

LABOR PAPER... Office of the Accountants... PAPERMAKERS VOTE AGAINST WAGE REDUCTION

Unless Satisfactory Terms Agreed Upon Work Will Cease in Many Paper Mills. NEW YORK, N.Y.—Unless workers in the paper and pulp mills of the United States and Canada have voted to reject the 30 per cent wage reduction proposed by the manufacturers for May 11.

TORONTO PRINTERS SEEK AMENDMENTS TO COPYRIGHT ACT. TORONTO—President Andy Gardner of Local No. 91, Typographical Union, Toronto, has called a meeting of the master printers, representing the master printers, were in Ottawa last week in conference with the Government, to urge that they retain the copyright in the Copyright Bill that United States publishers would have removed.

I. T. U. TO USE ECONOMIC STRENGTH TO FORCE 44-HR. WEEK. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union are authorized to declare strikes May 1, without reference to International Typographical Union, which has threatened the 44-hour week has not been put into effect.

SASKATCHEWAN VETERANS PROTEST AGAINST "INVASION". OTTAWA—Complaint has been received from Saskatchewan veterans by the Dominion Command, C. W. V. A., that a large number of unemployed men from British Columbia were being shipped into the province. These have been given \$1 a day for their travel and a railway ticket to either Moose Jaw, Regina or Saskatoon. They were without money.

REST PERIOD NEITHER TOO LONG NOR TOO SHORT. A good deal of preliminary work has been done by our psychological laboratory towards determining what is the most favorable rest pause. It is clear that when all the various opposing factors influencing the work-curve—fatigue, fatigue spot, excitement, settlement—are taken into account, there must be a rest pause of a certain length after a given amount of work which will be more favorable to subsequent work than a pause of greater or shorter length.

LABOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRICE OF FOOTWEAR, SAYS O'DELL. TORONTO—Replying to statements of labor cost in the boot and shoe industry, which have been made by manufacturers recently, General Organizer E. W. O'Dell, of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, stated last week that the labor cost of a pair of boots did not exceed \$1.25. "For instance, one company asks our men to take a 10 per cent reduction on certain classifications," said he. "This means something to the men, but it will not mean more than a 10-cent reduction on a pair of boots. Labor is not responsible for the price of footwear," he said.

O. B. U. Is About To Disappear

WINNIPEG, April 27.—The O.B.U., Canadian parent of the I. W. W. is about to disappear, and finally disappear. The handwriting has been on the wall for some time, but the first outstanding loss came today with the announcement that the general secretary, V. Midgley, was resigning. This was followed closely by the announcement that the Street Railway Men's Union was to sever its connection with the O.B.U. This is the largest union which has been affiliated here with the O.B.U. General disaffiliation is given as the reason.

STRAFORD FURNITURE WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST WAGE REDUCTION

STRAFORD—At a special meeting of the furniture workers of Stratford (union and non-union), the following resolution was passed and copies sent to the McLagan Furniture Co., the Stratford Chair Co., the Kindel Bed Co., and the Stratford Manufacturing Co.: "That we protest against reduction of wages, of which we have received notice on grounds that it is not warranted, because of abnormally low wages prevailing in the furniture industry." It was stated that the proposed reduction had been intimated in a notice to the workers. It is understood that in some of the industries mentioned the working hours have extended ten per cent, the wage schedule remaining the same as before, rather than cut wages.

25,550 RETURNED MEN SETTLED UPON LAND

OTTAWA—Soldier Settlement Board figures up to the end of February, 1921, show that 25,550 soldiers have settled on the land. This total is made up as follows: Settled by loans on purchased lands, 12,311; settled by loans on Dominion lands, 2,625; settled by loans on soldier grants, 1,014; total, 25,950. The total number qualified for loans is 42,792. Over \$50,000,000 in loans have been approved by the board.

BRITISH SEAMEN SUBMIT WAGE REDUCTION PROPOSAL TO MEMBERSHIP

LONDON, Eng.—The danger of a tie up in the Trans-Atlantic shipping, which has been threatened by the announcement of the owners of a 30 per cent reduction in the wages of the seamen and stewards, was averted by the provisional acceptance on the part of representatives of the seamen of reductions of 15 per cent effective May 1. The 10 per cent reduction was not to become effective pending a meeting on Friday of the shipowners and representatives of the seamen and stewards' Union, which the seamen and stewards belong, and late in the day the provisional settlement for the 15 per cent reduction of the seamen's wages was announced. These decreases, which in their turn must be submitted to a referendum of the local unions, amount to 50 shillings per month of wages of a monthly wage basis and to 8 shillings, 6 pence per week on vessels on weekly basis. All the seamen are affected by the settlement, but not the stewards, who are negotiating their schedule independently. The reductions have been approved by the shipowners.

FALLING PRICES IN MATERIALS WILL SAVE U. S. RYS. \$6,000,000.

CHICAGO—Reduction in the cost of living is no reason why the wages of rail workers should be slashed, according to W. J. Lauck, economist for rail employes, giving evidence last week before the United States Railroad Labor Board. He took the position that general reduction would lower the cost of operation of the railroads, because coal, steel and other materials would be cheaper. Since the materials are bought wholesale, the railroads will feel the price reductions sooner than workers, because retail prices always fall long after wholesale quotations. Lauck said that falling prices would save the railroads two million dollars in coal bills and four million dollars in steel bills the coming year.

WITH EXCEPTION OF ALABAMA, N. S. MINERS LOWEST PAID IN AMERICA

Secretary J. B. McLachlin, of United Mine Workers, For District 26, Says Wage Rate 30 Per Cent Lower Than in Western Canada. SYDNEY, N.S.—"The miners of District 26, U.M.W. of A., are being paid a lower wage rate than any other miners in America, with the exception of the negroes of Alabama," declared J. B. McLachlin, general secretary of the United Mine Workers, last week, discussing the suggestion put forward in the Federal House Coal Inquiry as to the desirability of a cut in mine wages as a means of reducing the price of fuel. "The rate in Nova Scotia is 30 per cent lower than in Western Canada, while our rate is 10 per cent lower than the American miners are receiving, and their contracts run until April, 1922. Under these circumstances how should we be expected to accept a wage cut?" he asked. Referring to Mr. Roy Wolvin's statement before the Federal Coal Committee that the cost of coal production at the Dominion Coal Company's mines is \$1.33 a ton, Mr. McLachlin pointed out that this statement was correct, but was based upon the production during the month of March, which was very light. The mines were only working two or three days, which he declared, but the overhead charges went on just the same, thus greatly increasing the cost.

The Price of War and Peace

J. A. P. Hayden. Srenuous objection is being made in some parts of Canada by certain interests against the cost of the Labor Section of the League of Nations, known as the International Labor Office. Press dispatches would lead one to believe that the Canadian delegates at the last meeting of the General Assembly of the League of Nations objected to the appropriation of 7,000,000 gold francs for the International Labor Office. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, was one of the Canadian delegates to the General Assembly. Upon his return he was questioned as to the attitude of the Canadian delegates, and he stated that no objection was made to the expenditures of the International Labor Office. "Objection was raised as to Canada's contribution to the League of Nations, but this was not on the part of the Canadian delegates," he said. "For instance, Canada should not be called upon to contribute an equal sum with Great Britain, France and the United States, other great nations. To this Canada objected," concluded Mr. Doherty. This announcement did not deter those in our midst who are anxious to destroy the International Labor Office, and many of the Canadian newspapers are still insisting that the League of Nations should be destroyed. The International Labor Office and that its activities should be reduced to the very minimum. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, drew the attention of the League of Nations to the fact that the International Labor Office was not a part of the League of Nations, and that it was not a part of the League of Nations. He stated that the International Labor Office was a part of the League of Nations, and that it was not a part of the League of Nations. He stated that the International Labor Office was a part of the League of Nations, and that it was not a part of the League of Nations. He stated that the International Labor Office was a part of the League of Nations, and that it was not a part of the League of Nations.

WORKER'S MIND IS SUPER MACHINE WHICH CASH CANNOT HARNESS

It is a Business Error, Says Prof. Myers, to Attempt to Use Human Beings as Systematic Machines in Their Tool.

By Prof. Charles S. Myers, Director of the Psychological Laboratory of Cambridge University. Men and women have a super-machine, the Mind, which cannot be harnessed by Cash, but works easily and well with a Willing Will. The four main determinants of industrial and commercial efficiency are: the mechanical, the physiological, the psychological and the social. The psychological factor is by far the most important and fundamental. Intelligence in forecasting demands and in improving industrial conditions, and a sympathetic understanding of the standpoint of the worker, are more productive than mere capital or mechanical labor. The physiological factors involved in purely muscular fatigue are not of great importance compared with the effects of mental and nervous fatigue, monotony, want of interest, suspicion, hostility, and the mechanical factor is more important than the physiological factor. Intelligence in forecasting demands and in improving industrial conditions, and a sympathetic understanding of the standpoint of the worker, are more productive than mere capital or mechanical labor.

COCHRANE HOUSING MANY IDLE WORKERS

COCHRANE—Hundreds of men are seen daily on the streets of Cochrane waiting for industries to close down. The temporary closing down of a number of different large industries, such as the pulp mills at Ironsides Falls, the laying off of hundreds of men at the new pulp mill under construction at Kapuskasing, lack of development in the mining industry and slump in pulp wood prices, have all contributed toward unemployment in the North, and laborers are swarming to Cochrane in the hope of securing employment on the line of the T. & N. O. Railway to James Bay, which is expected to start early in the spring. Surveyors have already gone north from Cochrane to complete work on the final survey for the new extension, and when this work is actually commenced it will quickly absorb what surplus labor exists in the North.

FREDERICTON TIMBER WORKERS WILL TOLERATE NO BACKWARD STEP

FREDERICTON, N. B.—A precedent which, if followed, may tie up the lumber industry of the valley of the St. John was established Friday night, when the union men employed by Fraser Brothers, at Victoria Mills, refused to accept the firm's decision to run the mill on a 10-hour day schedule, instead of nine, as at present, and declared a strike, which becomes effective Monday.

NO GERRYMANDERING UNDER P. R. SYSTEM, SAYS HOOPER

OTTAWA—Ronald Hooper, secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, before the House Committee on Proportional Representation last week dealt with gerrymandering under the single constituency system. Mr. Hooper claimed that under proportional representation gerrymandering would be impossible and that a more true representation of the public would be secured for Parliament. "If you do not fulfill the obligation of citizenship, you will be fined two dollars," he said. "Under the new tentative suffrage law, women must help to fill the shop in which the mechanical conditions were practically the same as before, accepting that inexperienced operators were engaged who were unlettered by tradition, knowing nothing about the work. At the end of six months' practice these men engaged were 15 per cent more efficient, whereas each of the older shops continued to produce only 5,000. Work Varies by Hours. It is to be expected that the curve on industrial output must vary considerably with the kind of work done. When the work involves merely strenuous muscular exertion, we may expect a rapid and early rise in the work-curve to a maximum, followed by a fairly definite fall during the morning spell and after dinner a fair recovery, followed by a progressive well marked fall throughout the afternoon. When, on the other hand, the work is characterized by skill and dexterity, we find a slower, more gradual

NO CUT IN WAGE RATES WITHOUT CONSENT OF MEN

Winnipeg Contractors Declare Wages Were Last to Go Up and Should Not Be First to Come Down. WINNIPEG.—Winnipeg contractors will not cut wages without the consent of the men, a leading contractor said this week. "We do not say that we will not employ men at the present wage," he said. "We want the men to come down themselves. We have done all we can to reduce the cost of building and we believe it would be in the best interests of the carpenters themselves to show a willingness to help in reducing living costs. Wages were the last to go up and we do not think that there should be any slashing, but a small reduction would increase public confidence. There is no bad feeling between contractors and union men," he said. "We feel that, as contractors, we have no right to sign up at the present schedule. We are just now getting between the public and the workmen. It is up to the public, and the public will not build at present costs. There is no commercial building," said the contractor. "There is some public building, where the money comes out of the pockets of the public. We have brought materials down 25 to 30 per cent. Lumber cannot be cut lower unless freight rates are lowered. It is said that contracts are an hour, but the contractor will take care of that," the builder said, quoting tenders for a public building recently, which ran from \$27,000 to \$42,000. Architects had their clients can't go ahead at present cost. "Blocks cannot be built at present cost because rents would have to be doubled to make it pay, and tenants cannot pay so much," said the manager of another contracting firm. "Carpenters are asking \$1 an hour. There are some carpenters out of work, but the unemployment is not keenly felt yet," he said.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE TO MEET IN SWEDEN

Third International Labor Conference Will Meet at Geneva in October, 1921. OTTAWA—The Minister of Labor has received word that the next meeting of the International Labor Office will be held at Stockholm, Sweden, on July 3; also that the International Labor Conference will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on October 23. The Canadian Government is entitled to one member on the governing body. Mr. F. M. Draper was elected at the Washington Conference as one of the workers' representatives. Government officials are chosen as representatives on the governing body and the workers' and employers' representatives are elected by the conference. The Canadian employers' delegate was none too popular at Washington and accordingly in the election no Canadian employer was elected to the governing body of the International Labor Office. Canadian workers have been represented at most of the meetings of the governing body and much progress has been made throughout the world in the betterment of the workers. Much yet remains to be done. The October session of the International Labor Conference will be the third gathering of that body. The agenda includes agricultural matters exclusively and it is quite possible that Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will attend as the Canadian workers' representative.

CANADA'S POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 9,000,000.

OTTAWA—Canada will have an estimated population of nine million souls when the decennial census is taken on the first of June. This is the estimate of the officers of the Bureau of Census and Statistics who apply to the last population of 7,200,000, various rules used by international statisticians. The normal birth and death rates and immigration in the last ten years and other factors taken into account produce the nine millions. Instructions and enumeration sheets have been sent out, providing for a census that will go much further than population and include agriculture and, to some extent, industry. Everything is to be on the basis of conditions as they are on June 1st. A person who will be alive on that day but dead before the actual day the enumerator calls will be listed as living. On the other hand births subsequent to June 1 will not be counted.

MONTREAL CHILD WELFARE WEEK COMMENCES MAY 15.

MONTREAL—Montreal's fifth annual "Child Welfare Week" will commence May 15 next, under the auspices of the Child Welfare Association of Montreal, which was formerly known as the Baby Welfare Committee. Demonstrations will be given in suitable buildings covering the whole Montreal area, of each exhibit. "My mind to me a kingdom is." But if we would get the best work out of it we have to take into account its own laws and methods of working. We have to work with them and not against them, and only by so doing do we get out of men what they are capable of. The spirit of man is being proved to be one of the most important factors in industry. The terrible story of the cursed England in the last hundred years, is the tragic story of how we have tried to work against the spirit of man, and how we have failed. The motorist today is proud when he owns a self-starting car. Men and women are the finest self-starting machines ever seen in the industrial market, and the wise employer is he who commands their willing service and faithful toil, because he can only make men and women work under these conditions, which are the best for their daily task. An obvious fact which it has taken a thousand years to learn.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO. DENY STATEMENT OF CLOSING DOWN.

MONTREAL—The Dominion Bridge Company emphatically denies any rumor of closing down. It declares that it has orders enough to keep busy for six months. It is working with 85 per cent of the pre-war normal staff, which has been reduced by re-arrangements of the plant during the war. The few members of the office staff who have been released were men engaged specially for war work.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TO MEET AT OTTAWA

Thirty Representatives From Each Side Will Seek Solution of Common Problems—Minister of Labor to Preside. OTTAWA—Labor and Capital, as represented in the building and construction industry of Canada, will discuss their common problems at a national industrial conference at Ottawa next week. The conference has been called by the Labor Department on the recommendation of the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry. Many subjects appear on the agenda and a lively session is anticipated. It is only by the constantly coming together of Labor and Capital in joint conference that a solution of our industrial life may be found. The National Catholic Union sought representation on the conference but this the Minister of Labor refused.

PROFITTEERING IS CAUSE OF HIGH COST BUILDING

Mr. Patrick Green Replies to Unfair Statements of Ottawa Contractors. OTTAWA—That the high cost of building and construction today is due to profiteering by contractors and manufacturers in the building industry and not to the wages paid to the labor unions, was the statement made by Mr. Patrick Green, international representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, in reply to the statement made by the General Contractors' Branch of the Association of Building and Construction Industries. He claims the carpenters are willing to accept arbitration on a proper basis, but not in which the contractors would have it, and reiterated his previous statement that the carpenters will not stand for any wage reduction, no matter what happens. "The contractors say 'we are bluffing,'" said Mr. Green. "Well, there are others and I would advise them not to try and carry their bluff too far, or they will have a lot to answer for. The National Board of Canadian Industries is on record as asking the labor unions in the building trades to accept arbitration in disputes. It even went so far as to ask the Dominion Government to compel us to accept this principle, and Messrs. George Crain and Hugh Graham, two of the members of the executive of that board, are sworn in labor unions, although they are trying to sidestep the issue. The carpenters in considering their wage demands took cognizance of the cost of living, the increase in rents, the price of fuel during the long Canadian winters, and in fixing their rates, they took an hour believed they were not asking more than they should receive, and more than would support their families in a state of moderate comfort. "As far as we are concerned, arbitration should be on the basis of what we ask, viz., 25 cents, and what the contractors are asking us to give. The contractors claim that carpenters are facing reduction in wages in Milwaukee, Birmingham, New York, and other places, but I doubt this very much. As a matter of fact, I know that in 263 cities in the United States our unions are fighting wage reductions, and in 1920 they were on strike for six weeks, and will remain so until they get their demands. Increases in Costs. Mr. Green said the strike by Mr. Crain that the cost of building material had been reduced by 161-2 per cent. Mr. Green pointed out that the cost of lumber production in 1914 was \$1.00 a board foot, and it has since increased 65 per cent, since 1915, while the cost of material had gone up from 150 to 200 per cent. "The cost of building material has increased 100 per cent since 1914, and it is fixing their rates at 91 cents a board foot, 2 feet 10 inches, cost \$2.75 in 1914, today it costs \$6.75 an inch and a quarter, four seven years ago cost \$2.00, today it is \$4.50; rough sheathing then was \$25 per thousand, now it is \$55. "With these figures, is it necessary to ask if the contractors can afford to reduce their prices? To my mind it is a clear case of profiteering, and some of these self-same profiteers are members of the local contractors' association, who are supposed to be so anxious to reduce the cost of building to the public. "The carpenters and the contractors were in a different class to the other unions. They had to supply all their tools, and had to buy their own tools, of which they had more than all the other building trades put together, and had to pay for them. In addition, the wages paid carpenters in the United States ran anywhere from \$1 to \$1.50 an hour, and they worked at 100 per cent, instead of only during a certain season as in Canada, due to the long winter months. He stated that Toronto carpenters had been conceded 91 cents an hour until December 31, and queried whether the local contractors were prepared to accept a reduction in profits, when asking labor to take less for his hire. "A house built in 1914 cost \$2,000; today the same house costs \$5,000 or \$4,000," said Mr. Green. "For about 100 per cent, more. In other words if the contractors made \$200 on this house in 1914, they are making \$600 or \$400 now."

TORONTO WAITERS AND WAITRESSES SEEK 10 PER CENT INCREASE

TORONTO—Tips to hotel waiters and waitresses in Toronto have been conceded 91 cents an hour until December 31, and queried whether the local contractors were prepared to accept a reduction in profits, when asking labor to take less for his hire. "A house built in 1914 cost \$2,000; today the same house costs \$5,000 or \$4,000," said Mr. Green. "For about 100 per cent, more. In other words if the contractors made \$200 on this house in 1914, they are making \$600 or \$400 now."

CONVENTION THIS YEAR.

The membership of the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers is being increased by the holding of a convention this year.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.



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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

MONTREAL PLUMBERS.

THE Master Plumbers' Association of the City of Montreal at a recent meeting drew up what is called a new departure in declaring "the Association will pay the plumbers for work done rather than by an hourly basis."

"Men must be judged by the work they perform and be paid accordingly, inasmuch as all men are not equally proficient at their trades, and to have a uniform rate of wages applicable to all engaged in a particular trade saps ambition and initiative, makes living easy for the slacker and the shirker, encourages discontent and dissatisfaction with their conditions among the workers generally, and ultimately places a burden on the public which it has no right to bear."

The above report was sufficient for the Association to adopt a sliding scale of wages. The International Trades Union Movement stands at all times for a flat rate of wages. The charge is frequently made that in fixing a flat rate of wages Labor refuses to allow an employer to pay over that amount. This charge is without foundation in fact. The International Trades Union Movement demands a minimum wage for all workers.

OTTAWA'S BOARD OF TRADE.

THE Ottawa Board of Trade has at last shown its colors. We hesitate in placing it among the Bolsheviks, but it is riding very close to the line.

Last Saturday night a banquet was given in the Russell Hotel to the members of the Board of Trade and representatives of many of the public organizations in Ottawa, the occasion being a lecture on "Service-at-Cost as a Solution of Our Civic Transportation Problems."

Prior to the lecture Mr. G. B. Greene, president of the Board of Trade, announced the business transacted by the Council of the Board of Trade since the last regular meeting.

The policy formulated amounts to a declaration of war on Labor. In brief it is as follows: The Board of Trade demands that the City Council reduce the wages of its laborers from 58c to 45c per hour. Mr. Greene stated that this is being sought because last year Judge Gunn, in making his award on the wages for civic laborers, stated that there should be a difference of seven cents between civic laborers and building laborers.

The Board of Trade supports the Association of Building and Construction Industries in the question of laborers' wages—the rate of wages fixed by the Association is 50c and to this the Board of Trade most heartily subscribed.

And that is not all. The Board of Trade demands that the fair wage clause in civic contracts be abolished forthwith.

Many of the members of the City Council were present at the meeting and one controller and one alderman were accepted as members of the Board of Trade without a dissenting voice.

"SERIOUSNESS OF HOUSING PROBLEM."

THE high cost of building material, the rapidly increasing population, and the enormous annual destruction of dwelling houses, in which there were 5,644 fires last year in Ontario, have combined to make the housing problem one of the most serious and acute problems.

Ontario is noted for its extravagance through unnecessary fire waste, which is nothing short of an economic crime, caused chiefly through our careless habits and indifference.

Statistics show that 64 per cent., or practically two out of every three fires which occur, are in our homes; eighty per cent. of which are preventable.

The Ontario Fire Prevention League, in affiliation with the Fire Marshal Department, has inaugurated a Province-wide publicity campaign for the purpose of conserving our homes as well as our lives from destruction by fire. The boys and girls of the Province will be called upon to assist in this most desirable and patriotic movement. Through the principals and teachers of our schools, the League will distribute 250,000 copies of a "Home Inspection Blank" so that the pupils, with the help of their parents, may answer the questions. The primary object is to clean up attics, cellars, back yards and remove hazardous conditions. The underlying thought being to prevent fires by removing the cause and thus save our homes.

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POLITICS AND PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR.

J. A. P. Hayden. Apparently it is the policy of the Government to carry on by marking time. Although the present Parliament has been in session since the middle of February little legislation has been enacted. Much of the time of the House has been taken up in debating the right of the Government to remain in power. All parties have used every opportunity of placing their views on a general election next year. The Government has announced little legislation and the policy of the Prime Minister is one that gives the House and country little opportunity of deciding. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen never shows his hand.

During the past week the House considered the payment of \$200,000 to the League of Nations. This is one of the great international tribunals. Press dispatches during the past few months would lead one to believe the expenditure was protesting against the League of Nations and more especially that portion of it expended by the International Labor Office. It is interesting to note that when the matter was before Parliament that the only person to protest against the expenditure was a Canadian manufacturer member of the House of Commons for Brantford. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt has on several occasions during the present session, sought out a way to amend the International Trades Union Movement. When the question of the League of Nations was being discussed the member for Brantford again attacked the labor movement by advocating that Canada should withdraw from the League of Nations. Mr. Cockshutt was the construction of immense armaments to police the world rather than submitting to an international tribunal, such as the League of Nations provides. The member for Brantford was the only member of the House who had no faith in the future of the League of Nations.

Mr. Cockshutt said the whole idea of the League of Nations was a delusion. Canada's delegates instead of

coming home with news of a practical way to extract from Germany reparations from her original greed and folly, came back and invited Canada to join with them in chasing a rainbow. In the pot at the end of the rainbow instead of gold there was nothing more material than high ideals and good intentions, estimable things but not very nourishing to the world body of today. He called attention to another effort to make a short cut to Paradise. It was the Tower of Babel. That idea was wrong. The people were trying to build to Heaven instead of getting there in a natural way. Mr. Cockshutt absolutely declined to pin any roses on the breast of the League of Nations. He would send a wreath to it along the road of healthy activity.

SERVICE-AT-COST.

THE President of the Ottawa Trades Council, at the conclusion of an address on "Service-at-cost as a Solution of Our Transportation Problem," asked the speaker:

"If in the drafting of a service-at-cost franchise should there be a clause concerning industrial relations?"

The speaker replied as follows: "There should be a clause concerning industrial relations. The Toledo franchise does not include such a clause, and it is a great mistake. I hope to be the most unpopular man in Toledo in the very near future. The street railway men are anxious that their present rate of wages, hours and working conditions should continue for another year. The men have gone to the City Council and the legislators' sympathies are with the men. I am seeking to get the matter into my own hands when I hope to make a re-adjustment of wages, hours and working conditions. I believe that with the decline in the living cost there should be a reduction in the wages of the street railway men."

The Toledo Service-at-Cost Board of Control is composed of business men and no member knows of the wants of the workers. The above is submitted for the careful study of the workers of Ottawa. No comment is necessary.

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears a very interesting article from the pen of Professor Charles S. Myers, Director of the Psychological Laboratory of Cambridge University, England. Professor Myers, who was consulting psychologist to the British army during the war, has been conducting at the Psychological Laboratory of Cambridge University, England, exhaustive tests on the mind in work, which have demonstrated, he reports, that the chief element in industry is psychological. Best results can be had from labor, he finds, by taking into account the mind of the worker. It is a business error, which he has demonstrated scientifically, to attempt to use human beings as systematic machines in their toil.

The article is one of the most instructive that it has been our privilege to publish in a long time.

BRANTFORD LABOR SUPPORTS MacBRIDE.

ACTING on instructions received at the Welland Convention of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario a committee of the Executive of that organization appeared before the Brantford branch a few days ago in an endeavor to clear up the misunderstanding that exists between the Central Executive and Mr. M. M. MacBride, the Labor member for Brantford.

It would appear that the electors, who were responsible for the election of Mr. MacBride to the Ontario Legislature, are quite satisfied with his actions. The Central Executive read Mr. MacBride out of the I.L.P. because he left the Labor Group and now sits with the Independents.

After both sides had laid their cases before the Brantford Branch of the I.L.P. a resolution was adopted, with only a few dissenters, declaring absolute confidence in Mr. MacBride. The Brantford Branch have now left themselves open to suspension from the I.L.P.

REV. BEN SPENCE ENTERS THE I. L. P.

REV. Ben Spence, according to the Toronto Globe, has joined the Independent Labor Party. He was introduced and recommended for membership by his prohibition friend Mr. James Simpson.

We wonder how Mr. Spence can swallow himself in accepting the Beer plank in the Labor platform. It was only at the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at Windsor, that the great Labor Parliament declared once again for beer. Probably Mr. Spence with the assistance of Mr. Simpson or Mr. Simpson with the assistance of Mr. Spence can convert the entire Labor movement into acceptance of "Prohibition."

FIRE FIGHTERS AND POLICEMEN.

TESTIFYING before the Board of Conciliation on the rate of wages for Ottawa fire fighters recently, Mr. Donald A. Dear, secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Local Union of Fire Fighters, stated that "statistics show that for every policeman killed on duty eight firemen lost their lives." Yet in many of our cities policemen receive higher remuneration, shorter hours and better working conditions than the gallant fire fighters. Think it over.

PUTS IT UP TO BUILDERS.

SOUND advice was given the members of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a recent meeting by Mr. S. R. Parsons. He advised that the building material manufacturers, the builders and Labor to get together at a round-table conference. Mr. Parsons further declared that Labor was quite willing to meet and discuss the situation.

Speaker of the House had difficulty in maintaining order. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux stated that he had nothing to say by referring the matter to the committee, and appealed to the House not to call a division on the matter. Mr. Lemieux resumed the action of the Minister of Justice in the matter and was able to get a retraction from Hon. C. J. Doherty. However, after a long debate, the matter was referred to the select standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

President D. B. Hanna of the Canadian National Railways, appeared before the special committee on National Railways during the past week and gave some very interesting evidence. Mr. Hanna accepted the identical position as the Minister of Railways and the Prime Minister "that many of the transactions and much of the correspondence of the Canadian National Railway should not be made public."

It will be remembered that the Liberals attempted to have the Government buy four Canadian National Railways. A division of the House followed and the Agrarians supported the Government in its contention. However, President Hanna's evidence is very interesting and in the following figures there is a ray of hope for the Canadian National Railways.

According to President Hanna the total receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1920 were \$216,249,817 for the Canadian National \$195,541,729.29, although the Canadian Pacific had to earn this on 13,492 miles of railway and the Canadian National earned its amount on 13,535 miles, exclusive of electric lines. The total expenditures of the C.P.R. were \$193,488,305, as against \$136,532,811 for the Canadian National. Thus its greater receipts put the Canadian Pacific, in spite of greater expenditures, \$23,000,000 to the credit of the Canadian National \$27,000,000 to the debit.

The receipts compared as follows: Passenger earnings, C.P.R. \$49,125,749; C.N.R. \$19,999,191; freight, C.P.R. \$143,813,469; C.N.R. \$79,350,482; other earnings, C.P.R. \$22,212,311; C.N.R. \$9,792,139.

Making comparisons of expenditures, national C.P.R. spending for maintenance of way and structures \$32,573,927, where the C.N.E. spent \$14,456,556. With greater receipts, the Canadian Pacific costs were much greater, being \$46,359,793, while the Canadian National lines spent \$27,124,599. The Canadian Pacific spends nearly ten million dollars more for costs of transportation by rail than the Canadian National, and in these two items found the difference between the total expenditures of the two roads.

Comparing with its big receipts, the Canadian Pacific operating charges were 84.7 per cent., and the Canadian National, 134.9 per cent. of its receipts.

Other statistics follow: paying passengers carried, C.P.R. 16,769,555; C.N.R. 12,811,945, the trips being

Candid Expressions on the N. C. U. by a French-Canadian Roman Catholic.

The publicity being given at the present time to claims of the National Catholic Union for recognition along with the International Trade Unions by the Dominion Government recalls, very forcibly, the almost parallel position that existed in the past so far as the political situation was concerned. The Liberal Party in the Province of Quebec, at that time, was destroyed by the Conservative Party as being controlled by free thinkers and free reasons. A number of the Catholic took an active part in those political campaigns in the same way that they are now taking part in the campaign against the international trades unions. Many will, no doubt, remember the court proceedings in that connection for "undue influence on public platforms." It is perhaps needless to remind your readers also that the color adopted by the Conservative Party at that time was red. During the period referred to the Catholic clergy often declared from the pulpits that "heaven was blue and hell was red." It was an open war against the political liberty of the electors.

The Liberal Party of the Province of Quebec was denounced with all the bitterness possible just as the international trades union movement is being denounced today. In those days one had to be a Conservative to be saved. Today a French-Canadian worker must belong to the National Catholic Union under the direction of the Catholic clergy, if he hopes to be saved.

Then the issue of a free political association was being attacked. Today the right of free industrial association is being similarly attacked. It seems strange, and to be desired, that one most prominent in this attack against the international trade unionism is a certain liberal leader who professes to protect such men as Lester, Lanouette, Laflamme, and Dorion, who fought so hard against this same influence when the Liberal Party itself was the bulwark of the attack. It is now making himself the champion of intolerance and bigotry in attempting to press forward the unwarranted

claims of the National Catholic Union. Why are the workers of the province of Quebec, members of the international trade union movement, being reproached? They are justly opposed to extreme doctrines of Bolshevism and other theories and "isms" which have made such grave inroads into the ranks of the workers in many other countries. They are law-abiding citizens, exercising the same right of association as workers do in the rest of the Dominion of Canada and it is to be regretted that this hatred and disorganization, brought about by religious controversies, should have been interjected into industrial relations.

Why should the Liberal party have lent itself to this attack? The workers stood solidly by the party when, in the Province of Quebec, it was struggling for its existence against the same elements they are now attacking—the international trades union movement.

The fight then was similar to the one being fought today. It was attempted to deny the right of the workers to control their own political destinies as French-Canadians and Catholics. Today the same right is being denied them in the industrial field. It is again the liberty of association that is at stake, and it would have been more consistent if this champion of Liberalism had been on the side of the workers of the Province of Quebec instead of against them.

Just one last word. The provincialism and sectionalism at present being advocated through the policies of the National Catholic Union, confined as they are to the Province of Quebec, will not retard the expansion of the international trade union movement. As the workers begin to fully understand where the division in their ranks is leading them they will finally triumph over this unjustifiable opposition because the international trade union movement is founded on the broad principle of religious liberty and tolerance for all people.

ARTHUR MARTEL, Ottawa, April 22, 1921.

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The March of Progress

CANADA RAPIDLY FALLING TO THE REAR.

Mr. Albert Thomas, the Director-General of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, has furnished the following official information in which the action is set forth of the various nations, members of the League of Nations, in regard to the draft conventions adopted at Washington conference of the International Labor Organization, held in 1919.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, at the Windsor Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, stated that Canada should keep abreast and a little ahead of other industrial nations in the enactment of advanced social and labor legislation. Canada, according to following official reports, is rapidly falling to the rear in the march of progress.

The action of the various nations is as follows:

Finland—Adopted in eight days and forty-eight in the week; ratification expected this month.

Argentina—Approved by executive 28th September, 1920.

Austria—Minister of Social Administration proposed. Ratification expected on 27th January, 1921.

Belgium—Bill passed Chamber, amended by Senate, Chamber passed second time, now in Senate.

Chili—Bill had been prepared before Washington. Matter under consideration.

Czechoslovakia—Ratification expected this month.

Denmark—Ratification proposed by Government to Parliament 21st January, 1921; bill to give effect to convention prepared.

France—Bill introduced 29th April, 1920.

Germany—Federal Economic Council voted in favor of ratification 5th February, 1921.

Great Britain—Bill of August 19, 1919, revised to meet the convention and submitted to National Industrial Council of Employers and Workers.

Greece—Ratified.

India—Factory Acts to be amended on basis of convention during this session. (Press report.)

Italy—Bill for ratification introduced 24th July, 1920. Bill regulating hours in industry, commerce and agriculture introduced 6th February, 1921.

Japan—Department of Commerce and Agriculture has prepared a revision of Factory Acts reducing hours of labor. (Press report.)

Luxemburg—Ratifying bill before Parliament.

Norway—Convention submitted to Parliament, 24th January, 1921.

Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom—Ratifying bill to be submitted when Parliament meets.

Spain—Ratifying bill to be submitted immediately; bill will empower Minister of Labor to adapt Spanish legislation to convention.

South Africa—Government accepts convention in principle; legislation will be introduced when Parliament meets.

Sweden—Riksdag requests Government to modify existing eight-hour law in conformity with convention.

Switzerland—Message of Federal Council to Federal Assembly of 10th December, 1919: (1) Not to adhere to convention at present; (2) Bill regulating hours shortly to be introduced.

Switzerland—already has eight-hour day on railways.

Venezuela—Executive authorized to prepare bill to be submitted to next meeting of Congress (April, 1921).

II. Unemployment.

Argentina—Executive approved, 8th September, 1920.

Austria—Ministry of Social Administration proposed ratification to Parliament, 27th January, 1921.

Czechoslovakia—Bill introduced recently.

Denmark—Ratifying bill introduced 21st January, 1921.

Finland—Bill adopting introduced January, 1921.

France—Bill authorizing ratification submitted to Chamber.

Germany—Bill prepared and submitted to Council of Ministers to Reichsrat.

Great Britain—Ratification expected shortly.

Greece—Ratified.

Italy—Ratifying bill introduced 24th July, 1920. Permanent Labor Committee asked Government to ratify 31st January, 1921.

Japan—Bill being prepared.

Luxemburg—No difficulties expected.

Poland—Bill submitted 14th December, 1920.

Norway—Submitted to Storting 24th January, 1921.

Rumania—Ratifying bill introduced 25th January, 1921.

Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom—Bill to ratify will be submitted to Parliament as soon as it meets.

Sweden—Measures taken to apply provisions of Act of 1919.

Switzerland—Federal Council proposed to Assembly to ratify 10th December, 1920.

Venezuela—Executive authorized by Congress to prepare a bill to be submitted to next meeting of Congress April, 1921.

III.—Employment of Women Before and After Childbirth.

Argentina—Approved by Executive, 8th September, 1920.

Austria—Submitted to National Council, 27th January, 1921. (Press report.)

Czechoslovakia—Bill extending benefits to mothers in accordance with terms of Convention has passed Parliament.

Denmark—Ratifying bill introduced 21st January, 1921. Bill to carry Convention into effect prepared.

France—Ratifying bill adopted by Chamber of Deputies, 26th December, 1920.

Germany—Federal Economic Council approves ratification if other important countries ratify. Government proposed to wait until revision of insurance laws (now in progress) is completed. (Press report.)

Greece—Ratified.

Italy—Ratifying bill introduced 24th July, 1920. Permanent Labor Committee asked Government to ratify 31st January, 1921.

Japan—Bill in preparation. Census of women workers being taken.

Luxemburg—Government announced 4th February, 1921, that it was prepared to adhere.

Norway—Submitted to Storting, 24th January, 1921.

Rumania—Ratifying bill introduced 25th January, 1921.

Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom—Bill to ratify will be submitted to Parliament as soon as it meets.

Switzerland—Federal Council proposed to Assembly to adhere until question further studied.

Venezuela—Executive authorized to prepare bill to be submitted at next meeting of Congress (April, 1921).

IV. Employment of Women During the Night.

Austria—Ministry of Social Administration recommends adoption to Parliament on 27th January, 1921.

Belgium—Deal with in eight-

Czechoslovakia—Convention with France on this basis.

Denmark—Principle already adopted; agreement with other states proposed.

Finland—Government approves.

France—Conventions already established with several countries on this basis.

Germany—Submitted to Reichsrat.

Italy—Conventions with France on this basis.

Japan—Bill in preparation.

Luxemburg—Already applied.

Norway—Submitted to Storting January 24, 1921.

Poland—Convention with France on this basis.

Rumania—Bill adopting introduced January 25, 1921.

Switzerland—Federal Council advised Federal Assembly to take no action at present.

Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom—To be submitted to Parliament as soon as it meets.

Venezuela—Executive authorized to prepare bill to be submitted at next meeting of Congress (April, 1921).

IX. Prevention of Anthrax.

Argentina—Executive approved 8th September, 1920.

Austria—No interest.

Czechoslovakia—Measures being drafted.

Denmark—Council of Hygiene is reporting on it.

Finland—Government instructed Ministry of Social Affairs to take necessary measures.

France—French legislation already conforms.

Germany—Submitted to Reichsrat.

Japan—Bill in preparation.

Luxemburg—No interest.

Norway—Submitted to Storting 24th January, 1921.

Rumania—Bill adopting introduced 25th January, 1921.

Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom—To be submitted to Parliament as soon as it meets.

Switzerland—No interest.

Venezuela—Executive authorized to prepare Bill to be submitted at next meeting of Congress (April, 1921).

X. Protection of Women and Children Against Lead Poisoning.

Argentina—Executive approved 8th September, 1920.

Austria—For most part already provided for by existing legislation; further orders now being drafted.

Czechoslovakia—Measures being drafted.

Denmark—A new order under the Factory Act necessary.

France—Measures being drafted.

Germany—Submitted to Reichsrat.

Great Britain—Bill passed (Women and Young Persons' Employment in Lead Processes Act, 1920).

Japan—Bill being prepared.

Luxemburg—No interest, no lead industries.

Norway—Submitted to Storting 24th January, 1921.

Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom—To be submitted to Parliament as soon as it meets.

Switzerland—Federal Council proposes adoption to Federal Assembly. Bill introduced.

Venezuela—Executive authorized to prepare bill to be submitted at next meeting of Congress (April, 1921).

XI. Establishment of Government Health Services.

Argentina—Executive approved, 8th September, 1920.

Austria—Already applied.

Denmark—New administrative order will be sufficient.

Finland—Already applied.

France—Inspection service exists; a public health service being considered.

Germany—Submitted to Reichsrat.

Italy—Regulations in this sense issued 23rd December, 1920.

Poland—Adhered to Bern's convention January, 1920.

The following states had already adhered to the Bern convention before the Washington conference: Great Britain, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland.

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The Classification of Long Distance Service

THE Classifications on long distance telephone calls in effect from midnight, April 29th, are of interest to all users of that service.

Station-to-Station Service—Station to Station service should be used when you are willing to talk to ANYONE at a distant telephone — that is, when you do not need to get a particular person on the line.

Person-to-Person Service—When you make a call specifying that conversation is desired with a particular person at a given number, Person-to-Person service is used.

As this service requires greater operating labor and circuit time than a Station-to-Station call, the rate is about 25% greater.

Appointment Messenger Service—Appointment calls and Messenger calls are special kinds of person-to-person calls.

Service—AN APPOINTMENT CALL rate, which is about 50 per cent. higher than the station-to-station rate, is quoted for service when an appointment is made by the calling party to talk at a particular time.

When a person who does not have a telephone is called over long distance and a messenger must be sent to summon the party to the telephone, the MESSENGER CALL rate, which is about 50 per cent. higher than the station-to-station rate, is charged, and to this is added the necessary messenger charges.

The Report Charge—When you place a call for a particular person or persons and for any reason they cannot be reached the same day at the address given, or will not other person is ready within an hour, a REPORT CHARGE is made. The report charge is about one-fourth the station-to-station rate. It is intended to cover part of our expense of handling the uncompleted call.

Special Evening The EVENING rate, between 8.30 p.m. and 12 and Night Rates midnight, on station-to-station calls, is about one-half the day rate. The NIGHT rate, between midnight and 4.30 a.m., is about one-fourth the day station-to-station rates.

However, no evening or night rates are quoted on station-to-station calls where the day rate is less than 25 cents. On such short haul calls the day rate applies. For longer distance special evening and night rates are quoted.

Because it is difficult to reach particular persons at night, when many are away from their homes and places of business, there are no special evening or night rates quoted for person-to-person calls. They apply only on station-to-station calls.

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The Carnes Artificial Limb Co. Dept. P. 12, Kansas City, Missouri.



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EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR MONTREAL POLICE FORCE

Col. F. M. Gaudet, Director of Public Safety, Works Out System to Be Effective May 1.

MONTREAL.—An eight-hour day for Montreal policemen with 15 hours of rest, instead of a 12-hour day of work, will be brought into effect on May 1, when the new system of patrol worked out by Col. F. M. Gaudet, Director of Public Safety, will come into operation. The effect of this will be to considerably increase the number of constables on patrol duty during the evening and night watches, and reduce the number in reserve in the police stations, thus augmenting the efficiency of the force without adding any additional men to it.

At present a policeman goes out on patrol for three hours, then spends three hours in the station, follows this by another three hours on patrol, and concludes his day's duty by another three hours in the police station. Thus he puts in six hours on duty in the police station and six hours on patrol work. Under the new system he will put in four hours on patrol work, be given a relief for about 20 minutes for a meal, and then do another patrol of four hours after which he will go home, the time for the meal being included in the eight-hour stretch.

Col. Gaudet says that the system will mean an increase of 42 per cent in the number of constables on patrol duty, while the effective hours of patrol will be increased by 90 per cent. The hours of work will be reduced one-third, and the hours of rest increased by one-third. The hours of reserve duty will be reduced by 54 per cent. The number of policemen on patrol duty between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. will be increased from 89 to 132 men. The number of constables on duty from 7 a.m. till 3 p.m. will be 45, from 3 p.m. till 11 p.m. there will be 87, and from 11 p.m. till 7 a.m. there will be 132. In the police stations during the first watch there will be 25 policemen on duty and 23 on reserve, with 27 on duty and 23 on reserve for the second period, and 31 on duty and 29 in reserve during the night watch.

The traffic squad will not be affected by the new system, they remaining three hours on duty and three hours off, while the police will still continue the present arrangement. In very cold or very hot weather the men on patrol duty will be allowed to go to the stations for brief intervals.

WINNIPEG PREPARING FOR 37th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES CONGRESS

Exact Date Not Yet Set—Expected That Attendance Will be in the Neighborhood of 500 Delegates.

WINNIPEG.—Winnipeg next September will be the scene of one of the most important Labor gatherings in the history of Canada, when the 37th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held, says the Western Labor News. Delegates will be present from every International Trades Union in the Dominion.

Every individual present—and there will be approximately 500. It is expected—will be a duly accredited delegate, elected by the rank and file of his organization, or local.

President Tom Moore, perhaps the best known and most widely respected Labor leader in the Dominion, will preside, and notables in Labor circles from every part of the country will take part in the sessions.

While the subject matter of the convention programme has not yet been decided upon, nor the precise date yet fixed, the convention promises to prove unique in many respects. Probably the most outstanding feature of the gathering will be the demonstration of growth of the International Trades Union Movement in Canada in the last few years, both in point of numerical strength, and solidarity.

Without doubt the growth of the movement has been solely by reason of the inherent soundness of its basic principles and the unity and earnest firmness of the community by which its motives have been actuated.

While the convention promises to indicate solidarity it is not expected that every sitting will prove to be a mutual admiration society. Members of the Executive anticipate some lively times in view of certain policies fundamentally based in reason and sense, yet which have not met with approval on the part of certain unstable elements within the Labor movement.

Notable among the policies which is bound to create at least some interest, will be the debate on "Boring from Within." This insidious campaign, which as everyone knows, emanated from Moscow Third International, and from the Bolshevik Master-mind, Nicolai Lenin, has been roundly condemned by the leaders of the movement, and strong pronouncements on the subject will be made on the convention floor.

Denounce Tactics.

At the Windsor convention last year the report of the Executive contained a review of the efforts of such bodies as the D.B.C.—which had its inception by the afore-said tactics—and concluded with these words:

"Your Executive brings these matters to your attention in order that

every effort may be made to solidify our movement against such attacks as those working under the guise of 'progress' against the policies laid down by the International Trades Union Movement, which is the proper means whereby constitutional and sure progress may be made and in order that all members may be warned against the subtle method of those who are 'Boring from Within', and aim ultimately to destroy the Trades Union Movement and with it the entire social fabric of Canada."

This shows in no uncertain way where the Trades Congress stands of factually in reference to such persons and such movements.

Whatever may be the outcome of the forthcoming Congress convention, one thing is certain, it will be demonstrated to the world at large that Organized Labor as represented by the International Trades Union Movement, have no other objects to serve in promoting the development of their respective organizations other than a square deal for themselves and the ultimate good of the country as a whole.

PROFITTEERING BLAMED FOR U. S. ROADS' WOES

Unions' Economist Quotes Huge Figures to Support View.

CHICAGO.—War-time and post-war profiteering, chiefly in coal and steel products, was held responsible for a large part of the financial difficulties of United States railroads in an exhibit filed by the railway unions before the United States Railway Labor Board on April 23 by W. Jett Lauck, economist for the unions.

"A conservative estimate," he said, "of what this profiteering cost the railroads from 1916 to 1918 is \$75,000,000 a year in coal bills and \$200,000,000 for steel and iron products, including equipment and repairs from locomotive and car companies."

"Earnings of 17 coal companies showed that from an average percentage earning of 7.9 in 1912, the percentage rose to 27.2 in 1917, declining to 17.2 in 1918.

"During the pre-war years 1912-1914, 18 steel companies had an average net income of \$74,550,000. For the war years 1916-1918 the income of these same corporations averaged approximately \$237,000,000. These excess war profits represented a burden of about \$80 on every United States family.

"The war profits of the seven railroads equipment concerns shown in financial manuals were nearly two and one-half times as large as in pre-war years."

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