

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

VOL. VII. \$1.00 Per Year. National and Rational OTTAWA, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 30th, 1925. Live News and Views Single Copies 5c. No. 32

## COMMUNISM--A Dangerous Parasite in Canada

### Constitutes a Serious Drag on Sane Organized Labor and Stands in the Way of Successful Arbitration of Labor's Difficulties

#### NOVA SCOTIA MINERS WOULD BE IN BETTER POSITION TO GAIN THEIR DESIRES IF THEY WOULD THROW OFF THE SINISTER INFLUENCE OF COMMUNISM WHICH IS WOVEN INTO THEIR VERY SOULS THROUGH THE INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA OF THE COMMUNISTIC LEADERS AND THEIR UTOPIAN PAPER "THE WORKER"

"The Canadian Labor Press" has repeatedly issued warnings against organized labor allowing itself to be used as a cat's paw to further the interests of Communism in Canada. Communism is a disease which is ruthless in its ravages and has for its object the destroying of the country's Industrial and Social fabric.

Reason, which is a paramount force in the life of mankind, is unknown to the Communists and therein lies the danger of allowing Communism to become a part of us. The long drawn out struggles of the Nova Scotia miners, furnishes a striking illustration of how Communism can work disaster upon the very people whom they are supposed to be helping. The plight of these poor men is terrible and their graves are being dug by Communism which has scourged the very souls of the miners and permanent relief and peace cannot be possible until the men remove this parasite which is sapping their life blood.

Many will ask why the miners adopted the unsound doctrine of Communism and Radicalism which has led to their unfortunate position and the answer to this is found in the occupation of the coal miner; his peculiar form of work leaves his mind in a receptive mood for education, news, information about current events or anything you may call it, be it either for good or bad and unfortunately it has been for bad for when he leaves his work in the mine, he is gathered into the fold of the Communists' ranks and the whisperings of these agitators has fallen on fertile ground without the man using his own reasoning powers as to the feasibility of the doctrine.

Now the Nova Scotia miners are as fine a type of manhood as can be found anywhere and if they had but the guidance of strong men leaders, we believe they could have avoided their present difficulties. The pen is mightier than the sword and we commend the Nova Scotia miners for holding aloft from unfair underhand tactics in the present struggle, but we strongly believe it would be in the interests of the miners if they would come to their senses and get together with their employers and discuss the situation in a most thorough manner. There are always two sides to any story and in order that we may be in as strong a position as possible, it is most essential that we learn the other man's viewpoint. The meeting held in Halifax last week between the officers of the Mine Workers and the officers of the Corporation as arranged by the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia, was a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough as the men would not consider any

proposal that did not exactly comply with their preconceived notions and these preconceived notions are the result of years of effort on the part of the Communists whose ideas of progress are based on Revolution and not Evolution. The officers of the Corporation endeavored to point out but without avail, why it is necessary in the best interests of the miners themselves, as well as of the various coal companies and the province at large, that there should be a reasonable reduction in the scale of wages paid to the miners of coal in Nova Scotia. These are well known to everyone who has followed the discussion of the matter and may be summed up in a few words. It is not possible to find a market for the output of the mines, or even a reasonable percentage of that output, at prices that will permit the companies to continue to pay the rates of wages fixed by the 1924 contract. With a reasonable reduction from those rates the companies could ship a sufficiently increased amount of coal to furnish work to a larger number of men for a greater number of days and to pay each man employed a larger amount of wages in the year. In the aggregate a much larger amount would be disbursed and everybody, miners included, would be much better off at the end of the season. Whether the miners believe what the corporation states to be true, is another matter, but if they believe it or not, it is up to them in their own interest to investigate to the fullest and either prove the statements false or substantiate them, and if they find the company is telling the truth, it will prove that negotiations are well worth while. The corporation states that every possible means of reducing the cost of production has been put into effect. Reductions in staff and in salaries have been carried to the utmost limit of expediency, and unless there can be a reduction in the amount paid per ton for the extraction of coal from the mine, operations must cease and the industry collapse.

### Johnson's Charges Against Willard's Found Groundless

#### CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS COMPLETELY EXONERATED BY MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

In a finding which completely exonerates the Willard Chocolate Company from any charge of "systematic or deliberate plan for underpaying the employes," the Minimum Wage Board finds that the stories which were the basis of extended investigation at the Parliament buildings last summer were entirely unreliable. The charge was principally launched by two brothers, Allan and Cyril Johnson, Cyril having been timekeeper for the company and alleging that he had personally falsified certain entry cards under instructions from his superiors in the company. The District Trades and Labor Council later took up the matter at the Labor Temple. After remarking that it was only after a sharp business dispute that the Johnsons began to publish their charges, the report, signed by the Chairman, Dr. W. J. Macmillan, says that the fact that Johnson had admitted being a participant in the scheme for falsifying cards made necessary very close scrutiny of his evidence, and thus examined, "it is seen to be inconsistent and unreliable." After going into all the points which caused the board to doubt the accuracy of the story, the report adds: "Besides, the whole scheme is patently so ill-conceived and impracticable that it is incredible that any man, particularly one capable of managing a large business, however unscrupulous in intent, should have adopted it." In regard to a particular instance of falsification submitted by Johnson, of a girl being discharged and re-engaged at a lower wage, the board "finds that the story of this alleged episode of falsification which formerly the substance of the representations made before the Attorney-General and of the articles published in The News Mirror, is disproved by the evidence." Regarding the charge that numbers of girls were deliberately underpaid, the board asks if the company had planned systematically to underpay its employes, why did it continue to pay comparatively high wages to so many of them? Furthermore, the guaranteed rates which the company gave its piece-workers are inconsistent with a policy of ruthless wage reduction. While the board does not minimize the importance of errors which may have crept into wage payments--the wages being a girl's living--"there is," the report says, "a vital difference between an error and a deception."

#### FAVOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

The Veterans' Reunion Council, meeting at Military Headquarters, Toronto passed an important resolution unanimously asking support for introducing old age pensions into Canada.

### DRAPER AND FRANCO TO I.L.O. CONFERENCE

#### CAN. GOVERNMENT APPOINTS SECRETARY OF TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS; SAIL MAY 1

Ottawa.—P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has been appointed by the government as the Canadian workers' delegates to the seventh international labor conference which opens at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 10, 1925.

The Canadian government recognizes the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as the most representative body of workers in the Dominion, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles by which the International Labor Organization was created, and the Congress is therefore asked to name the workers' delegate to each annual conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations.

The chief technical adviser to the workers' delegate will be Gustave Franco, chairman of the Quebec provincial committee of the Trades and Labor Congress. Mr. Franco was appointed chiefly because of the fact that workmen's compensation legislation will occupy a major portion of the time of the forthcoming conference. He was the representative of the international labor organizations on the royal commission which recently made an exhaustive study of the question in the province of Quebec and is thoroughly conversant with the subject.

Mr. Draper represented the Canadian workers at the peace conference in Paris at the close of the war and was the workers' delegate at the First International Labor Conference at Washington, D. C. in 1919. He speaks both English and French fluently and is well known in international labor circles. The Canadian workers' representatives expect to sail from Canada May 1.

### Attempt to End N.S. Mine Strike

#### Province to Adopt Lemieux Act and Enforce Same in Present Dispute

Halifax, N.S., April 30.—Premier Armstrong, introduced legislation in the Provincial House designed to prevent and settle strikes and lockouts in the industrial life of Nova Scotia. The legislation, if enacted, is capable of being used to provide the necessary machinery for adjusting the outstanding wage dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its employes, which enters its ninth week tomorrow.

The bill makes applicable to Nova Scotia upon its enactment the provisions of the Lemieux Act found ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament by the Privy Council, and further provides, part 2, upon proclamation of the Lt.-Governor-in-Council, for the setting up of a permanent Arbitration Commission as a court of last resort for the settlement of labor disputes.

### Effects of Free Trade in Great Britain

Mr. Arthur Kitson, in an article in The National Review, published in London, England, says in part:

"Three-quarters of a century's experience of Free Trade and the gold standard, which has resulted in keeping millions of our population continually within sight of starvation and has reduced us within a single generation from the first, to the third place in the great international trade rivalry, ought to convince the most obstinate Cobdenites that his theories are no longer applicable. During the war our industrial rivals, America, Germany, and Japan, built up enormous works, and have brought their manufactures to a degree of perfection far in advance of ours. "Instead of depending upon us for manufactures, these countries are now able not only to supply their own markets, but their surplus products are being offered at such prices in foreign markets that it is doubtful whether we shall be able to compete successfully. "This is quite new, and all our trade theories which have done duty for us in the past have little or no bearing on our present situation. "Prosperous trade depends upon effective demand for goods and the effective demand can only exist in countries where money is comparatively plentiful. "The average American workman lives on a far higher scale of comfort than that prevailing in this country. America produces more than one-half of the world's steel and steel products. Millions of American workmen own their own homes, have a telephone and motor-car, and other comforts of which the English workman scarcely dreams. According to The Mail, New York alone has vastly more buildings in progress than the whole of the United Kingdom. There is surely some reason for this striking contrast. As a well-known American Journal The Manufacturers' Record, says: 'The British Empire has been falling behind and signally failing to keep pace with its former relative position in the world of trade and with the growth of the United States.' It adds: 'England has gone on a basis of low wages at home and still lower wages in India and elsewhere. It has made a fetish of cheapness and is reaping the inevitable result. On the other hand, the United States has worked on a basis of high wages, protected by high tariffs, and the abounding progress and prosperity, prevailing in America are the inevitable results of that policy.' In short, American prosperity is built on protection. Comparative Figures The above figures show a great decrease in purchases abroad of raw materials to be manufactured by workers in Canada in 1924 as compared to 1923. In the first nine months of 1923, the retained imports of wool, tops, wools and waste, estimated grease basis, were 36,635,324 lbs.; in the same period in 1924, this was reduced to only 21,281,285 lbs. (Continued on page 2)

### New Deal for Labor

Charleston, W. Va.—Governor Goro, the new state executive, has started anti-union coal owners and other elements hostile to organized labor by inviting the organized workers to join with him and other citizens in discussing problems of interest to the commonwealth. Never before has a governor of this state taken such action. In referring to the high ideals of West Virginia citizens, the governor paid a high tribute to organized labor during the war and expressed his confidence that labor will contribute the same service in solving the problems that has resulted from the war. In his inaugural address the chief executive let it be known that he is opposed to the guard system and private armies maintained in Logan and other anti-union counties of this state. "Such authority," he said, "can be vested safely in but one agency, and that is government itself, and encroachments upon the authority of government I do not and will not approve."

### DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS AND IMMIGRATION

In the April issue of "The Canadian Congress Journal," appears an editorial article concerning immigration from Great Britain and which constitutes a totally undeserved attack upon "The Canadian Labor Press."

The article in question, which is headed "Misrepresented Again," and apparently written by the editor, Mr. Tom Moore, takes exception to statements on immigration which appeared in our March 31st issue and at the same time states that the paper has no right to talk for the workers of Canada concerning that question. Evidently the editor failed to understand the policy of our paper or in order to gain a quasi popular applause, willfully interpreted the policy of "The Canadian Labor Press" in an erroneous manner.

The portion referring to us stated that "a self-styled labor paper, claiming to have a member of the staff engaged in making known to British workers, Canada's labor immigration policy" and goes on to quote certain statements in our issue concerning the contrast of attitude of organized labor officials in Canada between immigration into Canada and Canadian immigration into the U.S.

The statement made by us in our March 31st issue that organized labor officials in Canada had protested to Washington against the United States applying the quota law to Canadians and at the same time protesting to the Canadian government against the admission of further immigrants into (Continued on Page 2)

### Fleischman Was Labor's Friend

Washington, D. C.—Resolutions of condolence paying tribute to the late Julius Fleischmann, head of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, as a friend of organized labor have been passed by Local Union No. 48, Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Union. After declaring that Mr. Fleischmann earned for himself an enviable reputation as a man of high honor and sterling integrity, the resolution says:

"Whereas, his recognition of the American principle of the right of his employes to organize, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, to enter into agreements which were observed in spirit and letter, made him one of the foremost of humane employers of this country; therefore be it Resolved, that organized labor has lost a friend, the Yeast Workers' Local 48 a kindly and benevolent employer and society one of its most upright citizens."

#### KANSAS BARS JAPANESE

Topeka, Kan.—The state legislature has passed a Japanese exclusion bill. It prohibits the orientals from owning or leasing land in this state.

### Disarmament in the Netherlands

In Denmark the Government is considering a scheme of disarmament, and now in Holland also the Social Democratic Party is following this excellent example. Let us hope that other and more important countries will pursue this path. But in the meantime, labor throughout the world has every reason to rejoice at these two strides forward, and to use its influence in the press on behalf of disarmament.

The Dutch draft bill aims at converting the army and navy into "Security Guards." The number of soldiers to be recruited per year would be reduced from 19,500 to 3,000 for the army, and provisionally 1,000 for the navy. The time of training would not exceed 4 months. If the draft bill became law, it would mean the disbandment of 270,000 reserves. The present land force is about 300,000, the permanent Security Guard could then be about 30,000 men; and to maintain it at this number there would need to be about 3,000 new recruits per year, and 3,000 released from active service. Reservists would be liable to be called up for 10 years. They would be paid when actually on service, and they would receive a small remuneration during the period when they are civilians liable to be called up.

All professional soldiers not required for the new army would be disbanded, due regard being paid to their legal claims for compensation. The chief duty of this Security Guard would be to fulfill Holland's international obligations in case of an outbreak of war between countries bordering on her. Holland would have to demonstrate clearly her intention to remain strictly neutral. There is no question of the defence of the country. The Security Guard would not be called upon to fight the forces of any regular army. It would be lined up along the frontier and would do the duty of Holland towards any belligerent country, namely, disarm any troops which crossed the frontier, and protect persons living near the frontiers from any troops fighting in the neighborhood. It would also be used to quell disturbances within the country when the ordinary police were too weak to keep order.

ASK FOR  
MADE-IN-CANADA  
GOODS

When You Spend Your  
Made-in-Canada Dollar

Every time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the counter—ask for Made-in-Canada goods!

Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way.

Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow.

The Made-in-Canada idea is good for everybody. It is a stimulant for Canadian raw materials, Canadian labor and Canadian capital. All sections of the Canadian working world reap the benefit: It keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the industrial workers buy the produce of the workers on the land. It is good for all classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the unemployment problem.

Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, 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!"

## King George's Navy



That's real  
QUALITY  
tobacco

### CHEWING TOBACCO

Small that! See how moist and tough it is! That's what I call real chewing and no mistake about it! 25c.—the new low price for TWO plugs! Some buy! The finest in quality and value!

for 25c

Reddy Tobacco Co.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

**THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS**  
THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS  
PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED  
A NATIONAL, SANE LABOR PAPER

Ottawa Office: 184 Queen Street  
Toronto Office: 79 Adelaide St. East  
Montreal Office: Room 254, 207 St. James St.  
Phone: Queen 751 Phone: Elgin 2767 Phone: Main 0333

Following is brief is an outline of our Policy:

1. The "Canadian Labor Press" strongly condemns and continually opposes all forms of Communism and Radicalism in Canada.
2. "The Canadian Labor Press" endeavors to present all labor and industrial problems from a commonsense point of view with the idea of closer co-operation and a better understanding between employer and employes.
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 employe.
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.

## Another Proof of the Dangers of Communism

ORGANIZED labor should be glad to know that the Toronto Candy Works, which has been under investigation by the Minimum Wage Board for alleged underpayment of employes, has been completely vindicated by the report just handed out.

At the time the investigation was under way, the Communist Party of Canada, through their official organ "the Worker," and by every other means possible, endeavored to bring discredit upon this concern, and place a boycott upon their products which would thus deprive hundreds of working girls of employment.

As in all of the other workings of the Communists, they were doing more harm than good, and their continued efforts to disrupt industry is bringing nothing but disruption to the workers of Canada.

## The Dominion Trades Congress and Immigration

(Continued from page 1)

Canada, is perfectly true and proof of this can be found in the public statements made at various times by the responsible officers of the Dominion Trades Congress on this question and the resolutions passed by the Congress which are to be found in the reports of various annual conventions.

"The Canadian Labor Press" does not desire anymore than anyone else with commonsense does, that Canada should be flooded with immigrants whom she cannot absorb into her national and industrial life and an analysis of the figures for immigration during the last quarter of 1924 published in the February, 1925, "Labor Gazette," shows quite clearly that she is not receiving immigrants in such numbers as to create a difficult problem for Canadian citizens. During the period mentioned the total immigrants entering into Canada was 15,358 and were classified as follows:

Farming	4,473
Trading	1,055
Domestics	2,421
Skilled	1,050
Mining	232

leaving unskilled and unclassified, 5,927; in each classification the figures include, male, female and children. Now no one is so foolish as to pretend that Canada cannot absorb immigrants who come here for the purpose of taking up farming, entering into trade or going into domestic service. There may be on the part of the interests Mr. Moore represents, a desire to fight the inclusion of skilled workmen and miners, but we should like to point out that one of the things the country suffers from is the scarcity of skilled mechanics, and in fact, at the joint conferences of employers and employees in the building and construction industries held in Ottawa under government auspices, it has been suggested time and time again, by the special interests Mr. Moore represents, that the employers were not making sufficient provision for the training of skilled workmen and something must be done if the amount of skilled workmen was to be brought to a sufficiently normal standard, so to be consistent, there can be no opposition on the part of the Congress to the admission of skilled workmen into Canada, especially from the British Isles. Of the 5,927 remaining unskilled and unclassified, no less than 4,768 were women and children who obviously do not come into competition with the workers. Mr. Moore represents and thus the total number who entered during that period amounts to twelve hundred odd or an average of about five thousand per year, a percentage in ratio to the population so small as to be entirely negligible.

In the same editorial in "The Congress Journal" is reprinted an excerpt of the policy of the Congress

concerning immigration, as follows:

"The organized workers of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens and recognize that this can be done quickest by the influx of immigrants. This influx, however, should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants themselves and false inducements should be prohibited, and the fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come. Whilst every regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores the first consideration should be the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country. This consideration covers the exclusion of certain nationalities and classes of people, who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or absence of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship."

Presumably Mr. Moore agrees with this policy and most of the citizens of Canada would likewise. In stating false inducements should be prohibited, we concur; likewise that the fullest accurate information be freely circulated in the countries from which immigrants come. This in fact, forms the very reasons why "The Canadian Labor Press" has taken up the question of immigration in its columns, because through certain labor groups, some of the members of which are members of bodies affiliated to the Congress, have been circulating false information concerning Canada in the countries from which immigrants usually come, therefore that instead of condemning "The Canadian Labor Press," for its attitude, "The Congress Journal" ought to be applauding our efforts for placing before our readers, the real information instead of false. But there is another point, does "The Congress Journal" believe that lawful inducements, based on truthful information should be placed before the peoples of Europe, especially those portions which are looking forward toward Canada with wistful eyes as the land in which a new life may begin for them. WE TAKE IT THAT "THE CONGRESS JOURNAL" ACQUIESCES IN THIS POINT OF VIEW. FOR WE FIND IN THE SAME ISSUE NO LESS THAN THREE FULL PAGES DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR TWO RAILWAYS, ONE DEALING PARTICULARLY WITH COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

We should like to point out that the C.N.R. is a railway toward which the taxpayers of Canada contribute sufficient funds to keep operating, believing that eventually it will be operated on a self-sustaining basis. Every immigrant coming to Canada means

# Buy Made In Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

additional revenue to our railways of which the C.N.R. receives undoubtedly a certain percentage; it is therefore the duty of those who form the body controlling the policy of our National Railway, to see that more revenue is secured in order that the road may pay its way. As stated above, one of the means whereby additional revenue may be secured is through more passenger traffic which includes immigration traffic.

Mr. Moore, therefore being a director of the National Railway must let the citizens know whether he intends to help the road by promoting additional immigration traffic or seek to protect the special interests he represents by having that traffic curtailed; if he takes the first attitude he does, his duty as a director, anxious for the welfare of all Canadian citizens and if he takes the second, he takes an attitude inconsistent with his duty as a C.N.R. director and we think in all fairness he should tender his resignation so that the government appoint some person more in sympathy with the successful rehabilitation of the road.

One final word in conclusion: to use the words of "The Congress Journal," the editorial in its April issue was "totally and wholly misleading" by reason of the fact that "The Canadian Labor Press" sent a representative to Great Britain, not alone for the purpose of investigating immigration, but all other industrial and social questions, so that during the next year or so, its readers will have the benefit of a first hand point of view upon British industrial questions as they arise.

## Effect of Free Trade in Great Britain

(Continued from page 1)

These figures reflect the curtailment of production in the Canadian mills. Words of Wisdom from U. S.

Since United States governments have built up tremendous prosperity for their country, the United States view points are worth study. Mr. Walter Humphreys of Boston, Mass., said in 1924:

The doctrines of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers concerning a protective tariff policy has been that in the United States it cannot be justified merely as a means of making a particular industry prosperous, or even for the benefit of the employees of that industry. Unless it can be shown that the nation at large is benefited by the maintenance of the protected industry, the protection cannot be justified. The industrial history of the United States during the long period of protection has so completely exemplified the fact that the nation as a whole has unmistakably benefited as to leave no room for argument.

That communities desire to have industries located within their precincts is demonstrated by the numerous bill boards attracting the attention of the passerby to the local advantages for a plant or business. Each new industry affords additional means of employment, which enhances wages in all other industries, producing greater prosperity which is shared by all professions and vocations in the community. Real estate values are increased, activity in building trades is promoted by the need for industrial buildings, housing for employes, new and enlarged mercantile buildings, etc. On the other hand, it is a misfortune to a city to have some large industrial organization move away because immediately the skilled and unskilled employes, clerks, etc., become competitors for the positions held by the other wage earners.

There are two bases for a protective tariff: to protect and nourish an infant industry, and to provide for the more or less marked differences in cost of production between industries in one country and another. Those who believe in free trade take some satisfaction in directing their shafts of criticism to one set of facts when it is to the other that the policy of protection has relevancy.

The manufacture of steel rails, in its infancy, had tariff protection. There came a time, however, when the United States was able to deliver rails in England in competition with the foreign production, due to the development of new processes and labor-saving machinery and the consequent reduction in cost.

Protection, Key to Good Wages  
The wool industry after on hundred and twenty-five years cannot be said to be in its infancy, and yet it is still unable to compete with foreign products. The necessity for protection in this industry is not, therefore, based upon the reason mentioned in the case of infant industries but upon a difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, which results from different standards of

living for the wage earners. Opponents of protection ridicule the policy of protecting the wool manufacturing by referring to it as an "infant industry," but students of the tariff, whether or not believers in the policy of protection, know that protection is necessary not because of the infancy of the industry, but because of the continuing discrepancy between the cost of labor and other factors in the United States and European countries where wool is manufactured. Moreover, wool manufacture cannot properly be compared with the production of steel rails because the cost of the production of the raw wool has not diminished, nor have there been epoch-making improvements in machinery which give to the wool manufacturers of our country a comparative advantage.

In the case of the tariff for the wool industry is a special one for, besides the general advantages of diversification of industry, from the time of the establishment of the Federal Government it has been recognized that a domestic supply of raw wool and an adequate domestic manufacture of wool goods are essential factors of national defence.

To those of our friends abroad who seem to think a tariff unnecessary, we have said that the question is chiefly a matter of wages. There is a very obvious difference between the wages in Europe and in the United States. Given the same labor cost everywhere the mills of the United States could probably operate and would doubtless compete for the business of neutral markets, but in view of the evident difference, it must be clear that there are only two ways that such an equality of competition can be brought about. As we have pointed out to our benevolent competitors, it can be done by lowering our wages to the European level, or by raising European wages to the level of ours. To attempt the former would bring about a revolution, whereas to raise the level of wages in Europe to those in America would cause no social disturbance whatever.

## Trade Unionism in Venezuela

The president of the Venezuela Working Men's Union, B. Suarez, attended a meeting of representatives of the Pan-American Federation of Labor at Washington, which elected President Green, chairman of the Federation in the place of Mr. Gompers. On the occasion he stated that trade unionism is not permitted in Venezuela, the executive committee of his union being compelled to function in Washington. No trade union activity, no free meetings, and no free speech or free press are allowed in Venezuela. "Venezuela," said Mr. Suarez, "is rich in natural resources. Its oil reserves are only equalled by those of Mexico. It has extensive gold fields and its vast area is covered with fruit and cocoa plantations. This has made us the victims of exploitation, especially by United States capitalists."

So far as aggregate wealth and natural resources are concerned, Denmark is a poor country, but the average of individual comfort and the degree of economic independence is higher than in most.

## Want Better Compensation

Des Moines, Iowa.—Trade unionists and sympathizers are urged by President Lewis of the state federation of labor to support pending legislation, that will strengthen the Iowa workmen's compensation act.

Under the present law an injured workman is given compensation only for the injury received. He receives no compensation for the time he is incapacitated during the healing period. The proposed law would allow compensation during that period.

## WOOD, GUNDY & CO.

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL BONDS

36 KING ST. WEST TORONTO

MONTREAL NEW YORK WINNIPEG LONDON, ENG.



—for the good of the community

We want our customers to have good gas service—service which actually means everything this term should embrace.

Of course, mistakes will happen, but if you will notify us promptly and cooperate with us in restoring good service again, we will all benefit.

Furthermore, we will welcome suggestions for the betterment of the service. Friendly teamwork accomplishes wonders and when there is the right spirit behind the server and the person served satisfaction always results.

If your gas service is not giving you good results, get in touch with us immediately and tell us where you think the trouble is. Once we are in possession of the facts we will do our utmost to remedy conditions and to retain your good will.

"CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY"

**STANDARDS of QUALITY**

KRYPTON PARCHMENT      GEMMA BOND  
ROYAL RECORD              PROGRESS BOND  
BELLFAST BOND              VICTORY BOND  
TRIUMPH BOND

These Papers are Watermarked      For Your Protection

**Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited**  
MONTREAL

**J. W. CUMMING MANUFACTURING CO.**  
NEW GLASGOW, N.S. LIMITED

ELECTRIC STEEL, BRASS and IRON CASTINGS  
MANGANESE STEEL, MINE CAR WHEELS  
FORGINGS, MACHINE WORK, MINE TOOLS and EQUIPMENT

J. R. Buchanan, President      M. L. Peebles, Vice-President  
J. W. Perrazo, Sec'y-Treas.      Henry Walsh, Asst. Manager

**The Capital Wire Cloth and Mfg. Co.**  
Limited

Manufacturers of  
Fourdrinier Wire and Paper Mill Wire Cloth  
of Every Description

Dandy Rolls and Cylinder Nipples Made, Repaired and Re-covered.  
OTTAWA, CANADA

**AMHERST FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.**  
Manufacturers of  
"Beaver Brand" Cast Iron Sanitary Enamelled Baths, Laundry Tubs, Lavatories, Sinks, etc.  
"Improved Cumberland" Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.  
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA

**Stanfield's UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR**

Men's light weights for Spring are featured now at leading stores. Ask your dealer or write for descriptive booklets showing line for all the family.

**Stanfield's Limited, Truro, N.S.**

**SAFETY FOR YOUR SAVINGS**

WHEN you deposit with us you know that your Savings are secure. The ONTARIO GOVERNMENT guarantees that. You are also assured prompt and courteous service. No notice is required for withdrawals and checking privileges are allowed. Convenient office hours.

**The Province of Ontario Savings Office**  
Head Office: 15 Queens Park, Toronto.  
TORONTO OFFICES:  
Cor. Bay & Adelaide Sts.      Cor. University & Dundas St.  
549 Danforth Avenue  
OTHER BRANCHES AT:  
Hamilton, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Pembroke, Brantford, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Seaford, Walkerton, Newmarket and Aylmer.

Persons Desiring to Locate Factories or Distributing Warehouses in Ottawa City should communicate with

**THE BRONSON COMPANY, OTTAWA**

**IN A CLASS BY ITSELF**

THIS IS NO IDLE CLAIM!

There is no Underwear made in Canada by the same process or on the same special machines as used for making "CEETEE" Under-Clothing.

There is no low or medium grade, "CEETEE" is made in one grade only: the very best.

Sole Makers: TURNBULL'S, of Galt, Ont.

**High School Boards and Boards of Education**

are authorized by law to establish

**INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL and ART SCHOOLS**

With the Approval of the Minister of Education

**DAY AND EVENING CLASSES** may be conducted with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

**THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION** is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

**COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE and AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE** are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Vocational Schools and Departments.

Copies of the Regulations issued by the Department of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto, Toronto, December, 1924.

**Do Not Lose Interest**

—by delaying to deposit your savings.

If you cannot visit us personally, send your deposits by mail. Have the satisfaction of knowing that your money is safely protected and is earning interest regularly.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**  
Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



# OUR HOME PAGE



## "Liver Trouble so Severe I Had to Quit Work"

Mr. Thomas Honey, Brantford, Ont., writes: "I was a great sufferer from enlargement of the liver for ten months, and finally I had to quit work. I would wake up in the mornings with a bitter taste in my mouth, had frequent headaches, yellow complexion, and pain in my right side, and between the shoulder blades. It was almost unbearable, and terribly weakening. I could not sleep at night and my heart also bothered me. But the whole trouble has now left me, thanks to that wonderful medicine, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

**Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills**  
35 cts. a box of 35 pills, Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES

### Care of the Mother

The health and protection of the mother is the basis for the health and normal development of her child. Make safe the first 18 months of your baby's life—9 months before he is born and 9 months after—and his future will be comparatively free from danger.

The health of mother and baby depends upon sufficient income properly expended, wholesome living conditions, good health and right living on the part of the parents, protection of the expectant mother from overwork, worry and undernourishment, proper care during pregnancy and confinement, adequate rest during the lying-in-period and breast feeding for the baby. A doctor should be consulted as soon as the mother thinks she is pregnant and visited at least once a month until the sixth month and then every two weeks. Urinalysis should be made at every visit.

The diet should be plain and wholesome, including fruit, fresh vegetables, eggs, cereals, meat not more than once daily, potatoes, bread, simple desserts and at least a pint of milk a day. Drink plenty of water, at least six glasses daily. Constipation should be avoided by eating laxative foods such as ripe and stewed fruits, cereals and whole wheat bread. Do not use strong cathartic medicines.

Frequent bathing is especially important during this period. Careful attention should be given to the teeth.

Eight hours of sleep at night in a well ventilated room and an hour's rest each day will help the mother to keep well and strong. She would live out of doors as much as possible. Regular exercise is necessary for good health. Simple housework is often beneficial although lifting or straining should be avoided.

Mothers should know that the baby cannot be "marked" by any fright or other experience. Worry and nervous strain will lower the baby's vitality but will not mark it. During confinement the mother should have the best medical care available. After the baby comes she should rest in bed at least ten days and as long as her doctor advises. Full housework should not be undertaken for at least six weeks.

### What Do Growing Children Need?

By The Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor

Every child has the right to be well born, well nourished and well cared for.

Child-welfare experts agree that the essentials for the child's best growth and development are: a well-kept home, wholesome food and adequate clothing, trafficking in good personal habits for future health, play with the right sort of playmates, the opportunity for education and the kind of work which will best prepare the child for successful living.

The child's home should be clean and attractive. There should be plenty of fresh air and sunshine, summer and winter. Each child should have, if possible, a separate bed. Good sanitary arrangements and a pure, abundant water supply are essential.

The child's food should be clean, simple, appetizing, and well cooked, with at least a pint of milk, some form of fat (preferably butter), cereal and bread, vegetables both starchy and green, fruit and eggs, meat or fish, included in the daily diet. Regular hours for meals, with dinner at noon for children under 7 years of age, are best for growing boys and girls.

Children need clean, whole garments and enough of them to afford a change of underclothes and night clothes at least once a week. Warm underwear and stockings, a heavy coat, cap, and mittens, are necessary for cold weather. Feet should be well protected against rain or snow.

Children need to be taught the essentials of personal hygiene. A daily bath, the washing of hands and faces before each meal and at bedtime, the brushing of teeth at least twice a day are the routine of personal cleanliness. Health also demands a regular bed hour with ten hours of sleep at night with open windows.

Play and companionship are as necessary for a happy childhood as shelter and food. Children need safe, clean roomy places for outdoor and indoor play, with constructive and suitable playthings and tools. Wise parents will make friends with the friends of their children, helping them to choose the right sort of playmates.

### capitalist system." (Rome Congress of the I. F. T. U., 1922.)

"War is the most terrible scourge of humanity and particularly of the workers."

In war, the workers are always the losers, Capitalism always wins."—(World Peace Congress, The Hague, 1922.)

"The workers today, just as during the war, are the victims of this capitalist rapacity, whereas the workers' only and real interest is to frustrate the designs of the capitalist groups and ensure peace in the world."—(Conference, Amsterdam, 1923.)

"The trade union organizations of all countries must not cease to devote their attention to propaganda to put an end to animosities between the nations, so that it may be possible to reorganize the relations between the peoples, basing them upon mutual international aid, the application of international law, and compulsory arbitration."—(Vienna Congress, 1924.)

"The pacifist attitude of the workers is born of their feeling of class consciousness, and of their desire for progress and freedom, which, implying the solidarity of all workers in all lands, forces them to oppose all war, and to draw no distinction between the ideas of emancipation and justice and the idea of peace."—(Jouhaux in the Vienna Congress.)

### Socialist Victories in Switzerland

A big success has been scored by the Swiss Socialists at the municipal elections in Zurich and the cantonal elections in Aargau. In Zurich the Socialists headed the poll with 54 candidates returned against 44—a net gain of 10. In the figures of the other parties were:—Liberals 40, (1 loss); Communists 9, (4 losses); Grunetians (moderate Social reformers) 1, (4 losses); Christian Socialists (a bourgeois Party) 10, (1 gain), Democrats 16, (2 losses); Labor (Socialists and Communists), has therefore secured a majority on the Council with 63 against 63 of all other parties. At the Aargau cantonal elections the Socialists obtained 61 seats, gaining 10, while 26 Communist was returned.

### Reaction in Brazil

The Brazilian Government has suppressed many labor organizations within the last few months. It is now going a step further, and re-establishing the National Labor Council. The Council, which is supposed to "organize workers," was set up by a former government; it has no labor representatives, its members being appointed by the Brazilian President; it is therefore easy to imagine what kind of an organization it is which is proposed to take the place of trade unions which has existed for years. It is even reported that this "Labor Council" is to nominate labor representatives to attend the next International Labor Conference.

There is also agitation in Brazil against the confirmation of Brazil's membership of the League of Nations, on the pretext that it is too expensive. The gentlemen who run Brazil's large-scale industries are of course, among the most zealous advocates of Brazil's withdrawal from the League.

### Ratification of the 8-Hour Day Conv'n.

On March 31st, the Latvian Parliament ratified the Washington Convention concerning the Eight-Hour Day and the 48-hour week. In the course of the debates there were keen differences of opinion. The Government proposed a conditional ratification; namely, that the Act should only come into force after the Convention had been ratified by all the important industrial States which had signed the Treaty of Versailles. The Social Democratic deputies strongly urged unconditional ratification, but were unsupported by the other parties. Eventually a compromise was reached; the Agreement will come into force in Latvia as soon as it has been ratified by three of the States of the greatest economical importance mentioned in Article 333 of the Peace Treaty.

### War and the Working Class

It will not be waste of time to recapitulate the considered views of the organized workers of all lands on the subject of war and militarism, as expressed by their officially chosen representatives. We take a few sentences selected at random from speeches made at various congresses and conferences:

"The fight against militarism and war and the world peace, based upon the fraternalization of the peoples, is one of the principle tasks of the Trade Union movement which adopts the program of the overthrow of the

### Growth of Brazil's Textile Industry

Thanks to European and North American capital, South America industry has made great strides during the last decade. Its progress was greatly stimulated during the war, when, being cut off from its supplies of European goods, it spared no effort to make itself entirely independent of Europe. One of the industries which has advanced most rapidly during the last 15 years is the cultivation and manufacture of raw cotton. If progress should go on at the same rate as at present, it is highly probable that within the next ten years Brazil will have become one of the greatest raw cotton producing countries in the world. Moreover, many great textile factories have recently been built which, with government aid, have been equipped with the very latest machinery. 154 textile factories now exist in Brazil, and probably there will be 15 more new ones before the end of the present year. A new weaving mill is now being erected which will be used for manufacturing finer goods. It will have about 80,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The president of Brazil is one of the largest shareholders, but the factory belongs to a consortium, and was built with Brazilian, Italian, French, British and Dutch capital.

The chief centre of the textile industry is Sao Paulo, where about 175,000 persons are engaged in it, of whom 75 per cent are women and children. There is a new prohibiting child labor in Brazil, but it is apparently not difficult to evade it; it is all the easier, because Brazil now has so many penniless immigrants, and because 95 per cent of the people are illiterate.

### Italian Socialists Call Congress

For a long time past the Italian Socialist Party has been considering the question of calling a Party Congress—the first Socialist Party Congress under the Fascist regime. But political conditions in Italy have all along tended to frustrate any plans of such a nature.

The Party has now decided, however, to hold at least a small Congress. It is met in Rome on March 28th, where all branches of the Party throughout Italy were represented. The meeting is expected to take up three days. The principal items on the agenda were the report of the Party Secretary, Comrade Basso, the political situation (to be introduced by Turati and Baldesi), relations between the Party and the Trade Unions (Treves), the Party Press and the nomination of the Party Executive.

### Mexican Labor Government at Work

Remarkable progress has been made in Mexico through the efforts of the Labor Government. Drastic disarmament measures have been carried through. The budget for the Ministry of War and the Navy has been reduced from 130 million pesos to 87 million—a reduction of 43 million. What remains of the Army is being equipped on such constructive work as the building of roads, which have hitherto been almost unknown in that country.

An excellent step has been taken by

the Socialist President, General Calles, who, on the recommendation of the Labor Minister, Morones, appointed the first Labor attaché for Washington. Other Labor attachés the workers of Mexico and the workers of Buenos Aires and Central America. The main duties of these Labor attachés will be to study the labor, cooperative, and other social movements within their jurisdiction, the laws of the various countries relating to Labor and social reforms and to bring about more cordial relations between will be appointed for Berlin, Paris, etc. of other countries. It is interesting to note that no naval or military attaché are to be appointed to any Mexican Embassy. The substitution of Labor attachés for military attachés means indeed a significant and favorable change.

And within the Labor Movement itself progressive changes are evident. A new Union has recently come into existence. It is called the Mexican Employees of Public Officials and is composed of all public servants employed by the Federal Government, the States or the municipalities. They declare it to be their duty "to destroy the idea that Government employes constitute an intermediary or middle-class, a sort of buffer class between the capitalist and the proletariat, when in reality they are nothing but workers who sell their labor power for wages." Their program also states that "should the revolutionary institutions of their country find themselves in imminent danger," they will "use energetic means to defend them in a frank and definite collaboration with other revolutionary elements of which the proletariat is composed."

### Switchmen's Union Wins Decision

Chicago.—The Switchmen's Union of North America has won an important case against the Northern Pacific through a decision just handed down by the Railroad Labor Board.

Following the termination of federal operation of the line a number of switchmen were deprived of seniority by the dissolution of joint terminals. An attempt to adjust the matter with the carrier failed and the Switchmen's Union carried the case to the Labor Board, which ordered the men reinstated to their former positions.

The Northern Pacific protested and asked for a rehearing, which was granted, and set up the idea that the Switchmen's Union was not recognized as being the duly authorized representative of the yard employees.

The board holds that its former decision (No. 2157) was just and is therefore reaffirmed.

"The Labor Board is of the opinion," reads the decision, "that the contention of the carrier is not well grounded."

### E. D. Smith & Sons Limited

Manufacturers Pure Jams, etc. Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Shippers  
WINONA ONT.

### Special Reductions in Martin-Orme Pianos

A PIANO OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AT THE COST OF A CHEAP INSTRUMENT

MARTIN-ORME PIANOS are now on sale at a reduction of \$75.00 to \$125.00. Do not miss this exceptional opportunity to buy a really fine Piano at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms.

UPRIGHTS—PLAYERS—GRANDS

### ORME LIMITED

175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

Write for Catalogue

## Milk-fed Children Are Healthiest And Sturdiest

TO DEPRIVE a child of the milk that it needs is to rob it of its God-given heritage—the right to be healthy and useful in body and mind.

The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.



Phone Queen 1188

## Consider This

THE result of the best thought of many geniuses covering a period of about 150 years—and the expenditure of millions of dollars in experiments and equipment—is what you buy for a most modest sum when you turn the switch that floods your home or business place with light or gives you power for a hundred uses, for which we of the present age should be duly thankful. And the citizens of Ottawa have a further cause for gratification in their own electric service, which keeps electric rates at their present low level.

### OTTAWA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION

109 BANK STREET Phone 1901 Queen

### BEST FOR EVERY SWEETENING PURPOSE

Comparative value of Sugar as an energy-producing food.	
Sugar	86%
Meat and Fish	57%
Eggs	59%
Fruits	50%
Cereals	31%
Dairy Products	32%
Vegetables	25%

### Royal Acadia Sugar SWEETENS BEST

Sold by Grocers—everywhere

ACADIA SUGAR REFINING CO., HALIFAX, N.S.

EVERY GRAIN PURE CANE

## MONARCH-KNIT

Knitted Outerwear, Bathing Suits

Hosiery for Men and Women Hand Knitting Yarns.

Made in Canada by Canadian Workers Ask Your Dealer for Monarch-Knit Products

### KNITTED OUTERWEAR HOSIERY HAND-KNITTING YARNS

The Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd. Head Office: Dunnville, Ont. Factories: Dunnville, St. Catharines and St. Thomas, Ont.

### PRODUCERS DAIRY LIMITED

275 KENT STREET, OTTAWA

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER AND ICE CREAM

PHONE QUEEN 630.

Try It To-day

## LANTIC

### OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR

For sale by all first class grocers.

There is nothing more delicious on Porridge and other cereals. For baking cakes, pies, etc., it excels.

Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS when purchasing your Footwear.

## New Gas Ranges For Old!

ASK about our unique exchange plan for old Gas Ranges. Nothing like it ever offered before.

We take in your Old Range as part payment for a new one!

How long have you had your old Gas Range? Let us make you an offer for it.

For Full Particulars

Call QUEEN 6007 "Sales Department"

## The OTTAWA GAS COMPANY

35 Sparks Street



### Better Conditions in Building Trades

"One of the most hopeful developments in the building trades is the increased stressing of labor effi-

# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## Our Overseas Column

### Australian Festival of the Obsolete

Quite a large number of the New South Wales Labor organizations have decided to abolish their present custom of celebrating an eight-hour day and to make May first the date of their annual jubilation. They think that with modern machinery and systematized production the working day should soon be much shorter than 8 hours; hence an eight-hour day is now only "a great festival of the obsolete." We can imagine the feelings of mingled compassion and contempt with which the Australians look upon Europe, the home of "modern civilization" where there are countries which will scarcely tolerate any propaganda for the eight-hour day.

### Danish Labor Builds Home for Itself

The Danish National Trade Union Centre and the Social Democratic Party have decided to build their own national offices. The foundation stone of this building, was laid by Stauning, the Prime Minister, Jensen, Lord Mayor of Copenhagen, and Madsen, the president of the National Federation of Trade Unions. Stauning who was formerly a tobacco worker, is still a member of the Executive of the Social Democratic Party and an active supporter of the Trade Union Movement. Jensen, once a journeyman painter, was president of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions until his election as Treasurer of the City of Copenhagen, and he is still a member of his trade union. He was one of those who took an active share in the founding of the Trade Union International.

### Holiday Tours To Belgium

The Belgium National Centre for Workers' Education has established a Workers' Travel Office, which places its services at the disposal of workers' organizations of other countries for the organization of collective tours in Belgium. The address is: Arthur Jansiaux, Office des Voyages, C. E. O., Maison du Peuple, Brussels.

The Office begs to announce that the Convalescent Home of the Belgian Co-operative Union at Heyst-sur-Mer can take organized workers of other countries at very low prices up to the 15th of July. Enquiries on the subject may also be sent to the above address.

### New Industry For Guelph

Guelph, Ont.—Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce another industry will locate in Guelph. A successful business concern which for the past two years has been known as the Stratford Luggage Company, and located in the City of Stratford, will take over the woodworking factory formerly occupied by the White Sewing Machine Company.

### No Wage Raise for Belle Isle Workers

St. John's, Nfld.—The British Empire Steel Corporation announced that it will seek to increase its working force in the Belle Isle iron mines from 1,600 to 2,400 men. The company stated that sale contracts with Germany would enable it to employ this increased force all through next winter, although for the past five years operations have been curtailed during this season.

This expansion in operation will be possible, the corporation declared, only if the present wage scale is maintained. The workers have sought an increase of ten cents an hour, but the corporation, while it has expressed a willingness to slightly increase the pay of unskilled workers, declared that any general increase would result in loss in operations.

### Asks Permit to Build 297 Miles

An application for authority to build 297 miles of new railroad, running from Provo, Utah, to Craig, Colo., was filed recently with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Salt Lake and Denver Railroad Company. The corporation holds a permit from the State Commission of Utah allowing it to build 185 miles of the lines in that state. No estimate cost was given.

The new construction would shorten the distance between Salt Lake City and Denver and afford transportation facilities to the Uintah Basin area in Colorado and Utah.

### Proposed Franchise Reform in Hungary

The electoral reform bill drawn up by the Hungarian Government and recently disclosed by the Hungarian Socialist paper "Nepszava," contains several striking points:—

It is to be noted, above all, that the scandal of the open ballot is to be maintained. Only in Budapest, its suburbs and a restricted number of provincial towns (10 in all) is the ballot to be secret. If, during the electoral campaign, a candidate or his followers have been guilty of "seditious language" the returned member may lose his seat. There is moreover the famous clause prohibiting any relations between members of Parliament and "alien" institutions which is directed against the affiliation of the Hungarian Party to the International.

If a member be suspended from the House, his immunity from criminal prosecution is equally suspended, a very dangerous means of coercion in the minds of Hungarian rulers. Any attempt of a suspended member to enter the House may be repelled by force and a sentence passed on him ranging up to one year's imprisonment.

The franchise is extended to any man of the age of 24 who has been a Hungarian subject for ten years, with two years residence in one place and who has followed four classes in an elementary school and to any woman of 30 years who has had six years schooling. A member may be elected at the age of 30, but the bill contains a special clause extending emigrants from eligibility.

From these selected examples it will be easily understood that Hungary Labor and its democratic allies are fighting this bill with all their might.

### Success of German Trade Union Bank

The "Bank of Manual and Non-Manual Workers and Civil Servants Ltd." which belongs to the "free" trade unions, and was founded on May 31st, 1924, has just submitted its first report on activities. The balance-sheet of December 31st shows a gross profit of 329,061 marks and a net profit of 139,558 marks. Out of this net profit, 75,000 marks will be allocated to the statutory reserve fund, and 25,000 marks to a special reserve fund. A 10 per cent dividend has been paid.

### Join Labor Federation

At a meeting of Toronto Central branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, held in Sons of England Hall, Berti street, a motion was unanimously passed that the organization affiliate with the Canadian Federation of Labor and assist in the effort to establish a Central Labor Council. Several carpenters joined the union at the meeting.

### To Leave Party

Unemployed workmen who are members of the Unemployment Association of Canada decided at a meeting held in the Labor Temple to sever their connection with the Canadian Labor Party.

### N.Y. Assembly Kills 48-Hour Bill

Albany, N. Y.—One of the most spectacular fights ever staged by the New York State Legislature came during the closing hours of the 148th assembly here, and resulted in final defeat of the 48-hour week for women wage workers. The measure was strongly supported by Governor "Al" Smith and got through the senate by a vote of 39 to 12.

When the bill reached the lower house it was referred to the committee on labor and industry, which had been packed with an anti-labor majority of members. This committee refused to report the bill out, and the motion was made to discharge the committee from consideration of the bill and bring it to the floor of the house. This was defeated by a vote of 75 to 68.

An increase in salaries for which New York City teachers have been campaigning the past five years, was one measure which the legislature did pass; much to the elation of the 50 teachers' organizations which have been pressing the bill.

The increase is about 20 per cent, and will affect every city school teacher from the kindergarten instructors up to the superintendent of schools.

## International News

### BOLIVIA

**Special Rights for Employees**—Under a law recently approved, employees of business and industrial concerns are to receive a yearly bonus equal to one month's salary, if the employer has made a profit in his business.

### CUBA

**Immigration and Colonization**—A bill has been introduced into the lower house of Congress which proposes to grant a concession to the Compania Europea Cubana Americana, S. A. to seek immigrants in Europe, transport them to Cuba, and establish them upon suitable arable land.

### Czechoslovakia

**Increase Farm Wages**—On January 15, 1925, the Advisory Board for the Affairs of Agricultural Workers in Bohemia unanimously approved regulations for the year 1925, by which the wages of farm laborers should be increased by fifteen per cent over the wages received previously, this increase to take effect as of November 1, 1924.

**Unemployment Subsidies**—Although unemployment is slowly decreasing the Government has found it necessary to grant subsidies totaling 11,200,000 crowns for the repair of roads, the work to be carried on by those persons who are unemployed.

### FRANCE

**Public Employment Agencies**—Official reports show the increasing utility of the departmental and municipal employment bureau of France since 1917, the number of placements having increased from 159,791 in that year to 1,512,703 in 1924.

### GERMANY

**Skilled Labor Shortage**—The skilled labor situation in the Stuttgart district is such at present that there is not a sufficient supply to enable all technical industries to work at full capacity.

### Argentina

**Unequal Labor Distribution**—Scarcity of labor in the interior and an excess of wage-earners in the centres of Argentina bring about a problem of distribution which the Government is trying to solve.

### Australia

**Progress of Workers' Union**—Membership in the combined branches of the Australian Workers' Union, as reported at its Annual Convention, held in February, 1925, has increased to 129,000.

### Austria

**Emigration**—During 1924, only 2,500 Austrians emigrated to overseas countries, as compared with 15,000 in 1923.

### Belgium

**Labor Shortage**—While certain elements of the Belgian laboring class are migrating to France, industries of Belgium are frequently finding it necessary to import Polish, Italian, Portuguese and other foreign labor, and the demands of agriculture for labor are being inadequately met.

### Old Age Pensions Are Economical

Experience under the old age pension law enacted in Montana in 1923 shows that the cost is remarkably low. Official reports covering the first nine months' operation of the act give \$65.50 as the average amount paid to persons pensioned. This is about \$87 a year, even less than the expectations of the legislature which fixed a maximum pension of \$300 a year for each eligible person—American Labor Legislation Review.

## N.Y. Legislators Fail to Keep Pledges

Platform pledges do not count for much with the Republican majority in the New York State legislature.

After much backing and filling, the gentleman who are in control of the Empire State legislature have decided to sidetrack the federal child-labor amendment. They will refuse to ratify it or to arrange for a popular referendum as suggested by Gov. Al Smith. They have also decided to drop the proposed 8-hour law for women in industry.

Both proposals occupied conspicuous places in the New York Republican state platform in 1924 and were emphasized by Col. Theodore Roosevelt during his campaign for governor.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

SPADINA CRESCENT, TORONTO  
Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister  
Jas. H. H. Ballantyne  
Deputy Minister

THE STATIONARY & HOISTING ENGINEERS' BOARD  
J. M. Brown, Chairman

THE FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH  
Jas. T. Burke, Chief Inspector  
THE STEAM BOILER BRANCH  
D. M. Medcalf, Chief Inspector  
THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA  
H. C. Hudson, Prov. Superintendent  
139 Queen St. Phone Q. 3769  
OTTAWA ZONE OFFICE  
G. S. Ford, Superintendent

**O'Keefe's DRY GINGER ALE**  
The Famous Red Seal is Your Guarantee of Purity  
Sold at the best Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants by Grocers and Druggists

**JOHN S. METCALF CO. LIMITED**  
GRAIN ELEVATOR ENGINEERS  
54 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET  
MONTREAL

168 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.      837 W. Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C.

**OLANDS BREWERY Limited**  
BREWERS OF  
Genuine Old Stock Ales  
ST. JOHN, N.B.      Founded in 1833

**MARK FISHER SONS and CO.**  
WOOLLENS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, SILKS and LINENS  
25-36 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL  
Every requisite for the Merchant Tailor  
Shamrock and International Serges are favorites everywhere.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

**EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL**      **WHITE ROSE GASOLINE**

EN-AR-CO GEAR COMPOUND  
Manufactured by  
**Canadian Oil Companies, Limited**  
TORONTO    LONDON    WINNIPEG    CALGARY    REGINA  
MONTREAL    ST. JOHN    HALIFAX

**GRENVILLE CRUSHED ROCK CO. Limited**  
CRUSHED STONE FOR ROADS AND CONCRETE WORK  
MERRICKVILLE      ONTARIO

**ANGLIN NORCROSS, Limited**  
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS and BUILDERS

Our operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, etc.

65 VICTORIA STREET      MONTREAL

**BOULTER-REDMOND LIMITED**  
MONTREAL      WINNIPEG

Wholesale manufacturers of Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Mackinaws, Workshirts and Sheeplined Coats.  
FACTORIES AT MONTREAL

**CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Ltd.**  
Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS

Head Office: No. 2 Selwyn St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 7102, Private Exchange. Mills at Campbellford, Ont.; Frankford, Ont. and Montreal, P.Q.

Telephones: Main 1352-2686  
**CUNNINGHAM and WELLS, Limited**  
Carriage Contractors  
Office: 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

**Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited**  
Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars of every description.  
307 CRAIG STREET W.      MONTREAL

**DRINK COSGRAVE'S BEERS!**

They have that old-time zest and flavor. On sale at any restaurant, cafe or refreshment booth.  
**Cosgrave's Export Brewery Co., Ltd.**  
293 Niagara Street Toronto      Adelaide 0486

**The MacFARLANE SHOE, Limited**  
THE FAMILY FRIEND  
61 De NORMANVILLE STREET  
MONTREAL, Quebec

**DOMINION PAINT WORKS, Limited**  
Factory, Walkerville, Canada  
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS  
OFFICES: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver.

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED**  
SALES OFFICES  
Montreal      Toronto      Winnipeg  
Calgary

**STEAM COALS**  
THE CANADIAN IMPORT COMPANY  
Montreal and Quebec

DISTRIBUTORS  
Of "SYDNEY" Coal  
Modern Bunkering Facilities

FOR QUALITY NOTHING SURPASSES

**BOSWELL'S ALES AND PORTER**  
QUEBEC

Made in Canada's First Brewery  
Founded 1868.

**When Pay Day Comes**

THE first claim you should meet on pay day is your savings. Your money will prove your best friend in time of sickness or unemployment—if you have saved it.

There comes a time for all of us when earnings decline and ability to earn must weaken. Only one thing can take the place then of your present earning power—that is, the capital acquired through your present savings.

Ask for our booklet, "The Measure of Your Income." You will find it helpful.

**The Royal Bank of Canada**