

Let Every Man Do His Duty on Labor Day!

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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LABOR DAY

By Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor

LABOR DAY is the one holiday in all the year dedicated to humanity. It is a day set apart for the consideration of human problems and for rejoicing at progress made toward that better day for which we strive constantly.

Labor Day is a day on which the leadership of the trade union movement, in the fight for human betterment, is universally acknowledged and acclaimed.

There could be no Labor Day without Labor. There could be no Labor Day without Organized Labor.

Those who do not belong to the Labor movement may here and there make speeches on Labor Day. Usually their speeches are unnecessary; and where they are helpful they are filled with a re-counting of the service rendered by the Trade Union Movement.

Labor—Organized Labor—the Labor Movement—that is what makes Labor Day possible; that is what makes it real.

Labor Day was set apart as a holiday because Organized Labor demanded it. It was a recognition of Labor's right to celebrate its victories and to carry to all of the people its great messages of hope and freedom.

On this Labor Day TALK LABOR! Do not anywhere permit Labor Day to be set apart as a holiday because Organized Labor the great message of Labor, carry forward the message of human freedom and human aspiration as a LABOR message.

Welcome the friends of Labor in all gatherings. Welcome these friends when they come with their support and their encouragement, but see that everywhere the day is observed as Labor Day.

The Labor Movement in America is a movement of wage earners, for wage earners, conducted by wage earners. It is a movement primarily for the protection and advancement of the rights and interests of the wage earners through trade union organization.

Let us observe Labor Day in the spirit of the Labor movement. Let us blazon the message of trade unionism across the horizon. Let us give of its inspiration to those who are oppressed, who are without hope and whose souls are hungering. Let us unfurl its banners and sing its songs.

Labor Day is for Labor and Labor is striving to enlarge the life of the great masses of our people. Labor Day is for Labor and Labor fights the great fight for all who are heavy laden.

Upward and Onward, this Labor Day, for humanity, for the right, for justice, for freedom and democracy, in the name of Labor, through our great Trade Union Movement!

Improvement Shown in Unemployment

Several Thousand More Men at Work in July Than in Previous Month.

Ottawa, Ont.—The employment situation in Canada continues to improve, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The moderately upward movement of the past few months was recorded at the beginning of July, although less pronounced than in the corresponding month last year. Tabulated returns show that the 5,752 firms who employed 781,988 persons on June 1 employed 785,597 on July 1. The gains indicated at the beginning of July were largely confined to seasonal expansion in construction, railway operations, sawmills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries. Manufacturing showed dullness mainly due to the between-season slackness in textiles. There were declines in employment in the iron and steel industries.

Criticism Is Aimed At New Audit Board

Opposition Leader Describes Functions as an Anomaly.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Audit Board and the part it played in connection with the recent postal strike came up for discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon in connection with a vote of \$365,960 for the Auditor-General's office. In moving the vote Hon. J. A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, expressed hopes that as a result of the work of the Audit Board there would be a reorganization of the Civil Service which would result in material economies.

This drew criticism from Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, who described the functions of the new Audit Board as an anomaly. The Auditor-General had plenty of work to take all his time in his own proper functions, he said, and it was absurd to commit to him and two accountants, all new to the service, the task of reorganization. In connection with the postal clerks' dispute the Audit Board by a side-stepping arrangement had been brought into the negotiations, but their comments had proved entirely useless and the Government had accepted none of their recommendations.

Hon. James M. Macdonald, Minister of Labor, said that the Board of Audit had recommended increases over the Civil Service report in a number of classifications.

J. T. Shaw (Independent, West Calgary) stated that he was in agreement with much of what Mr. Meighen said. He had no idea that the Audit Board was to review decisions of the Civil Service Commission. The impotence of the Audit Board had been very apparent in the postal strike. He advocated seeing that the Civil Service Commission was efficient and then leaving it alone, and advised the Government not to retrace its steps in the direction of patronage.

Mr. Meighen has protested against the payment of high salaries to new men who were being brought into the public service. He also thought the principle of promotion should be adhered to rigidly.

The item carried.

Unemployment

St. John N.B.—A delegation of workmen has waited upon the Mayor to urge that public works be undertaken to provide employment, and so relieve the anxiety of many families who find it very difficult to make ends meet. There is very little work in the harbor this summer, or in the sawmills, which in former years gave employment to so many people. Local industries are fairly active, but there are many laboring men who find little or no work to do. Those who have families are unable to provide for them as they should, and as they would do if work were plentiful. This condition of affairs is not peculiar to St. John. Indeed there are other cities in which the conditions are less favorable. Nor is the condition confined to Canada. American cities are filled with men seeking employment and unable at the present time to find it. So far as St. John is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the condition is but temporary, and that later in the year there will be an improvement, with more work in progress and a better outlook. Meantime, however, there is need of work for many laboring men and mechanics, and a well considered construction programme would relieve the situation. It had been hoped that building operations on a fairly large scale would have been in progress by this time, but they have been delayed.

The City Council would do well to consider whether it would not be in the interests of the city, not only of laboring men but of the merchants, to undertake work upon the streets such as had been planned earlier in the year; and perhaps some other improvements which would reduce unemployment and tide men over until

Convention Call!

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer
172 McLaren Street

Ottawa, Ont., July 15th, 1924.

To the Affiliated Unions, Trades Councils and Provincial Federations of Labor:

GREETING—

In accordance with Section 1, Article 8 of the Constitution, you are hereby notified that the 40th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Masonic Temple, 250 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont., beginning 10 a.m., Monday, September 15th, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Reports summarizing the work of the Congress, its Provincial Executives and Federations will be submitted along with recommendations and resolutions sent in by affiliated bodies from which the policies for the ensuing year will be devised. It is scarcely necessary to remind you of the importance of every affiliated organization being fully represented in order that the decisions of the Convention may reflect, to the fullest degree, the desires of our membership.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will best serve the purpose for which it exists when every individual member and organization take an active interest in its work. We, therefore, ask you to elect your delegates promptly and properly fill in the enclosed credentials, return the pink form (duplicate) at once to this office; the blue form (original) to be retained and presented by the senior delegate to the Credentials Committee, which meets one day prior to the opening of the Convention.

Attention is drawn to the following extracts from the Constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress, relating to representation and also to the necessity of having resolutions to be considered by the Convention forwarded to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, twenty days prior to the opening of the Convention.

Representation and Credentials.

Section 1.—At the annual or other convention the basis of representation form affiliated bodies shall be:—From local unions or branches in Canada of international trade unions, local branches of national unions and trade unions, directly chartered by the Congress: one delegate for the first one hundred members or less, and one for each additional one hundred members or the majority fraction thereof; international and national unions, affiliating their entire Canadian membership direct from headquarters, shall be entitled to one additional delegate to be nominated from their Canadian membership; trades councils and provincial federations of labor, three delegates each.

(Continued on page 2)

Trades and Labor Congress 40th Convention

THE Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will hold its 40th Annual Convention in London, Ont., commencing on September 15th and it is to be hoped that same Labor will once more triumph.

It is an open secret that reactionary forces are continually at work in an effort to gain control of the Congress, but so far have been unsuccessful in their attempts as it is realized that continual vigilance is the price of freedom, and if the Labor movement is to be kept free from the destroying ravages of Communism. The Trades Congress must not be diluted with representatives who are going to bring about disruption and overthrow the present high standards of the Canadian working man as reflected by its Trades Congress and officers.

Readers! We want you to stand by your guns and vigorously resist the advances of cunning imposters who are working in their Communist propaganda under the guise of various schemes supposed to be in the welfare of sound Canadian Trade Unionism.

Tom Moore and Paddy Draper, the present president and secretary of the Congress, are men of high standards and long experience in the conducting of the Congress business and should not be replaced at this critical moment in the affairs of the Canadian Labor movement when every effort is required to maintain our balance and help to bring back staple conditions.

Bill Is Passed On Industrial Disputes

Ottawa, Ont.—The Senate has adopted by 42 to 22 an amendment to the bill amending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act providing that where either party fails to nominate a representative on the Conciliation Board, such representative will be nominated by the Chief Justice of the Province instead of by the Minister of Labor, as is now done; or, where the two representatives fail to agree on the third, the third arbitrator will be chosen by the Chief Justice of the Province instead of the Minister of Labor.

The general industrial and commercial situation is more favorable. Should unemployment continue through the summer the problem of paying rent, living expenses and taxes would be serious for those affected, and would mean a heavier burden of distress to be relieved next winter. It is well to pursue a policy of retrenchment and to scrutinize very carefully all expenditures, but exceptional conditions must be taken into account, and the City Council would do well to look very carefully into the matter before turning a deaf ear to the appeal of the working men's delegation.

Officers Are Elected by Sheet Metal Men

Montreal, Que.—The triennial convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance which has been in session here recently, concluded with the election of officers as follows: J. J. Hynes, of Boston, was re-elected general president for a further three-year term; William L. Sullivan, Washington, secretary-treasurer, was also re-elected for a second term of three years, and Thomas Redding, of Chicago, was re-elected vice-president for a further three-year term.

The next convention will be held in Atlantic City in 1927.

Workless Sent on Wild Goose Chase

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Hundreds of men are flocking to Moose Jaw and district looking for work, and no work is available. Mayor W. W. Davidson criticized, in very strong terms, the action of certain Manitoba organizations in sending the men here. Their area had been paid and they were told there was plenty of work available in Saskatchewan. That, at least, is

the story they are telling city officials.

Mayor Davidson said that the employment situation in Western Canada had been complicated to a very serious degree by the admittance to Canada of large numbers of men, who had no resources in money and who were unacquainted with conditions. When all work was needed for Canadians, numbers of foreigners, some of them the late enemies of the country, had become a serious competitive factor in the labor market.

Applications were being received for relief and advice to an increasing extent at the city hall. His Worship said. Recently a man who could not speak a word of English, was supplied with a ticket to a German settlement where he would be among people who could understand him and probably give aid. To-day, a Frenchman, who was in serious want of food, was sent to La Fleche.

Mayor Davidson considered the Federal Government were to be criticized for dumping excess immigration upon the west, creating a difficult problem, particularly for the urban centers.

Railways Refuse Wage Increase

Toronto, Ont.—After negotiations lasting about a year, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway notified the Brotherhood of Conductors and Trainmen that they had decided to refuse the rates of pay which have gone into force on lines of a similar standing. The Brotherhood originally asked for a 12 per cent. increase, but the railways conceded only 5 per cent. When this became known here the Canadian conductors and trainmen revised their request to the companies and there have been extensive negotiations. Only recently, the companies expressed the opinion that if certain rules were altered they might be able to grant the advance, but the railways informed the men that even if the rules were altered they could not see their way clear to grant an increase in pay.

In the United States, it was stated in labor circles last night. The increase given on the United States roads is about 5 per cent.

THROUGH LABOR'S TELESCOPE

In these days of hustle and keen, friendly, business rivalry, SNAPPY, CONCRETE, CORRECT, information is what people want.

Therefore "The Canadian Labor Press" makes no apology for starting this informative column to be published from time to time as occasion demands and as we are successful in obtaining data which will really mean something.

Business executives differ in their views regarding the diversified problems that arise between the two great bodies, namely: "EMPLOYER" and "EMPLOYEE."

We are of the opinion that the day has long past when any enlightened person thinks that either body has a monopoly of far-sighted brain power, and we go on record right here by stating that the "EMPLOYER" who believes that the majority of "EMPLOYEES" are fit for nothing higher than to be "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" won't get very far. Nor will the "EMPLOYEE" who is constantly bemoaning the fact that the "EMPLOYER" has on other object in life than to sit tight and count money the far-sighted Employee makes for him ever amount to much.

The object of this column is, therefore, to give executives an opportunity to tell about their own immediate business interests; the number employed; in fact anything which may be useful from an educational viewpoint.

We will later publish this matter, enhanced with fuller detail and illustrations in the "Canadian Labor Annual Review," a work which is already well started and one which and through our Dominion-wide representatives.

No Increase

Canadian Roads Will Not Pay American Scale.

Hamilton, Ont.—Canadian railroads are not going to pay the same salaries to their conductors and trainmen as the American lines, according to the ruling just handed out by the railroad companies. This decision is the result of paries covering a considerable period. In 1921 the railroads cut the salaries of the conductors and trainmen 12 per cent. In October, 1922, the railroads asked for it back again, and then, in 1924 the New York Central gave a five per cent. increase, an example which was soon followed by nearly all the American roads. In the meantime members were

appointed by the Brotherhood of Conductors and Trainmen to negotiate with the railroad officials for an increase. The Canadian National appointed two conductors from the whole system, one from western lines and one from eastern. The eastern representative is Tom Todd, of Hamilton, who is in Montreal at present attending a conference on salary adjustment. Two trainmen have also been appointed for all Canada. The C.P.R. has no official here, its official being W. G. Chester, of Winnipeg. The T. H. & B. representative, Ed. Shepherd, is a local man, and he told the Spectator that there was little likelihood of the T. H. & B. doing anything.

All that now remains is for the negotiating committee to bring the decision of the railroads before the full committee of the brotherhood.

YOU ARE NEXT!

50,000 New Subscribers wanted by January 1st, 1925, to read Canada's National Labor Paper. Every man, woman, and child in Canada should read the "Canadian Labor Press" which stands for Canadian progress.

The "Canadian Labor Press" has seven years' experience as Canada's first and only national Labor paper, and we are now able to produce a Labor paper of high educational value.

Our representatives cover Canada from coast to coast and will be in your town very shortly. Watch for him and have your friends join the "Brigade of Boosters" of the "Canadian Labor Press."

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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.

Keep Disrupters Out of Trades Congress

ONE of the many fallacies in absolute possession of the Rip Van Winkle reactionary forces, is the idea that it is first necessary to destroy successful organization, before their aims can be accomplished, in their made rush for the millennium. These destructive tactics are ever in evidence, a statement of fact which cannot be questioned, as the attempts to gain adherents contrary to the International Trade Movement are made where organization exists. With no other evidence this attitude shows clearly a lack of sincerity of purpose in seeking to be of any aid to the worker to join with his fellows and enable him to gain fair recompense for his labor.

If organization was the keystone of ambition to those who oppose the legitimate movement, their energies would be directed in the channels where the industrial employee has not yet seen the necessity of joining with his fellows for the general advancement of all. There is much virgin land in this regard, much spade work to be carried out in this direction, and no lack of opportunity to preach organization. This should logically be the stumping for organization missionaries if the workers' interests through unionism were the uppermost thoughts.

It is not from any supposition that the national trade unionist has since come to know that those who are loudest in the decrying of the genuine movement, have sinister motives. Even documentary evidence is not lacking in this respect, as it cannot be forgotten that a letter made public from a Western leader of the reactionary element pointed to the necessity of getting control of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with the further information that this should be accomplished by means fair or foul.

In the attempts to gain control of Congress, no other idea could be prevalent than the ultimate destruction of the International Trade Unions, for which movement the Legislative Congress of Canada stands as the legislative voice. Anticipated tactics for which no body of workers with clean hands and honorable intentions would tolerate.

It is fair as well as truthful to state that the ulterior reactionary doctrine or ultimate aim is entirely contrary to trade unionism, but in the hands of adepts at subtle methods the massed revolutionary action to come is hidden in apparent legitimate action. This has been responsible for any of the workers lending willing ears to organization other than union internationally. If the true flag was hoisted and the truth of the destroyers' doctrine expounded, listeners would be few and their adherents only from the humanity ranks that is a failure in observing that the sun is still shining.

Destroying movements whilst at all times regrettable have been of the bubble variety, both from their grandeur of color effect and their hasty disappearance. History will again repeat itself with the enemies of the International Trade Union Movement as the foundation of the genuine organization of the workers of this continent is constitutional, carrying with it principle, the firm ally of progress. The right of organization is conceded, the right organization is the International Movement, and the doctrine of might against right is left for those who would join the workers of the suicide club.

CONVENTION CALL!

(Continued from page 1)

Section 2.—All delegates shall carry credentials bearing the signature of the presiding officer and secretary and seal of the organization to which they belong. No proxy representation shall be allowed, but two or more trade unions may combine to send one delegate, in which case the delegate's credential must bear the signature of the presiding officer and secretary and the seal of the organization of which he is a member.

Section 3.—All delegates must be members of the bodies they represent at least six months prior to and at the time of election in the case of trade council and federations of labor. This shall not apply to bodies organized or affiliated to this Congress less than six months.

Section 4.—The President, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents shall be entitled to attend the convention with full privileges of delegates until such time as their successors are appointed, but they shall not be eligible for re-election unless they are duly credentialed and accredited delegates.

Section 5.—No organization or person who has seceded from the Congress or which has been suspended by the Executive or which has been expelled by the Congress or which has seceded from, been suspended by, or expelled from an international trade union or national union or other body affiliated to or chartered by the Congress whilst under such penalty, shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Congress or in any trades councils or federations of labor chartered by the Congress, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Section 6.—No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such an organization has obtained affiliation to the Congress at least one month prior to the convention and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization in which he holds membership or which he is elected to represent.

Section 7.—Credentials shall be forwarded to reach the office of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten (10) days prior to the opening of the convention.

Resolutions

Section 4.—Resolutions for consideration of the convention and amendments to the constitution shall be forwarded to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer and shall be received by him not later than twenty (20) days prior to the opening of the Convention. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be dealt with by the Congress on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

Fraternally submitted,

TOM MOORE, President

P. M. DRAPER, Sec-Treas.

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Strike Declared in Big Mill Here

Wage Reduction of Two and Half
Cents Per Hour Opposed—Chinese
Number Half of Strikers.

Victoria, B.C.—The big mill of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber and Timber Company in the Inner Harbor was virtually idle, with between 300 and 350 men on strike, following a general wage reduction of two and a half cents per hour which was opposed by the strikers who are Oriental workers in their opposition to the cut. The men still working are said to number four only.

Following the walkout, the company offered to compromise with the men by making the reduction one and one-half cents only provided they agreed to return to work on Monday morning, but as the strikers have no intention of doing this it is apparent that the offer of the management failed to appeal to them. It is expected that the men will hold a meeting on Monday

quest, but that he had seen Mr. Kissinger and had talked the trouble over with him. Mr. Kissinger had told him that the reduced wage was necessary as business conditions were not good and it was essential to cut down costs.

In Mr. Kissinger's absence from the city last night the intention of the mill management for this week could not be secured.

A feature of the strike is the walk-out of the Orientals in conjunction with the white workers. The Chinaman is usually regarded as a poor striker, although he can be relied upon to stand by his brethren in the first resentment at his decreased pay. He is usually found to be unwilling to prolong the strike for any length of time, however.

Victoria, B.C.—The local of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers protested against a city workman painting the fire hydrants in addition to doing other work and pointed out that there were painters out of work here.

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Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, swelter, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make low ideals. Union labor has been for years and is battling for high ideals. High ideals come only where the workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.

For high ideals—for general Made-in-Canada prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada goods for me every time!"

afternoon to talk the situation over.

Notice of the wage reduction was served on the men Friday. The present minimum wage of thirty-five cents per hour for a nine hour day was to be cut down to thirty-two and one-half cents. Oriental labor in the mill was to be paid twenty-two and one-half cents instead of twenty-five. The men quit immediately they were notified of the proposals of the management. Yesterday morning they met Mr. J. D. Kissinger, manager of the mill, who then offered to make the cut one and one-half cents instead of two and one-half cents, but without prevailing upon the men to return to work. The strikers say Mr. Kissinger told them that the mill had either to cut wages or shut down altogether as for five years it had paid no dividends.

Want Royal Commission

The men, however, are not satisfied with the company's explanation and are endeavoring to have a Royal Commission appointed to go into the whole question of mill labor. They point out that in the State of Washington the lowest wage is \$3.50 per eight hour day, while the ordinary pay here is \$3.15 for nine hours.

Yesterday they took their troubles to Mr. J. D. McIven, Deputy Minister of Labor, in the Provincial Government, always the doctor at such times as this. Mr. McIven said last night that they had come to him without any definite proposal or re-

Pioneer in British Unionism Is Dead

London, Eng.—Robert Applegarth, one of the pioneers of British trades unionism, died to-day at his home in Thornton Heath. Death was due to senile decay.

Robert Applegarth was born in 1834. He was a self-educated man. His study included economics and industrial questions with special regard to the conditions of workmen. He was a politician, a Reformer, and a promoter of popular education. In 1854 Mr. Applegarth went to the United States, and spent some time in Galesburg, Ill. He was a member of the Reform League, of the London General Council of the International Workers' Association, and of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Not Anxious for Another Strike

Post Office Returned Strikers Will
Not Risk Further Loss.

Montreal, Que.—"We ain't gonna strike no more" is the sentiment expressed by returned postal strikers in Montreal. Despite dissatisfaction with the Government's reinstatement terms, which are felt to be hard, postal strikers of all ranks in Montreal say there is no danger of the men going out again on the issue.

"In Ontario, maybe—not here," a returned striker said, summing up the general situation.

A number of the men lose substantially in pay every month until reinstated in former positions on September 1, but they feel it is better to put up with the loss than risk further loss.

Postal employees held a meeting recently in the Catholic and National Union Bldg. The gathering was small in numbers and business left over from the previous meeting occupied most of the time. H. Benjamin and Pierre Menard, who returned from a visit to Ottawa where, it is understood, they attempted to secure some change in the reinstatement terms, were present and reported on their mission. The meeting was a closed one and no information as to the result of the journey to Ottawa was given out.



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OUR HOME PAGE



HOUSEHOLD NOTES

JAM JAMS

Four cups flour, one-half cup butter, one half cup lard, 1 and one half cups brown sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 1 one-half teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in sour milk. Cut small. Put together with jelly.

DATE CAKES

One-half cup brown sugar, one cup butter or lard, 2 cups rolled oats, one-half cup buttermilk or sour milk, one-half teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour. Roll thin. Filling—One pound of dates, 1 cup boiling water; 1 cup brown sugar; cook until thick. Cool before using.

CREAM PUFFS

Put into a saucepan 1 cup of hot water and one-half cup of butter. When boiling, work into it until smooth, 1 one-half cups flour. Cool. Beat into the mixture (1 at a time) five eggs. Bake in a quick oven until light. When cool cut open and fill with whipped cream.

WAFFLES

Sift together one quart of flour, one half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, and two teaspoons of baking powder. Rub one half of butter, add three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, and sufficient milk to make a thin batter. Cook in hot greased waffle irons.

GINGER SNAPS

One half cup of lard, one half cup of butter, one large cup brown sugar, one cup of water, one tablespoon of extract of ginger, one teaspoon each of extract of cinnamon and cloves, one quart of flour, one and a half teaspoons of baking powder. Rub to a smooth paste the lard, butter and sugar; then rub it into the flour and powder sifted together. Mix into a firm dough with the water and extract. Roll out the dough thin on a floured board, cut out with a round biscuit cutter and bake on a greased pan in a hot steady oven for eight minutes.

POLISHING BRASS

A solution of oxalic acid rubbed over tarnished brass soon removes the tarnish. The acid must be washed off with water and the brass rubbed with soft leather.

A mixture of muriatic acid and alum dissolved in water imparts a golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it for a few seconds.

REMOVING GREASE SPOTS

Grease spots on wool are cleaned with gasoline, ether or benzine. Try any of these and if it does not remove the spot, try a different one. Fabrics of delicate color that have been stained with coffee or chocolate are cleaned readily by applying a drop or so of glycerine. Let it stand a minute or two, then wash off with water or alcohol.

CUCUMBER CHICKEN

Fricassee a tender chicken. Peel four medium-sized cucumbers and cook ten minutes in boiling water. Make a white sauce (one pint), add the beaten yolk of an egg, half a teaspoon of salt, a saltspoon of pepper and half a saltspoon of grated nutmeg. Slice the cucumbers lengthwise and arrange, with chicken in a deep oval platter, sprinkle over a tablespoon of minced parsley, and then pour the sauce over the chicken and cucumber. Serve at once.

AN ACCIDENT WHEN IRONING

A scorch on flannel can be taken off by rubbing a lemon into the scorched part, leaving on it as much juice and pith as possible. Then place the flannel in a strong light to dry, wash the garment, and iron.

A HOME-MADE HAIR TONIC

Get a teaspoonful of the best castor oil and the same quantity of brandy (a cheap quality will do). Put this into a large bottle, one with a sprinker top is best; shake well until oil and spirit mix together; then, after washing the hair, rub a little well into the roots. Do not put more on the hair itself than you can help.

Shoe Workers

Stanley Blowers, of Hamilton, Elected Vice-President.

Hamilton, Ont.—Local men have been honored at the annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Shoe Makers and Repairers held in St. Catharines for Mr. Stanley Blowers, has been elected vice-president, and Mr. T. Grayson councillor.

Mr. Blowers is one of the three partners in the Superior Service Shoe Repair Company of this city, which has seven branches. He has been with the firm five years, and prior to that, was overseas for four years. He has been a shoemaker for over 20 years, having learned his trade in the Old Country. He was a councillor last year.

T. Grayson, proprietor of the Rapid Shoe Repairing Company, 107 James Street north, has been elevated to the council for the ensuing year. He was president of the Federation in 1921. He has been a shoemaker for over 20 years, he, too, having learned his trade in the Old Land.

Arbitration Board Agrees Pay Is Slow

Sends Report on City of Moose Jaw Power House Dispute Approving Increase.

Ottawa, Ont.—The report of the Board of Arbitrators appointed June 18 to consider the wage dispute between the City of Moose Jaw and the Saskatchewan Steam Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been submitted to the Minister of Labor.

A majority report, signed by James Smith, chairman of the board, and W. G. Baker, recommends that the increased wages asked for by the men be granted.

The report embodies a report submitted to the city in May by Mr. Peters, electrical superintendent of the city. The general increase of five cents an hour asked for by the electrical workers and the specific increases asked for by the power plant employees are regarded as fair and the majority of the board recommend that the city enter into a new agreement with the men.

N. R. Craig, representing the city on the board, submitted a minority report, stating that the evidence did not warrant the increase asked for.

Canal Contractors Paying Fair Wage

Hamilton, Ont.—The contractors on Section 8 on the Welland Ship Canal job are complying with the Dominion Government air wage schedule, reports Business Agent R. Riley, who is in town again after visiting Port Colborne. "There are no complaints forthcoming from the workmen," says Mr. Riley, who also mentions that while at the port he conferred with Dominion Fair Wage Officer E. N. Compton.

May Receive Wage Increase

Lethbridge, Alta.—The report of the board of arbitration appointed June 18 to consider the wage dispute between the City of Moose Jaw and the Saskatchewan Steam Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been submitted to the Minister of Labor.

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N. R. Craig, representing the city on the board, submitted a minority report, stating that the evidence did not warrant the increase asked for.

Would Speed the Viaduct

Toronto, Ont.—Secretary William Varley of the Building Trades Council has written trade unions of the local labor movement, asking them to pass the following resolution: "That we urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of doing all in its power to have the work on the Toronto Viaduct started by Oct. 1 of this year, and also that the Federal fair wages policy be applied to the work."

I.L.P. for Unemployment Insurance

Windsor, Man.—The north end branch of the Independent Labor Party met in Peretz Hall, 418 Aberdeen Avenue, with S. Cartwright in the chair. The meeting, in view of the probability of a conference on unemployment to be called in September by the Provincial Government, went on record, in favor of unemployment insurance, and also as in favor of old age pensions.

It was carried that the question of old age pensions should be submitted to the party for consideration. R. Durward and Edward McGrath were appointed as a finance committee of the branch.

Winnipeg Printers Want Work Retained

Graphic Arts' Association Going After Big Jobs

Winnipeg, Man.—The Graphic Arts Association has been completely organized and has now a paid executive and an office which will be used for headquarters. The members are all connected with some branch of the printing business or allied trades, and the first effort they will make is to retain in the city some of the millions of dollars worth of printing that leaves the city for the east and south each year.

The Federal Government alone sends \$750,000 worth of printing to the east and gives the local trade less than \$10,000 of it. The firms sending business out of the city include also the banks and loan companies, some of the firms in the east which maintain large branches in the city, insurance companies (both fire and life), and the railways, although the latter are very liberal compared to some big concerns.

There are 6,000 Winnipeg firms or companies which give their printing to local establishments.

Viaduct Prospect Is Cheering News

Secretary of Trades and Labor Council Discusses Outlook.

Toronto Ont.—If the work commences immediately thousands of wage-earners and those dependent upon them will benefit directly through the construction of the viaduct. It will relieve a situation which is becoming more serious daily and a winter which has every indication of being worse than in many years. James Watt, Secretary of the District Trades and Labor Council, stated in an interview upon the announcement of Hon. George P. Graham that he would introduce legislation to provide funds to enable the Canadian National Railway to carry out its share of the viaduct.

Would Relieve Conditions.

Mr. Watt said that conditions at the present time were beyond the comprehension of skilled mechanics. He himself, who had not been out of work for a number of years had been unemployed for two months, and there were other trade unionists whose skill generally found them steady employment, irrespective of conditions, affected to a like extent by the prevailing unemployment.

"Organized labor will certainly be satisfied with the move to build the viaduct," he said. "To give the necessary relief it should be commenced immediately and hastened so that men will have work next winter. It will absorb unemployment in the city, but it will not help much if the railroads are permitted to bring trainload after trainload of immigrants into the city. This is obvious," he said.

Favor City Workers.

Mr. Watt pointed out that the effect of the construction of the viaduct would be apparent through the entire industrial life of the city and expressed the opinion that the work which it would provide should be given to residents of the city, many of whom were finding it difficult to obtain steady employment.

Carpenters Regret Serious Migration

Old Age Pension Schemes Emphasized at Ontario Men's Meeting at Kingston.

Kingston, Ont.—The serious migration of Ontario carpenters to the United States was emphasized in reports presented here at the session of the Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. It was reported that in the last few months the number has totalled 1,500, while in the last two years, from 2,500 to 3,000 have crossed the line. It is estimated. It is claimed that very few of these will come back because conditions there are much better than in Ontario. Members of

the Old Country Amalgamated Society who came over to this country, were given an opportunity of transferring to the Ontario union, with standing unchanged, a time limit of a year being set. The executive reported that there were only a few members, mostly in Toronto, of the Old Country society, who had not for old age pensions, and the proposals for an old members home of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. About \$700,000 worth of property has been purchased in Florida for this purpose.

Mr. Oldam, of the Proportional Representation Association of Ottawa, was present to count the ballots in the election of delegates to the general convention of carpenters in Indianapolis next September. The following representatives were chosen: Thos. Brookes, Windsor; T. Jackson, Toronto; F. Hawley, St. Catharines. A membership of 250,000 carpenters will be represented at this convention.

Moving For Inquiry Into Unemployment

Allied Trades Association Delegates Say Winter Situation Will Be Serious.

Ottawa, Ont.—The policy of economy and retrenchment preached during the election campaign by the aldermen and controllers now holding office is having its evil effect already and before winter it will no doubt result in many hungry babes, starving women, misery and want," said Captain J. A. P. Haydon, president of the Allied Trades and Labor Association. Captain Haydon alleged that the unemployment situation in Ottawa was worse right now than it had ever been since the war. He urged the Council to appoint a committee to go exhaustively into the matter and report for action. Notice of motion to this effect was given.

Captain Haydon pointed out that the civic unemployment committee appointed last year by the mayor had done a lot of work and would no doubt report some plan but in his opinion, not enough had been done.

One delegate expressed his opinion that the civic unemployment committee was not representative enough. It was alleged that the C.P.R. was advertising in England that there were jobs for all while in Canada the C.P.R. had no jobs for the immigrants it brought out itself. The C.P.R. declared one delegate, should be made to feed the people it brought out.

Captain Haydon claimed that in spite of the fact that the Federal Government had called an unemployment conference for the fall.

Hon. J. A. Robb, was leaving for England next week to see if more immigrants could not be secured. Over 3,000 printers alone, had left Canada during the past year, said Captain Haydon, and in spite of rumors, none were returning, except for vacations or to bring their families back to the United States with them.

Cigarmakers Extend Their Jurisdiction

The Cigarmakers' International Union has thrown aside all former restrictions and admits to membership every person working in that industry. The union's committee on organization has issued an appeal to unorganized men and women workers.

"Under the present law all wage-earners in the cigar and tobacco industry, regardless of how employed, are eligible to membership," the unionists say. "The bunch-breaker, the splitter, those employed on bunch-

breaking machines and the automatic machine team workers, hand workers, mold workers; in fact, all wage-earners, regardless of how employed in or about the cigar factory, are eligible to membership."

"Women can and should be organized in the cigar industry," it is stated. "Once organized they would make good trade unionists. Women have a fine sense of fairness and justice. Organize them, and they will prove this statement. Women have determination, courage and willingness to assume their places in the effort to improve working conditions of all wage-earners."

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

"OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN"

BELGIUM
Favor Marine Accident Compensation—It is said that public opinion in Belgium favors the enactment of a marine accident compensation law, and that urgent legislative steps may be taken in this direction in the near future.

NORWAY
Ironworkers Continue Strike—Two thousand striking ironworkers have returned to work as a preliminary to an attempted adjustment of the difficulties existing between Norwegian employers and workers, and are demanding that the former's lockout against employees in other industries should first cease.

LATVIA
Consider Expulsion Regulation—The Riga City Council is considering the issuance of a regulation which will prevent the expulsion from their dwellings, for failure to pay rent, of persons who have been registered as unemployed.

MEXICO
Labor Shortage in Cotton District—Due to the active emigration of laborers to the United States, with the past few months, a serious labor shortage has arisen in the cotton-growing sections of the Laguna District, with the resultant increase in wages and damage to the growing crops.

Women Workers Minimum Wages

Satisfaction at Salaries Paid to Women in Industries

Toronto, Ont.—Minimum wage schedules for female employees in the rubber and tobacco industries were explained and presented in detail to J. W. McMillan, chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board. Minimum wages in the rubber and tobacco industries are to correspond exactly with those of the leather trades, including boot and shoe industries. A number of women workers from some of the city rubber plants were present and expressed themselves as being fully satisfied with the scale of minimum wages. The tobacco industry was not represented.

As outlined in the new schedule the minimum wage for an experienced female employee over 18 years of age in the City of Toronto shall not be less than \$12.50 per week. Inexperienced adults over 18 years of age shall receive \$10 a week for six months and \$11 for the next six months. Young girls under 18 years of age shall receive \$8 for six months and \$9 for the next six months and \$10 for the next six months.

37,000 Harvester Will Be Required

Eastern Canada Must Furnish 18,000

Winnipeg, Man.—Eighteen thousand workers from Eastern Canada are required this season to assist in harvesting Western Canada's grain crop, it was decided at a conference here recently of representatives of the railways, the provincial governments, farm organizations and employment services. Nineteen thousand men, it was estimated, can be secured in the west and in British Columbia, and the total of 37,000 will be sufficient to complete the task. Last year about 65,000 harvesters were employed.

It was thought that harvesting will commence in Manitoba about August 20 and in Saskatchewan and Alberta about August 25, but these dates will be confirmed before excursion dates are settled finally. It was announced by the Canadian Passengers' Association that rates and other conditions for the harvesters' trains would be the same as last year.

Grant Strikers Pay During Idleness

Ontario Foreigners Agree to Re-employ Recalcitrant Domestic Providers Without Call Off

Canton, B.C.—Residents of Shameen, the foreign quarter whose domestic life has been almost paralyzed by a strike of Chinese employees, at a meeting recently voted unanimously to re-employ the strikers if the walkout was called off. The strike was called in protest against recent orders requiring, along with other items, that Chinese employed on the island later than 3 p.m. obtain passports, with

NEW ZEALAND
Threatened Railway Strike—A breakdown in the negotiations between the railway men and the Wages Board, which has been trying to settle wage and hours-of-service differences, is being followed by indications of an early strike.

FRANCE
Knit Goods Industry Expands—Since the war, the knit goods industry in the Nancy district has expanded to a surprising degree, and in the presence of the increased demand seven spinning mills, with 99,999 spindles, are now in operation, in comparison with four in 1914. In addition, it is estimated that 30,000 persons are employed by the factories in the Department of the Aube, as compared with 22,000 before the war.

SOUTH AFRICA
New Industrial Conciliation Law—The new industrial conciliation law, recently made effective, sets up an interesting experiment in the adjustment of relations between capital and labor in industry. Standing industrial councils, conciliation boards, mediators and arbitration agreements are among the features of the new law, the details of which have been carefully worked out.

SWEDEN
Unemployment—Due to the steady decrease in the number of Sweden's idle workers, the unemployment situation is now regarded as normal.

photographs attached for display to the authorities on entering or leaving the quarter after that hour.

The Shameen residents voted 100 to 40 to grant the strikers pay for the time they have been out, some of those attending the session failing to vote. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the gathering that the municipal authorities had withheld all advances intimations that they proposed to put the new regulations into effect.

Kwan Tak Chi, who is taking a leading part in the direction of the present strike and who headed the great walkout at Hong Kong some time ago, said that the British and French consuls had agreed to cancel the new regulations except those requiring passports and the deposit of photographs of passport holders with the police, but as these are the principal items to which the strikers are objecting, no agreement was reached.

SASK. TRADE COUNCIL WAKES FROM ITS SLUMBER

Saskatoon, Sask.—The placid surface of the labor movement of this town has been ruffled. For some time the continued exodus of workers from the town has reduced the unions to almost complete impotence; and the resulting apathy has been rendered still greater by the deplorable lack of initiative on the part of the Trades and Labor Council.

However, this august body awoke from its slumbers with something of a bang at its last meeting. There was a very fair attendance of delegates and several hundred visitors followed the discussion with a good deal of interest. The interest aroused demonstrates what can be done if the Trades Council will only get down to serious business.

The matter under discussion was the suspension of the city medical officer of his activities in connection with the enforcement of the orders demanding the installation of plumbing connections. The interest evidenced in this matter reveals the fact that the Trades Council would do well to assume a bold lead on matters of much more vital interest to the workers of this city. If this is done there need be little doubt that the labor movement will demonstrate more life than it has revealed of late.

Windsor Postal Men Still Dissatisfied

Windsor, Ont.—C. H. Taylor, provincial vice-president of the Letter Carriers' Association and a prominent leader locally in the recent postal strike, announced that he had wired to the Dominion officers of the Association, stating that the local employees were ready to walk out again, following the announcement of the Government's disposition of the strikers' cases.

Mr. Taylor expressed great indignation over the pay terms announced, declaring that the Government had broken the "gentlemen's agreement" made with the men when the strike was settled on June 29.

The wire to Ottawa states that more trouble than before is likely to arise here.

HARVESTERS COMING INTO "GOLDEN WEST"

Calgary, Alta.—Harvesters continue to pour into this and other cities of the province. Many of them are in the most destitute circumstances and are depending upon the harvest to secure a much-needed grub-stake for the coming winter. Wages are lower than usual and the crop not being heavy it is not expected that the fields will absorb anything like all the workless now in the bread line. The police are demonstrating renewed activity throughout the province and workers are being pushed with vagrancy charges on the least possible excuse.

In certain sections the I.W.W. is actively engaged in an attempt to organize the harvesters. Some progress has been made. The general labor movement of the country, however, demonstrates no interest in the harvesters and is making not the slightest attempt at organization. Conditions of labor show that no improvement—if anything they are worse than usual. Harvester excursions are coming from the east as well as from the Pacific coast despite the thousands of workers unemployed in the various towns. Competition for jobs is keen in the extreme, with the resultant lowering of wages. The Labor Bureau are at their old game of lowering wages on all possible occasions.

Injunction Against I.W.W. Is Dissolved

New Move Made in Lumber Camp Troubles at Cranbrook.

Cranbrook, B.C.—Some surprise was occasioned when it became known that the action of the I.W.W. in this city to have the injunction held against them by the lumbermen of the district dissolved had been arranged satisfactorily out of court. Peterson and Sampson were the two leaders named though the injunction was really aimed at the I.W.W. organization.

According to the settlement now arrived at it will cease to be in effect. W. R. Ross, K.C., Vancouver lawyer, acted for the I.W.W., and H. W. Herchmer, Cranbrook, for the lumbermen. The disposition of the costs was not learned.

White Fishermen Replacing Japanese

Transfer From Fraser to Skeena—Salmon Fishing Brings Good Results.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—This year a number of white fishermen from the Fraser River have transferred to the Skeena, and during the first week have done well. It is planned by the whole of the canneries here to increase the number next year, and have them gradually take the places of the Japanese, who are being restricted by Dominion regulations.

The first week of salmon fishing on the Skeena has brought good results, an average of thirty sockeyes to the boat has been taken at most of the canneries. While the Japanese were on strike some good hauls were made by white fishermen, but now the catches are more evenly divided. The last of the Indians has arrived from Massett, and they are all out with their boats. So far the new regulation allowing gas boats on the Skeena River has made no material change in conditions. The men are out as usual with the cannery-boats, propelled by oars and sail, and all is proceeding much as usual. Spring salmon fishing has fallen off slightly during the week.

Post Office Pay Day Shows End of Bonus

Employees Sense New Regulations in First Semi-Monthly Pay Since Trouble.

Winnipeg, Man.—There was much advance interest in the post office in the semi-monthly pay, which was received by the postal clerks and the letter carriers. The railway mail service staff receive individual cheques direct from Ottawa through the mail; the post office employees' cheques come through in bulk and they are paid in cash at the post office.

The bonus which had been paid from April 1 to July 1 has now ceased. During those three months while the negotiations were on at Ottawa, the new bonus was continued. That was given, however, only to the married men. Those receiving \$1,200 salary received the old bonus; from \$1,200 to \$1,500, two-thirds of the old bonus was paid; from \$1,500 to \$1,800 one-third of the bonus was paid; and over \$1,800, no bonus.

Now the pay reveals that all the bonus payments have ceased. The top grade letter carriers received \$10 a month less and become second grade men. The division in the postal clerks

More Government Extravagance

Ottawa, Ont.—A protest against the "extravagant scale" upon which things are run around the Parliament Buildings was made in the House of Commons by J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Centre Winnipeg), when the estimates for legislation were up for consideration.

"Since there is need for economy," said he, "we might very well begin at home."

Mr. Woodsworth criticized particularly the expenditure on the Parliamentary restaurant, for which \$20,000 is contained in the main and \$7,000 in the supplementary estimates. This, he said, was in addition to a free building, free light, free heat, free equipment, and free furnishings. He figured out that the cost of the restaurant for 400 privileged persons worked out at \$75 a head. He recognized the value of the facilities which the restaurant furnished, but at the same time he called attention to the fact that many of the members came from districts where people were having the utmost difficulty to make ends meet. He saw no reason why the restaurant should not be run on a self-supporting basis.

Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, who as Speaker, is in charge of the estimates of the Senate and House of Commons, told the House that his department last year had a surplus of \$25,000 on the right side of the ledger, and that this year that figure had risen to \$32,000. The Speaker referred to a decrease in the estimates for legislation this year of \$33,338. Regarding the restaurant, he said that it was necessary for Parliament to have a restaurant that was kept up to a decent standard and that should be comparable with any restaurant in the city. At the same time the prices charged must not be too high. As the restaurant was open only half the year, the cost of the personnel was necessarily higher than in another restaurant. For example, it was necessary to keep the chief all year in order to retain his services. The Speaker announced that the restaurant committee this year had initiated a sinking fund and that \$3,000 had been placed to the credit of that fund.

"We must not be extravagant," he said. "We will not be extravagant, but we must have an up-to-date restaurant and the prices must be fair."

Does Not Favor Strikes

E. J. Manion, Telegraphers' Chief, Urges Establishment of Labor Banks.

Toronto, Ont.—Three hundred members of the Order of Telegraph Operators met in convention at the King Edward recently. Grand Chief E. J. Manion, of St. Louis, was present and addressed the gathering. Canadian telegraphers are in a better position, wages compared with living costs, than their American brethren, he said. Mr. Manion said that La Follette, candidate for presidency in the U.S., was being supported by the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The speaker hoped that the next Government of the U.S. would be solidly labor. He urged the establishment of labor banks.

"Strikes must eventually be abolished. If the employes win, they also lose," he said. "If the corporation wins it too loses, and the public loses both ways. We must keep peace if possible. Strikes are only a last resort."

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