

## Anthracite Wage Agreement Ratified By Miners At Scranton Convention

### AGREEMENT EMBRACES FOUR BASIC POINTS AS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNOR PINCHOT AND WAS FORMALLY SIGNED AT MILFORD. HARD COAL REGIONS JUBILANT OVER TWO YEARS OF PROSPERITY.

Anthracite miners have returned to work. There is peace in the hard coal fields. The tri-district convention at Scranton, on September 17, ratified the wage agreement made between the miners of District No. 1, 7 and 9, and the hard coal operators at a conference in Harrisburg, Pa., culminating on September 5. The agreement runs for two years and was voted satisfactory by the miners. Miners voted to return to work on September 19, and at once made to have the agreement signed by all immediately after the ratification.

James A. Gorman, secretary of the joint conference which negotiated the agreement announced shortly after the agreement had been ratified that the representatives of the miners and operators would go to the home of Governor Pinchot at Milford, Pa., for the formal signing. This announcement was agreeable to the miners' officials and operators and the party was received by Governor Pinchot at his home where the signatures of all concerned were affixed to the document.

Those who signed the contract on behalf of the miners were: John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers; Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1; Thomas Kennedy, president of District No. 7; and C. J. Golden, president of District No. 9.

Representatives of the coal companies who signed were: W. J. Richards, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; S. D. Warriner, president of the Lhigh Coal and Navigation Company; W. W. Inglis, president of the Glen Alden Coal Company, and A. B. Jessup, vice president and general manager of the Jeddo-Highland Coal Company.

Others present were James A. Gorman, Hazelton, Pa., secretary of the anthracite board of conciliation, and P. S. Staplecker, secretary to the Governor.

The contract was signed after Governor Pinchot had entertained the two groups of miners and operators at luncheon.

More than 500 delegates, representing local unions in the three United Mine Workers' districts in the anthracite region, took part in the convention. Their action ratifying the new agreement came with comparatively little opposition, although several voiced objections to the fact that under the 10 per cent flat wage increase provided for all workers, day laborers, now receiving the lowest rates of pay, will be given a smaller increase than contract miners.

The agreement embraces the four major points of the settlement plan submitted by Governor Pinchot when he called the miners and operators to meet in Harrisburg. These are the 10 per cent wage increase, the eight-hour day, recognition of the union and recognition of the principles of collective bargaining.

Outside of the effect of the wage increase, the operation of an eight-hour day formed the principal subject of discussion.

President Lewis, Vice-President Murray, and the officials of the three districts were in attendance at the meeting, which was harmonious in all respects.

Union chiefs expressing their opinions, declare the new agreement is a great victory for the men. Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District 1 said he had expected a quick ratification and was not disappointed.

"I believe," he continued, "that the miners accomplished more in the short time that they have been idle this year than during the six months' suspension of a year ago."

Pointing out the victory won by the miners, Cappellini said that the eight-hour day means that men who now work twelve hours a day will have four more hours with their families and at the same time they will get paid for it and also come in for a 10 per cent increase.

Asked about the check-off, which is not included in the new agreement, President Cappellini replied, "You can eat the 10 per cent increase in wages, but you can't eat the check-off."

"But we'll get to the check-off later," he quickly added. "Just now," he said, "I personally feel that as president of this district I ought to be able to make every mine worker join the union or quit my office."

President Cappellini stated that President Lewis, the other international officers and the three district presidents are highly pleased with the new agreement.

Sentiment found among the rank and file of the miners' union is that the new agreement is a splendid victory for the 155,000 workers of the hard coal fields.

Everywhere throughout Scranton and Lackawanna county there is a jubilant feeling because of the end of the miners' strike. The business interests are much elated over the fact that the region is assured of at least two years of peace and prosperity.

#### TEXT OF ANTHRACITE AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this fifth day of September, 1923, between Districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, parties of the first part; and the Anthracite Operators, parties of the second part, covering wages and conditions of employment in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, WITNESSETH:

The terms and provisions of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and subsequent agreements made in modification thereof, or supplemental thereto, as well as the rulings and decisions of the Board of Conciliation, are hereby ratified, confirmed and continued for a further period of two years ending August 31, 1925, except in the following particulars, to wit:

1. The contract rates at each colliery shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in 1920.

2. The hourly daily or monthly rates of outside and inside company men working on the basis of an eight-hour day, shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in 1920.

3. The hourly, daily or monthly rates of pumpmen and engineers formerly working a twelve-hour cross shift and changed

to an eight-hour basis under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established by the Board of Conciliation in conformity with said award.

4. The hourly or daily rates of consideration miners and consideration miners' laborers shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in 1920.

5. The rates paid contract miners' laborers shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in 1920, said increase to be paid by the operator and miner by adding 10 per cent to the portion of the rates now assumed by each.

6. Outside and inside company men working on the basis of a day in excess of ten hours, shall be paid on the basis of an eight-hour day. The rate of pay for an eight-hour day shall be adjusted for hoisting engineers and pumpmen who are changed from a twelve-hour day to an eight-hour day in 1920, subject to the same increase of 10 per cent provided for other company men under Clause 2 hereof.

7. Outside and inside company men working on a basis of a nine or ten-hour day shall be placed on the basis of an eight-hour day. The rates of pay for the eight-hour day shall be the rates for the nine or ten-hour day paid under the agreement of 1916, plus \$1.80 per day for outside employees and \$2.00 per day for inside employees plus 17 per cent and subject to the same increase of 10 per cent provided for other company men under Clause 2 hereof.

8. Monthly men coming under the agreement of September 2, 1920, and working on a basis in excess of eight hours per day. The monthly rates for the eight-hour basis shall be the monthly rates paid under the agreement of May 5, 1916, plus \$54.00 per calendar month for outside employees, and \$60 per calendar month for inside employees, plus 17 per cent, (except where modified by ruling of the Board of Conciliation) and subject to the same increase of 10 per cent provided for other company men under Clause 2 hereof.

9. The colliery rate sheets of the different collieries shall be signed by the company officials and the mine committees; and shall then be filed with the Board of Conciliation. In case of dispute as to the correctness of any rate, the rate shall be determined by the Board, after hearing, in such cases, the burden of proof shall rest with the party taking exception to the filed rate.

10. A grievance referred to the Board of Conciliation shall be answered within 15 days and shall be heard within 30 days from date of filing with the Board. Decision shall be rendered by the Board, or case shall be referred to an Umpire, within 30 days after hearing. In case of reference to an Umpire, the decision of said Umpire shall be rendered 30 days from date of reference.

11. Rates for new work, such as opening a new seam of coal, shall be made collectively as between the mine committee and company officials on the basis of the standard recognized rates paid for similar work under similar conditions in the mine in question or adjacent mines. In case of disagreement the matter shall be adjusted through the Board of Conciliation in the manner now customary. Pending decision by the Board, work shall proceed at rates set by the foremen and which shall not be less than the prescribed scale rates or not in keeping with customary practices. This section shall not be construed to deny to the operator, the right to change the method of mining.

12. The Board of Conciliation is hereby authorized to undertake and complete a thorough study of all wage scales before the expiration of this contract and submit the same to the next joint conference. If the Board of Conciliation shall by unanimous vote, recommend the adjustment of any inequities or inequalities in wage rates during such study, the adjustment shall take effect on a date set by the Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto, through their accredited representatives, have caused this agreement to be properly executed, the day and year first above written.

### THE EIGHT HOUR DAY AND PRODUCTION

(L.F.T.U. Press Service.)

The attempts to suppress the 8-hour day are not limited to one country. They have long been a universal symptom of reaction everywhere. The industrialists declare that they have no desire to attack the 8-hour day in principle; they only find its "rigid application" incompatible with economic necessities. They think that nowadays there should be more elasticity to the settlement of working hours but by "elasticity" they really mean the more-or-less veiled abolition of the 8-hour day.

The chief objection urged against it is its effect in the reduction of output, but this argument is the very one which facts disprove. In the first place, it has been established that the introduction of the 8-hour day has not brought with it a diminution of production to the extent which was feared. The decrease of time has very largely been compensated by the increase in the work done, and especially in this case with exhausting work, for, as far back as 1912, Dr. Bosch, a German industrialist, stated from his own experience (having introduced the shorter day into his own works) that, for the manufacture of high grade machinery, and probably also for similar goods, the eight-hour day was a paying proposition.

But the really decisive factor in this connection is that an increase of production has no advantages for present economic conditions. In no country is there a scarcity of the goods

necessary to life. The present crisis is not one of production, but of consumption. The purchasing power of wide masses of the community is everywhere greatly reduced, especially in countries with depreciated currency. In these countries large sections of the middle classes have either found salaries and incomes greatly reduced, or, if they depend on dividends, they have become almost entirely destitute. Purchases must be restricted to the bare necessities of life, and in many cases even these are scarcely obtainable.

Those hostile to Labor can soon find an explanation for these phenomena. The eight-hour day, they say, has greatly raised the cost of production, and this fact has reacted on the working classes, and forced them to reduce their purchases. On examination, however, this reasoning is found to be fallacious. The reduced buying power of the workers would merely prove, however, that they themselves pay the penalty of their shorter hours in diminished income, and that they have not won them at the cost of the employer.

The unbiased enquirer, turning his attention elsewhere, will soon discover the real causes of the present distress. He need but look at the national finance of the various countries. One fact stares him in the face: the national debts have increased enormously. Even a small country like Holland, which took no part in the war, has increased her national debt threefold. Far greater, of course, are the increases in those countries, which, for over four years, fed and clothed armies of millions of men, and provided them with munitions for each other's destruction. The national debts mean that the governments borrowed large sums of

money, on which they now have to pay heavy interest. In addition to this, devastated countries have had to be restored, sunk shipping to be rebuilt, and deteriorated rolling stock to be renewed. Still more, millions of disabled men are no longer able to support themselves and their families, and depend upon State aid. But even this is a small burden compared with that of the interest on the war debts, which takes precedence of all the other financial responsibilities of the State.

And this gigantic expenditure due to the past war is yet further increased by preparations for the next one. Nearly every country is engaged in feverish competition to this end, and expending from 10 to 30 per cent of its revenues for this purpose.

This, then, is the explanation of the heavy burden born by production; this is the chief cause of the universal rise in the cost of goods.

This explanation does not apply to Germany and other countries with depreciated currency; Germany's war debts have been paid by means of his very depreciation, and she is prohibited from spending on armaments, but these advantages are balanced by the reparations demands, and by the rapid growth of an army of unproductive labor, a phenomenon which always accompanies the depreciation of currency. Moreover, the economic uncertainty prevents employers from improving their plants.

The object of the employers is to compensate for the increase in the cost of production by making the workers work for longer hours. They are aware that the lengthening of hours does not always mean an increase in output. But there are many recesses in production, in which the machines require very little tending, and therefore the worker's ability counts for very little. In these cases, it is obviously cheaper for the manufacturer to keep the machines going for longer hours. But his reduction in cost is achieved at the expense of the worker, who must therefore put forth all his energies in his own defense, and urge that steps be taken to remove the deep underlying causes of the increased cost of production, namely, the war debts, and the preparations for a new war.

### KEEP PACE WITH EMPLOYERS

#### UNITY OF UNIONS IS THE SOLUTION

#### ELECTRICAL PROGRESS

"Electricity is fast becoming the main power factor in industry—but the workers will receive no benefit from the progress unless they are prepared by good organization to demand their share."

This was the opinion of Mr. W. J. Webb, London District Secretary of the Electrical Trades Union in discussing with a Daily Herald representative the proposals for the fusion of his own union and the National Amalgamated Union of Engineers, Firemen, Motor Mechanics and Electrical Workers, which are to be elected on during the next month.

"The wealth and development of the industry," continued Mr. Webb, "has grown enormously, and the workers will have to keep pace with his growth, and with the growth of the organization of the people that control it."

"With the passing of the 1919, Electricity Supply Act, authorities were set up to govern the supply and distribution of power in large areas. It meant that where before there were many employers and authorities to deal with, now there is only one in each area. It is therefore essential that all workers engaged in the industry should be in one union. Move in Right Direction.

"A move in the right direction is the proposed amalgamation of the two largest unions catering for this class of worker. For the amalgamation there has been a continued demand from members of both unions who desire one organization for the industry to meet the development and amalgamation of the people who employ them."

The laws governing amalgamations demand that at least 50 per cent of the members of the unions shall vote, and that there must be a 20 per cent majority of the total vote for the fusion to be legal. Therefore, I personally hope that every member of both unions will register his vote in favor of this forward move, and that they will attend the series of mass meetings that are to be held from October 2 to October 12 to explain the scheme.

In both organizations there will undoubtedly be opponents to the scheme, who can find fault with some detail of the proposals, but no scheme is ever perfect in the first instance."

## OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN

### SUMMON PARLIAMENT: LABOR'S DEMAND

#### European Situation and Unemployment Call for Instant Action

#### MR. BALDWIN ON HIS MISSION

#### Mr. J. R. Clynes' Grave Warning if Workless Are Left Unaided to Face Another Winter

A joint meeting of the Trades Union Congress General Council and the Labor Party Executive Committee yesterday passed the following resolution:

"In view of the extreme gravity of the situation in Germany with its inevitable effect on the state of trade, moreover in view of the unemployment in this country heavily increasing, without any adequate action by the Government to set going sufficient schemes of employment or to assist the heavily burdened of Guardians, to meet the four weeks' gap in unemployment benefit which is now operative, this meeting urgently calls upon the Prime Minister, in accordance with the undertaking given before the House of Commons adjourned, to arrange for an immediate meeting of Parliament."

Mr. Baldwin in a carefully guarded statement, yesterday made his first public reference to his recent interview with M. Poincare.

### CIVIL SERVICE REVOLT AGAINST "AXE"

#### To Take Any Steps Necessary in Fight for Sanctity of Agreement

#### NO REDUCTION OF PAY

#### 4,000 EX-SERVICE MEN ON THE STREETS IF WORKING DAY IS LENGTHENED

Determined resistance to longer hours and lower salaries, as recommended by the Anderson "Axe" Committee, was resolved on by a large meeting of Civil Servants recently.

A resolution declaring that the adoption of the Anderson proposals would amount to a breach of public faith and the repudiation by the Government of its own agreements with the staffs, was carried with enthusiasm.

The Government was warned by the General Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, that "if it attempts to apply this document our patience and good temper will be strained to the very utmost limits."

### MASS MEETING'S RESOLVE

The meeting, which was attended by more than 2,500 Civil Servants, was held in the Central Hall, Westminster. It voted determined resistance if the Government should attempt to lengthen their hours of work or decrease salaries, as the Anderson "Axe" Committee recommends.

With a loud shout of "Aye" they jumped to their feet at the putting of a resolution which declared that the adoption of the Anderson proposals would involve a definite breach of public faith and the repudiation by the Government of its own agreements with the staffs."

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Clerical Association, which organized the meeting, was authorized to take any step necessary to secure the observance of the existing agreements; and it was assured of the whole-hearted support of the meeting in any action it might decide upon.

"When the dockers broke adrift and repudiated their agreements, the Press poured contempt upon them," said the vice-president of the Association, Mr. J. Ellis.

"Haughty Dismissal." "But we have not as yet seen one onslaught—save in the paper of papers, the Daily Herald (cheers and applause)—on this report, which, if adopted, will mean the repudiation by the employers of an agreement signed by the employers on the one hand and the employees on the other."

Mr. Ellis spoke scornfully of the "idle flouting and haughty dismissal" of the principle of equal pay for equal work, as between women and

men—what we might expect—commented Mr. Ellis, "from the prehistoric brains of the members who constituted the Committee!" (Laughter.)

"The Anderson Committee," declared Mr. Ellis, a moment later, "would have the Government step into the same path as the Salmon and Glucksteins, and emulate the principles laid down for the employment of the waitress in the tea shops!" (Hear, hear and applause.)

"It is not cricket," he added, "for the Civil Service to be made the football of political strife and the interests of big business." (Laughter and cheers.)

"I don't think there's much to choose between the young man and the young woman," observed Miss Maguire, secretary of the women's section, ridiculing the idea that young girls contemplating marriage sat at their desks with a far away look in their eyes and neglected their work.

Three members of Parliament—Mr. Clarry (Newport), Mr. Darbishire (Westbury), and Col. J. P. Hodge (Preston), were present on the platform.

"I think we are the most peaceable trade union in the country," Mr. Brown observed.

"But I warn the Government that if it attempts to apply this document our patience and good temper will be strained to the very uttermost limits."

"We will show the Government that clerks can, on occasion, be men, and that we don't like dictators, whether from above or below" (Loud and prolonged applause.)

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

## Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor



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### The Canadian Labor Press

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### AFTER THE BATTLE WAS OVER

The Canadian Labor Press expected that the post-Convention number of The Worker would be amusing, and it came entirely up to expectations. The editor of the paper has a sad predicament on his hands in an endeavour to vindicate The Workers' Party of Canada for not carrying the day at the recent Convention of The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. There is loud weeping and gnashing of teeth in the ranks of the Communists, but, as is usual in such cases, they lay the blame at somebody else's door. They designate the Executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress as the "Moore-Draper" machine, instead of analyzing their own organization and discovering that they are nothing but disgruntled radical agitators instead of constructive labor men. The Workers' Party of Canada prefer to set themselves up as martyrs to a cause and dominated by a party which they have chosen to call "The Moore-Draper" machine.

Events during the past month have considerably brightened immigration prospects, not the least of which is the appointment of a Dominion Minister of Immigration and Colonization in the person of the Hon. Mr. J. A. Robb.

Mr. Robb relinquishes the portfolio of Trade and Commerce to take up that of Immigration. For fifteen years he has been a member of Parliament and since the formation of the King Government a member of the Cabinet. During his tenure of office he has shown considerable activity, visiting Australia in an effort to improve trade relations as well as Great Britain in connection with other matters.

There is now every reason to expect that the Government has fully awakened to the importance of colonization and will embark on a more vigorous immigration policy in keeping with the needs and opportunities of the country. Mr. Robb's remarks in the House on the subject of immigration and the active settlement of the West indicate that he fully realizes the importance of developing the unsettled agricultural lands as well as the needs for the attraction of other classes of immigrants, while at the same time they showed his strong conviction that hardy men and women of our own kindred stocks—men who possess energy, courage and determination—have every opportunity of success.

### STARTLING CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG CHILD WORKERS

Child Workers on Maryland Truck Farms are Studied in Recent Report Studied by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau.

This report is the second of a series on rural child labor being carried on by the Bureau under the direction of Ellen Nathalie Matthews, director of its industrial division.

Four Maryland counties are included in the study, Anne Arundel (near Baltimore, Wisconsin, Somerset, and Eight hundred and eight white and negro children in Anne Arundel county who had done farm work during the year preceding the study and 839 children on the Eastern shore were interviewed.

The chief findings of the report are:

Over 90 per cent of the children enrolled in the schools in the truck farming areas of the Eastern Shore had worked on the truck farms within the year preceding the inquiry. A large proportion of these children in Anne Arundel county work on the farms. In the Eastern Shore localities the workers are chiefly farmers' children. In the Anne Arundel area

there are also large numbers of hired workers, some of them white children who migrate from Baltimore for seasonal farm work.

Most children under 10 years of age work a short day at simple kinds of work, and for only a few days or weeks during the year. Most white girls do little more work than the young children, but some of the older negro girls and a large proportion of white and negro boys 12 years of age or over do a great variety of work and many work 9 or 10 hours a day. A working day of nine hours or more on the last day worked was reported by one-half of the boys studied in both regions.

The work of these children included not only picking berries and hoeing vegetables, but also plowing, harrowing, machine cultivating and some kinds of machine transplanting. Such work in conjunction with long hours was reported by many of the boys 12 years of age or over.

Loss of schooling on account of farm work was suffered by a majority of the children in both areas according to reports made by their parents, nearly one-fifth of the white children had been absent for farm work six or more school weeks during the preceding school year.

Serious problems both in lack of schooling and undesirable living conditions were presented in the cases of migratory child workers in Anne Arundel county. The majority of these children lose from 4 to 6 weeks at the end of the school term in order to go out on the truck farms. Over two-thirds of those included in the study were retarded in school, about twice the average rate for city children of their age.

According to the report: "The housing provided for migratory truck-farm workers in these localities is so unsatisfactory that it appears to call for some public supervision."

In describing these housing conditions, the report states:

"Seasonal workers are housed by the farm owners on their own land in what are referred to locally as camps. Most of the camps contained but one building, known as the 'shanty' which served as sleeping quarters for the workers. In most camps it was weatherbeaten or unpainted and the windows usually lacked either glass or shutters or both. As a rule there was but one room on each floor, with stairs on the outside leading to the upper room. In some a partition divided the lower floor, which was about 25 by 30 feet, into two rooms. On each side of a narrow aisle down the centre of the room the floor was divided into sections or pens, by boards 10 or 12 inches in height. Each pen was about 6 feet long and from 4 to 6 feet wide and covered with straw for a mattress. Each family was allotted one of these pens, the larger families sometimes securing those 6 feet in width. Many of the shanties containing two such rooms used for sleeping purposes were often occupied by from 30 to 50 persons of both sexes and all ages. Little attention was given to sanitation and in a number of cases the danger of pollution of the water supply was great."

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, During the Month of August, 1923.

During the month of August the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between (1) the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Timmins, Ont., McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Schumacher, Ont., and Dome Mines, Limited, South orcupine, Ont., and certain of their respective employees being miners, members of Porcupine Mine Workers' Union; and (2) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees being members of various unions employed in the production and distribution of electricity and gas.

Applications Received. During the month four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows: (1) from employees of the Great Northern Railway Company being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. No Board was established to deal with this matter as it was held not to

be a dispute within the meaning of the statute.

(2) From Employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, being members of Divisions No. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

A Board was established and the following members were appointed: Mr. A. M. Pound, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and R. P. Pettipiece, both of Vancouver, B.C., nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

(3) From certain employees of various railways members of the Railway Association of Canada including the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, being maintenance of way employees and railway shop laborers including bridge and building employees, trackmen, pumpmen, pump repairmen, signalmen, track watchmen, shop laborers and others, represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

A Board was established and the following members were appointed: Messrs. R. T. Riley, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of way employees and employees respectively. A chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(4) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train dispatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. With reference to this dispute a Board had not been established at the end of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

Reference was made in the August issue of the Labor Gazette to the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Electric Commissioners and certain of their employees being linemen, groundmen, and others concerned in the work of power transmission and distribution, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation met in Toronto during the month of August. Application was made to the Supreme Court of Ontario by the Toronto Electric Commissioners for an injunction order to restrain the Board from proceeding with the inquiry on the grounds that it was not within their jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to apply the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to municipal employees. The application of the Toronto Electric Commissioners to the Court also disputed the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The application of the Toronto Electric Commission was heard by Mr. Justice Orde in the Supreme Court of Ontario, and an interim injunction was granted on August 31.

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the judgment being to the effect that the Board was restrained from interfering with the business of the Commission, having no power to enter upon the premises of the plaintiffs or examine their works or exercise any of those powers conferred on such a Board by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board, moreover, had no authority to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of books, papers, etc., being limited in its powers to an investigation of a voluntary character. The effect of this judgment and the further procedure in connection therewith before the court was under consideration at the end of the month.

### THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS IN INDIAN MINES.

During the last session the Legislative Assembly at Delhi passed a law dealing with the workers in Indian mines. The new law fixes the maximum number of working hours per week for above ground miners at 60, and for underground miners at 54. It also prohibits the employment of children under 13 and provides for a weekly day of rest. The Government of India has further addressed a circular letter to the mine-owners asking when they will dispense with the services of women in mines, and proposing the introduction of the shift system. In view of the backward conditions generally prevailing in the Far East, this may be regarded as good progress.

### JAPAN'S HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Japanese Government is drafting a plan for health insurance. 50 insurance offices will at once be established, and additional ones later on when the need arises. Insurance will be optional for workers in small concerns, but compulsory for those working in factories employing more than 300 employees.

### PRESS CORRUPTION IN THE U.S.A.

The West Virginia Coal Operators (owners) have spent money in tainting the reports of the Associated

Press and various other Press Services in America. The correspondent of the "New York Herald" is said to have received 100 dollars a week from the operators during the Blizzard trial (Blizzard was tried for killing during a riot of one of the mine officials).

### THE FUTURE OF THE "NEW YORK CALL."

The "New York Call," which has hitherto represented only the Socialist Party, is to be turned over to a new corporation, to be composed of several labor unions and its present owners.

### FARMER-LABOR RESOLUTION TO A. F. OF L.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will submit a resolution respecting the Farmer-Labor Party to the A. F. of L. convention of Labor. The resolution declares that organized labor in Minnesota has "demonstrated fully the possibility of independent working class political action and have thereby rendered impotent the heretofore second largest political party, namely, the democrat party, and that it 'urges . . . the American Federation of Labor to modify its former policy and amend its constitution' in such wise as to remove all possible hindrances to the organizing of a distinct political party of the organized workers and farmers.

### THE AMERICAN LUMBER TRUST.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association consists of 11 regional associations, which comprise practically all the lumber employers, large and small, of the United States, as well as those individuals and corporations that control nearly all the privately owned standing timber. The ownership of the standing timber and the huge areas of land upon which it grows was long since concentrated in the hands of a few powerful holders, who are closely associated by interlocking directorates, etc. The Federal Trust Commission has months since made a series of reports

to Congress on the activities of the Lumber Trust, but these reports have not been published and no action has been taken.

### THE THREATENED HARD COAL STRIKE.

In order to avert the impending hard coal strike, the United Mine Workers propose that the numerous spies in the service of the employers be removed, and that the check-off system be recognized; but, if the employers refuse to accept the latter proposal, the miners are willing to substitute for it the abolition of the employers' check-off system, that is to say, deductions made from miners' wages for a variety of purposes determined by the employers only.

### LARGEST TRADE UNION IN THE WORLD.

The German Metal Workers' Union has just published its report for 1922. It contains no less than 1,624,000 members, or 20% of the (approximately) 8 million German trade

unionists affiliated with Amsterdam 32 different branches of the metal industry are amalgamated within the union. The strongest of the branches is that of the locksmiths with 354,000 members, while the weakest is that of the tin-smelters with a little over 800 members. Total income of the union amount to 2536 millions of marks, 781 millions of which is the property of the local branches. 452 millions of marks have been disbursed for strike and other kinds of benefits. The Union has expended 211,800,000 marks on education; during the last few years short courses for Works' Councilors lasting from 17 to 21 days, have been organized in the various districts and have yielded very satisfactory results. The Union publishes 4 newspapers, namely, one general paper for women, one for young men, one for Works' Councilors, Metal-workers Gazette, and weekly circulation of the greatest labour paper in 1922 this paper, millions of marks.

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# OUR HOME PAGE

## OATMEAL FOR GOOD CAKES

As the days get chilly oatmeal is the stuff to serve to your family. For aside from its nourishing and growth-giving qualities, it gives energy as well as helping digestion.

For this plain thin oat cake, the good Scottish kind, cooked slowly on a griddle, use this recipe. Take four

tablespoons of oatmeal and one of flour, a pinch of salt, and saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Mix together. Melt half a tablespoonful of lard in a teacupful of boiling water, and mix into the dry ingredients, making a stiff paste and rolling out until very thin, when it is ready for griddle cooking.

**Cookies to Keep.**  
In a large elaborate cakes try these by the cookies. Mix together a half pound of butter, a half pint of currants, a pint and a half of sugar, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a half of oatmeal, and add a little of salt, and then add this spoonful of milk, one egg, two tablespoonsful of water, and a half pint of dripping, lard, or butter. Mix well, and drop spoonful by spoonful to form cookies on a greased pan. This makes a number but they keep well and form a complete supper meal with the oatmeal, the egg, and the currants—all so nourishing.

For an even-cooked oat cake, use the same recipe as for the griddle cakes, but use a mixture of milk and water in place of water and a very little more of carbonate of soda. Bake them in a slow oven, and do not let them go very brown, as the burning gives a bitter taste. Flour the tin on which you bake them. Another recipe for oatmeal cakes is this richer one with sugar in them:

use three-quarters of a pound of oatmeal, one ounce of sugar, two ounces of margarine, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one beaten egg, and a little hot water. These rolled out thin and cut into biscuit shape should be baked slowly for twenty minutes.

### Porridge Turned Cake.

Using either a hot griddle the oven, or the frying pan, the remains of cold porridge may be turned into excellent scones if you work into the porridge as much oatmeal or oatmeal and flour (mixed) as it will take up. Oatmeal bread is delightful too. For that, soak a half pound of oatmeal in a quart of a pint of milk and water for two hours. Mix a half pound of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and add to the oatmeal and milk and water. Knead a little, shape into a loaf, and bake in a quick oven for just over half an hour.

### Oatmeal Ginger Cake.

Have you ever tried oatmeal ginger bread, an excellent Scottish dish? Rub two ounces of margarine into half a pound of flour, into which has been mixed three-quarters of a teaspoonful of baking soda and one teaspoonful of ground ginger. Add to that a quarter of a pound of oatmeal and two ounces of brown sugar. Mix two tablespoonsful of treacle or golden syrup and enough buttermilk or milk and water to make a soft, good mixture. Grease a tin, turn the mixture into it, and bake in a gentle oven for about an hour and a half, or if your oven is not in use, steam this ginger-bread. Put aside for a day or two before you use it.

## A FEW MEAT DISHES

Beef for stewing is often tough these days, so buy your piece of meat a day before you mean to cook it, and let it lie overnight in a dish with a tablespoonful of vinegar over it. Turn it once or twice to let the vinegar soak into both sides. For a piece of beef about two pounds in weight allow a good tablespoonful of vinegar.

Slice a large carrot, a turnip, and three or four onions, and put them into a saucepan with a tablespoonful of frying fat, and fry them golden brown. Take the vegetables out of the pan and fry the meat on both sides, add a few vegetables, pour on enough almost-boiling water to fill the saucepan up a couple of inches, season with salt, pepper, and a blade of mace; put the lid on the saucepan and let the meat stew very slowly and gently for a good hour.

The meat will be tender if cooked slowly, but tough if hurriedly done. When it is ready mix a tablespoonful of flour into a little cold water and stir into the sauce of the meat to thicken it.

### Calf's Head.

Get a calf's head or a half calf's head from the butcher, cleaned and ready for to cook. You will have the brain and half the tongue in your piece of head. Take out the brain and tongue, handling the brain carefully not to break it for it makes a very tasty dish.

Place the head in a basin of cold water and let it soak for 12 hours. Boil the tongue with the head for half an hour or so, pour off the water and let them cool. Put them into a saucepan with a seasoning of salt, a few mixed herbs tied in a piece of muslin, three peppercorns, three cloves, a blade of mace, and the juice of a lemon, and cover with cold water. Boil slowly for a good hour, a little longer if the head is very large. Wash the brain carefully and take off the skin, put into a small saucepan with an onion, having a clove stuck into it, season with salt and pepper, add a little water, and let it stew gently until it is cooked. Skin the tongue and put the tongue and cooked brain on the dish beside the head. Serve the dish hot or cold. It is very good cold with a salad dressing of oil and vinegar. The scraps of the head make excellent soup.

### Calf's Liver (Italian Style.)

Chop an onion or two fine and fry them in butter or margarine. Italians use frying oil for the purpose, and those who have it will find it very good. Cut the liver into long very thin slices and fry quickly with the onion. When the liver is browned on both sides add a little stock or water, heated to prevent the fat from spluttering, and a little chopped parsley and let it cook gently for a short time until it is done through. In Italy liver done this way is served with a dish of well-boiled maize flour sprinkled with grated cheese, and it is both delicious and nourishing.

## AMONG WOMEN

Women were first licensed to act women's parts on the stage by Charles II. in 1662. Up to that time feminine roles had been played by men and boys.

Miss Cleo Oving, an American, has won a doctorate with honourable mention at the University of Paris by writing a thesis on the Paris juvenile court.

The Arkansas Supreme Court recently held that rules by the school board prohibiting girl students from using powder and paint are reasonable and should be enforced.

Women police are the latest addition to the force of Pekin, which has the reputation of being exceptionally good and easily comparable with police forces in the cities of foreign countries.

In India the mother has the undisputed right to select the name of a new baby. The christening takes place when the youngster is 12 days old and is attended with many ceremonies.

Mrs. Sarah Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United States Textile Workers, an organization of 135,000 members has just been appointed director of one of the largest banks in New York City.

Mrs. Cochet, Ashby, of London, England, has been elected president of the International Woman Suffrage Congress at the recent convention held at Rome. Mrs. Ashby succeeds Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has been made first honorary president.

Miss Clara L. Powers, of Boston, is the only woman justice of the peace in Massachusetts.

Widow burning, now virtually extinct in India, is said to exist in certain parts of Africa. Widows are immolated on the husband's funeral pyre as a sign of virtue, and also to provide the dead man with attendants in the next world.

As no eating utensils were used at the table in Biblical times washing the hands before and after meals was extremely desirable. Because of the dust and the heat of the climate, washing of the feet on entering a house was an act of respect to the host and of refreshment to the traveller. It was an especial act of

respect and honor, when the act was performed by the master of the house.

**THOSE WERE THE DAYS.**  
A woman who was rummaging through some old stuff discovered a waist that she had worn some fifteen years ago. And she found enough material in each sleeve to make a perfectly good modern skirt.

## HOME HINTS

Clean your oil mops with hot water, ammonia and a little washing powder.

To keep cut flowers put a thin slice of mild soap in the water. This will keep them fresh for a long time.

To exclude dampness and prevent moisture from the feet, cut pieces of roofing paper to fit inside the shoes. Also they add greatly to the comfort of tender feet.

Long strips of panels are apt to catch and tear if sewed to the bottom of the skirt. Use snap-fasteners to hold them in place under the hem. If caught they do not rip.

Place cold biscuits in the stove and brown until hard. Then crush and run through a food chopper, place in a dry, clean fruit jar and use when needed in soups and gravies. They give a much better flavor than many other thickening substances.

To prevent your vegetables from having a scorched taste when you accidentally burn them, lift the kettle from the stove and place in a pan of cold water. Leave until the vegetables are cool then lift out carefully so as not to get any that might be stuck to the bottom.

Instead of promiscuous button-box which requires much hunting for the desired button, run the buttons on safety pins of different sizes, and fasten. It is easy to remove the buttons as needed, and to refasten the pin for the next time. Keep the pins in a glass jar with a wide mouth.

For a Leaky Raincoat.—When a raincoat becomes worn the rain will soak through the fabric at the shoulders. In that case get a small lump of beeswax and rub it on the material from the inside. Give a generous coating. Then take a sheet of thick wrapping paper and place this on a treated cloth and press the whole with a hot iron. The heat will cause the wax to melt and it will then work into the cloth fibre, thereby making the garment again waterproof.

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INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION. This union is fighting an injunction forbidding its agents to enter the homes of the Reliable Cloak Company and urge its workers to go on strike. It also forbids picketing. Morris Hillquit is defending the union.

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GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labor Situation, Strikes, Prices.

The Labor Situation. Employment at the beginning of August, as indicated by the employ- ment of labor, showed a further upward movement, although the expansion was not very pronounced.

The Employment Service of Canada report an increase in the volume of daily business transacted during July by the offices in the various provinces, as compared with the previous month and as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The following is a brief survey of employment at the end of August, 1923, as reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces the construction group continued fairly active with many additions to staffs on sewer, water works, street paving, and provincial highway operations. There was a large demand for railway laborers, section hands and bridge builders. Calls for general farm laborers were numerous with sufficient applicants to meet the demand.

There was a fair demand for farm help in Quebec, with a slight decline from the number of vacancies offered during last month. Little change was reported in the building industry, a considerable number of vacancies for plasterers, plumbers, building laborers and road workers being offered. Orders for bushmen were received in increasing numbers at the Quebec and Hull offices, while longshore work at Montreal was active.

The demand for harvest help in Ontario was brisk, with a few calls for general farm laborers and fruit pickers for the Niagara Peninsula. In some sections harvesting was nearly completed, with a consequent falling off in the demand. Numerous orders for bushmen were received, with the lumber camps ready to absorb all the men available. Progress was reported in the building and construction groups, many tradesmen and laborers for the construction and maintenance of roads, highways and railway lines, being placed. Calls for factory hands and skilled mechanics were reported in increasing numbers.

A keen demand for harvest help and thresher hands were reported from the offices in Manitoba, with a fair supply of workers available. There was a further increase in the vacancies offered and placements made in railway construction and maintenance work, while activities in the building group were much improved. Skilled building tradesmen were in demand for urban and rural districts, while posthole diggers, groundmen, and transmission line laborers were placed from Winnipeg. Mill laborers and bushmen were required in large numbers from all points.

Harvesting and threshing continued to absorb numbers of workers in Saskatchewan, although inexperienced applicants were very difficult to place. There was a fair demand for building mechanics and skilled laborers, while road work, paving, and railway maintenance and construction, provided employment for many.

A shortage of experienced men to meet the active demands for harvesters and thresher hands was evidenced at most of the Alberta offices. There were several requests for building laborers and mechanics and placements were effected without difficulty. The number of vacancies available for railway construction was greatly in excess of the supply, due to the number of laborers now helping with the harvest. In the mining group a few coal miners were required at Lethbridge and Drumheller.

In British Columbia general farm laborers were required throughout the province, although no large demand was felt. Vernon, Kamloops, and Penticon offices, reported a slight scarcity of pickers and packers for fruit harvest. Road construction and municipal repairs continued to provide employment for a few, while logging showed signs of improvement, with only a small number of positions offering.

Employers' Reports. There was a further small increase in the volume of employment as reported by employers of labor to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of August. The expansion was recorded largely in the construction, transportation, communication and service groups, and was principally of a seasonal character. Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia registered improvement, but in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario the tendency was downward. Four of the six cities for which special tabulations are made reported increased activity, these being Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in the remaining two, Toronto and Ottawa, contractions were indicated. The improvement in Montreal was registered largely in railway car and other iron and steel works and in construction; on the other hand, rubber factories, ship-

ing and stevedoring and retail trades were slacker. In Toronto, textile and other manufacturing plants were less fully engaged and curtailment in personnel was shown in retail trade. The declines in these industries were partly offset by increases in building construction and on electric railways. In Ottawa the changes were slight, the losses in retail trade being most extensive. The resumption of activity in textile works in Hamilton, together with increased employment accounted for the revival in that city. In Winnipeg, small additions to staffs were reported in a number of industries, more particularly in construction. Shipping and stevedoring, saw mills and trade absorbed the majority of the extra workers in Vancouver. An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that manufacturing as a whole was less active than at the beginning of July, in spite of continued seasonal gains in saw mills, in electrical current plants and in fruit and vegetable canneries. Large losses in staff were indicated in rubber works and declines on a smaller scale occurred in leather, textile, iron and steel factories and in fish canning. Further curtailment of operations was indicated in logging camps; coal mining and trade afforded less employment, but continued seasonal improvement was reported in construction, transportation, communication, in the mining of metallic ores and in hotels and restaurants. The level of employment in almost every industry was higher than during the same period of 1922 and 1921.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation at the beginning of August.

Trade Union Reports. Statements tabulated from 1,481 labor organizations with a combined membership of 154,522 persons, showed that 2.9 per cent of the members were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 3.4 per cent on July 31, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) In Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia employment was on a higher level than in June but in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta the situation was slightly less favorable. No change in employment was reported in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. More work than in July of last year was afforded in all provinces except Nova Scotia, and Alberta. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries as reported by 415 organizations, with a total membership of 48,947 persons was in slightly lesser volume than in June, 4.3 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 5.4 per cent in the previous month and with 6.2 per cent at the end of July, 1922. Printing, tradesmen, cigar and tobacco and leather workers were more fully engaged than in June. Greater activity was also shown in the iron and steel group due to increased employment for blacksmiths, machinists, carmen and sheet metal workers. Boiler-makers, moulders and pattern makers, however, were not quite so busy. Furniture garment and glass workers and metal polishers also reported larger percentages of unemployment. Less activity was shown among Nova Scotia coal miners but in the British Columbia coal fields no employment was registered. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia and asbestos miners in Quebec also reported no idle members. The percentage of unemployment among miners was somewhat larger than that reported at the close of July, 1922. The 182 unions of building and construction workers with a membership of 15,628 persons reported 4 per cent of their members out of work as compared with 3.1 per cent in June. Bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers lathers and roofers were not so busy as in the previous month and employment was also in lesser volume for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Plumbers and steamfitters reported considerable improvement and steam shovel and dredgers, electrical workers and road carriers and building laborers reported no unemployment. The percentage of idleness in the building group, as a whole, remained the same as at the end of July, 1922. Transportation workers were slightly better employed during July of this year than in either the previous month or the corresponding month of last year. Reports were tabulated from 562 unions of transportation workers, with a membership of 55,128 persons, 839 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 1.5. Workers in the shipping and stevedoring divisions and steam and electric railway workers all registered improvement, though the change was very slight in both the shipping and steam railway divisions. In the steam railway division conductors, engi-

ners, firemen and trainmen were more active. Express employees registered no unemployment and maintenance of way employees reported the same percentage out of work as in June. Employment for retail clerks was in slightly greater volume than at the close of June. Fishermen reported no idle members. Hotel and restaurant, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were more fully employed.

C.B.R.E. Officers Were Re-Elected at Calgary Session. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees have concluded their session in Calgary, and A. R. Mosher was again elected president of the organization. Murdoch McLeod of Charlottetown, P.E.I., was re-elected vice-president and M. M. Maclean of Ottawa was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The entire executive board was re-elected in a body. Recommendations relative to the future policy of the board, contained in the report of A. R. Mosher, president, were unanimously concurred in by the convention as were all of the important recommendations presented by the president, secretary-treasurer, and the executive board. The Canadian Brotherhood have decided to affiliate with the International Transport Workers' Federation, in response to an invitation received from the International Secretary, Edo Himmon, of Amsterdam, Holland.

Disapprove Action of N.S. Govt. Censure of the Nova Scotia Provincial Government for the treatment accorded to the striking miners during the recent strike in that province by the police and militia, formed the gist of a resolution passed by the delegates, who took the stand that the attitude of the striking miners and steel workers did not warrant the use of military force, and they wished to go on record as strongly disapproving of the action of the government. Another resolution in connection with the same matter was also passed asking that the powers of magistrates under the militia act be curtailed it being suggested that the magistrates in the strike affected areas of Nova Scotia had become panicky, and had led the riot act and called out the troops without real cause.

Public Ownership. The principle of ownership of public utilities by the people was endorsed by the convention. During an informal debate this matter was thoroughly discussed on the floor of the house.

J. S. Woodworth, Labor M.P. for Winnipeg, addressed the delegates on Saturday afternoon and told them of some of the difficulties which the labor members in the house of commons had to contend with. At the conclusion of Mr. Woodworth's address, the convention passed a resolution of thanks for the manner in which Messrs. Woodworth of Winnipeg and William Irvine of Calgary had advocated the cause of labor in the house.

Toronto was chosen as the next meeting place and the Dominion convention will be held there in 1925.

U. S. A. WORKERS EDUCATION INVITATION TO FRANK HODGES. The Workers' Education Bureau has invited Frank Hodges, secretary of the British Miners' Union, and of the International Miners' Federation, to make a tour of the States. Mr. Hodges will also discuss with the officials of the United Mine Workers' a project for international co-operation of miners in every strike.

The New Zealand Miners' Federation is about to demand the abolition of the contract system in the mines, and the substitution of a weekly minimum wage.

Germany and Unemployment. (L.F.T.U. Press Service.) The National Economic Committee of the Reichstag has decided that unemployment benefit shall be automatically adjusted to the depreciation of the currency. As soon as the new wages scales have been fixed, they are to be raised every week in accordance with the National Index of the Rise in the cost of living, which will be issued weekly.

A short visit to Berlin on August 19 and 20 resulted in the completion of the following information in respect to the rise in prices. On the 19th a tram-ride cost 50,000 marks, on the 20th 100,000. The authorities were moreover considering a proposal to raise tram fares to 200,000 marks, as the daily deficit even when fares are 100,000 marks, will be some 80 millions of marks. In all probability the trams will be forced to stop running; which will mean that hundreds of thousands of people will be compelled to spend

hours every day in walking to their work. And it now costs over 4 million marks to have a pair of boots soled.

A journey on the municipal railways of Berlin cost on August 19, 4,000, and on the 20th 40,000 marks. That is to say, the fares went up ten fold, as did those of all the railways over the whole country. Freight rates, have increased twenty-fold which drive up the prices of coal and food.

A glass of beer cost 85,000 marks on the 19th and 125,000 on the 20th. On the 19th, Trade Union House was still able to let a small room containing a bed for 300,000 marks; on the 20th the Amalgamated Laundry's Association announced that the washing of the linen of a single bed would henceforth cost 350,000 marks.

The gas rates rose as follows: From July 30 to Aug. 5, 6,000 marks per cubic meter; from August 12 to named price means that one jet of gas costs about 60,000 marks per 18, 100,000 marks; from August 20 to 25, 200,000 marks. The last hour, and that the cooking of the mid-day meal for a family of average size will cost about a quarter million marks. The rise in the price of coal due to the twenty-fold increase in the cost of transport and to the increase in wages will drive the gas prices still higher.

The price of a cubic meter of water has been raised to 100,000 marks. Electricity was costing 300,000 marks per hour per kilowatt, instead of the 30,000 of the previous week. In the normal contributions, although automatically raised, are scarcely enough to enable the unions

to meet their liabilities, since, by the time that the money has reached their union coffers, it has depreciated further. Some unions may even be forced to suspend the issue of their newspapers, for drastic economy have already been made. This means that they will lose much of their influence over their members.

There is also danger that the fiscal press will be ruined, since as are fast decreasing owing to the rise in prices. The Berliner Tageblatt already costs 80,000 marks. On the other hand, Stinnes will undoubtedly still be able to bring out his papers. Industrial undertakings everywhere are being forced either to stop work or to limit their output, so that unemployment is also increasing to alarming degrees.

A bath in Municipal Baths no costs 175,000 marks. The private bath enterprises were forced to close their doors on August 20th, as they would have had to ask half a million.

With the rising prices rise in misery and despair of the great masses of the people, suicides are increasing, and the future generation is physically and mentally enfeebled. With dire foreboding men look ward to the coming winter, hunger will be added coldness.

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