of interest to Labor. Amongst the teachers will be M. Buhay, M. Garber, Mrs. Kon and R. Buhay.

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I.W.W. to Hold Special Convention

Chicago.—In the midst of the factional dispute in the I.W.W. headquarters, a special convention of the rank and file has been called to meet in Chicago on October 13th, at which the issue will be threshed out regardless of court rulings. The Fisher-Doyle group, which controlled headquarters until they were locked out

by court order, called the convention. The opposing faction, which seek an injunction to oust Doyle who is general secretary-treasurer, and Fisher, who is general organizer, continue to meet with judicial postponements of the injunction hearings.

The delegates to the convention will come from each of the constituent industrial unions, the number based on payment of per capita dues. Each union is expected to have at least one delegate. About thirty delegates are expected to appear.



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Special Reductions in Martin-Orme Pianos A PIANO OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AT THE COST OF A CHEAP INSTRUMENT MARTIN-ORME PIANOS are now on sale at a reduction of \$75.00 to \$125.00. Do not miss this exceptional opportunity to buy a really fine Piano at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms. UPRIGHTS—PLAYERS—GRANDS ORME LIMITED 175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA Write for Catalogue

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

"OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN"

AUSTRIA
Unemployment Insurance—Insurance against unemployment, which is compulsory for all laborers and employees with the exception of state employees, servants and agricultural laborers, is now said to be in full effect in Austria. Forty-two per cent. of the principal is contributed by the employer, forty-two per cent. by the employee, twelve per cent. by the Federal government and four per cent. by the municipality.

CANADA
Finland Immigration—It is reported by the Canadian press and the Finnish vice-consul at Fort William and Port Arthur, that by the end of the present calendar year there will have come to Canada 10,000 Finlanders, half of whom have already arrived.

CHILE
Railway Strike Averted—In order to avoid the threatened strike of certain railway employees, the threatened strike of certain railway employees, the administration of the Chilean State Railways has recommended to the Minister of Communications the granting of a total wage increase of twelve million pesos to several classes of railway workers.

To Handle Elections on the Changed Date

Hamilton Civic Departments Are Making Necessary Preparations

Hamilton, Ont.—Civic departments are now making the necessary preparations to hold municipal elections on Monday, December 7, instead of on New Year's Day. The elections carried the by-law providing for the new date last year and the City Council at a recent meeting carried out the wishes of the people. Very little difficulty is expected. It will be necessary to re-arrange some of the polling booths, however. No trouble is expected in filling the different positions at the booths, it was stated. The new voting date will mean an increased expenditure to this city, it is thought, as schools used as polling sub-divisions will not be available on the December date.

Fifty are Retained

About fifty of the 120 men engaged to handle the mails during the postal strike have been retained. Postmaster Webber stated recently. Many of the men quit their jobs and the number now at work all passed the necessary examination. It is expected that some transfers will be made as the office is now overmanned. The local men who were on strike but 24 hours have been reinstated in their old positions by the Government. They had no comment to make on the action today. Postmaster Webber intimated that the Government would shortly ask the men to sign a pledge that they would not go out on strike in future. Mr. Webber regards the present oath of office as sufficient. He admitted that he had heard nothing officially regarding the rumors of a new pledge.

Fur Workers to Ask Minimum Scale

Montreal.—Decision to ask for a minimum wage scale for fur workers in Montreal and preferential union shops when the present wage agreement expires in January next, was reached at the semi-annual conference of Canadian locals of the International Fur Workers Union of the United States and Canada. The conference opened here and was attended by delegates from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and the International Union headquarters. Its purpose was to formulate organization plans for these localities and to decide upon what basis negotiations should take place for the renewal of agreements in Toronto and Montreal.

Say That Big Rail Officials Be Reduced

of Amalgamated Unions in Labor Temple
 B.—That it was time officials had their men had endured tions and cuts in few years, was President J. the Monc Labor

DENMARK
Public Relief Figures—Of the 88,969 persons who received "old age pensions" during the fiscal year 1922-23, 15,907 were under 65 years of age, while 73,062 were 65 years of age or over.

GREECE
Eight-Hour Day—The Workmen's Exchange, representing twenty trade unions, has protested to the central authorities at Athens against any adjournment in applying the eight-hour day for working men. On the other hand, the heads of industry have protested to the Government against the applying of the eight-hour day, claiming that this measure will injure industrial efforts in the Athens district.

Refugee Cottages—A German company is said to have obtained a contract for the construction of 10,000 cottages to house the refugees in the Saloniki district.

SWEDEN
Little Unemployment—According to the last report of the Unemployment Commission, unemployment continues to decrease in Sweden. There were reported 5,600 unemployed on July 1, 1924, as compared with 7,900 on June 1st, and 9,300 on May 1st, 1924.

staff at Campbellton and Truro. At those two centres the men had refused to accept the cut in the number of hours per week and there had been consequent reduction in staff. In this city, while there had been a general acceptance of the reduced hours, the staff has also suffered numerically.

He stated that there were now not many more than a thousand men working in the shops here and declared that further reductions would so cripple them as to practically close them.

With regard to wages, the Labor Gazette, the speaker stated, announced that a living wage for a family of five was \$1,600. As it was at present, the shopmen here, by working every hour that they were permitted, could only earn at the most \$1,500. Their hours were now considerably reduced and in consequence their wage earning ability.

The meeting when opened was presided over by Mr. E. Savage, vice-president, and later by the President, J. A. Godfrey. The committee appointed to report into the enlargement of the sphere of unionism reported progress.

At the preceding meeting credentials has been received and accepted from the following:

Glad Tidings Lodge, No. 223, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Enginemen—J. F. Caine, C. O. Vincent, J. A. Wilson, Geo. McKee, A. P. Bell.

Local Union 558, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters—H. Rhodes, C. F. Chevarle, H. McFarlane, G. Rawlins, A. Cleveland. Lodge 106, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees—A. H. West, W. D. Killam, D. McGee, Gordon McWilliam, Duncan Steeves.

Reduce Working Day and Make More Jobs

This Is One Solution of Unemployment Problems Advanced to the Trades Council

Calgary, Alta.—A two-hour reduction in the working day was advocated by Frank Wheatley, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor, as one means of alleviating unemployment in Canada, when he addressed a meeting of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council recently. Mr. Wheatley also commented upon the miners' strike situation. He said that the miners were resolved not to recognize any agreement which would call for a reduction. The operators were equally firm, and that is how the matter stands at the present time.

"This is the real test," he said. "If the United Mine Workers in this district goes out of business, something decided worse will come in its place." Mr. Murdock's remark about buying coal in the United States being good business sunk in deep. The National Railway's apparently prefer to buy coal in the United States, mined by Alabama convicts, just because it is a little cheaper, rather than buy coal in Canada. In face of what is facing the coal mining industry of the west to-day, the remark of the Labor Minister to Labor men sounded rather brazen to me."

Quoted Rail Men

At this juncture, Mr. Parkyn has assured Mr. Wheatley that Mr. had quoted the railway officials making the statement about business, and that he statement person question of

a two-hour-a-day reduction. Mr. Wheatley contended that an adjustment of industry is needed first before the unemployment situation can be intelligently handled. "We have an example of it right here," he said. "The contractor on the Banff road works his men ten hours a day when there are hundreds of men who would be glad of a chance to get a job and who would be able to get a job if the number of hours was reduced."

The matter was then debated by the members for a short time.

Painters' Union Hear Organizer

Ottawa, Ont.—The Painters' Union, Local 290, held a very successful meeting at St. George's Hall recently. General Organizer Holmeaux, who was present, gave an interesting address on conditions throughout the Dominion in the building and painting trades. Mr. Holmeaux said that the organization had made progress of late, and despite the slowness of business in the construction trades the future was very promising. Very few of the workers who had gone to the United States had returned as yet, he said.

The question of apprenticeship in the building trades was of vital interest, and the organization is at present in agreement with the proposed organization known as the Pigott Clan, which will be brought into actual operation at no distant date.

He stated that the total membership of the Painters' Union is over 120,000 in America, and the finances are in excellent shape.

Laborers Advised to Become Organized

Ottawa, Ont.—An open meeting of men employed on the E. K. Eddy construction work at Hull was held at the headquarters of the National Catholic Unions, at which there was a large attendance, and there was some trenchant criticism of the attitude adopted by the contractors in refusing to grant the laborers more than thirty cents an hour for a ten-hour day. Mr. Achille Morin, who presided, gave a condensed report of the result of the delegation to the contractors and said that they had adopted an attitude of indifference to the demands made, stating that if the men did not like to work for thirty cents an hour, they could find plenty who would and that if there was any difficulty, the contractors would break the agreement with the city whereby they were to employ as many Hull residents as possible. Mr. Morin warned his audience that if the employers were allowed to get away with the low scale of wages upon which it was impossible for a married man to live in decency, it would create a precedent, and other employers of labor would not be slow to follow their example. He regretted that the construction employees were not organized.

Rev. Father Bonhomme declared that it was impossible for any employer of labor to conceive that a working man with a family could support himself and family on the starvation salary of thirty cents an hour. He pointed out that most of the men were married men with two or three, and sometimes as high as five children. He, too, expressed regret that the men had not taken the precaution of joining a union.

"If you were properly organized, and were a unit in your demands, you could take legitimate means as a body to secure justice," said the speaker, "even to applying to the Federal government for a board of arbitration to adjudicate your cause, but you cannot as individuals."

Dr. J. E. Fontaine, M.P., regretted that the contractors had held out no hope of paying a higher wage rate than thirty cents an hour, which, he said, was an impossible wage for a working man and his family to subsist on. Capital was strongly organized, and he could not understand why Labor did not adopt a similar course, for it was their only medium for meeting their employer on anything like equal grounds.

After considerable discussion it was decided to form a committee to canvass the employees to impress upon them the necessity of becoming organized.

Costly Strike

Typographical Union Expended \$15,291,242

Toronto, Ont.—According to the report of C. F. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, presented to the convention held in this city recently, during the four years ending May 31st, 1924, the international union expended \$15,291,242 in strike benefits and special assistance to local unions throughout Canada and the United States.

Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hayes in his report to the convention showed a balance in three funds of \$5,158,984.

Labor Party Split in Australia

Sydney, N.S.W.—In New South Wales the political and industrial wings of the Labor Party are drifting toward a break. The issue is whether the Labor Party is to function as a reform party or swing to the left on definite Socialist lines.

Two years ago the Australian Labor Party adopted as its objective the socialization of production and exchange. Up-to-date, nothing has been done save to re-affirm this at annual conferences.

The militants in the Labor Party, who desired to vitalize the objective, have been gradually hedged out of responsible positions in the Labor executive, and in a number of cases expelled.

Many Labor politicians give scant publicity to the party's objective, and when campaigning at election time explain that it really doesn't mean anything. This is done to catch middle-class votes.

A healthy section of the Labor movement demands something more than lip service to advance socialization. This section is getting stronger. Some idea of the strength of this militant section can be gathered from the fact that during July at a trade union congress, held at Sydney, a motion was carried demanding the removal from office of the present Labor parliamentary leader and the appointment of a leader with enough backbone to keep the Labor objective in the forefront of the movement's activities.

While the trouble is confined to the New South Wales branch of the Labor Party, there are signs that it is beginning to spread to the other states. The militant section comprises the industrial wing of the party, which provides the bulk of the finance for the party and the leading speakers and campaigners. The next few months should mark important developments in the situation.

U.S. Heavy Buyers of Canadian Securities

Montreal, Que.—The conquests of Canadian industry by American investors proceeds apace. Once again the target for their attack is the blue ribbon of the market—the C.P.R.

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KINGSBEER (LAGER)

The National Breweries Limited
 MONTREAL

A few weeks ago it was announced that \$10,000,000 first debenture shares of the railroad were sold in the United States. This has been followed by the announcement that another block of C.P.R. shares has been purchased south of the line.

The latest sale of 35,000 shares for \$5,500,000 has been made by the Dominion Government itself. Since the Great War it has held these shares as the custodian of alien property.

From reliable quarters it is learnt that the predominance of control has passed out of the hands of the British investors.

Alleges Assault

Sam Kruger, Toronto business agent of the Cloakmakers' Union, was discharged following a complaint that he had committed an assault upon a scab. It was stated that the complainant had been placed in a union job after having joined the union. He quit this to go strike-breaking.

Following this Kruger made an appeal that the persecutor live up to his promises. In the disturbance which followed an ugly butcher's knife was flourished by the scab and he now has a "cauliflower" ear. This formed the basis of the assault charge. In spite of the copious weeping of the strike-breaker while in the witness box, the bench decided that he had no case and Kruger was dismissed.


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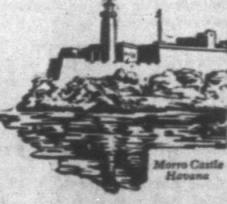
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