

From Coast to Coast.

VOL. 2 \$1.00

National and Rational.

ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES TO BE UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

RECOGNITION REFUSED O. B. U. BY GOVERNMENT

Coal Commission Had Right to Instruct Operators to Enforce Check-off.

In a final effort to compel the Dominion Government and the employers to recognize it, the One Big Union recently charged Manager Morrow of the Canmore Coal Company, in the Calgary police court, with breaking the Industrial Disputes Act. Magistrate W. S. Davidson in his decision gave judgment against the One Big Union.

The O. B. U.'s contention was that the employers had no right to force miners to sign the check-off of the United Mine Workers of America as instructed by Coal Commissioner J. Armstrong, acting for the Dominion Government. Manager Morrow, of the Canmore Coal Company, enforced this order and when a number of his O. B. U. workmen refused to sign the check-off, he declined to allow them to continue on their jobs. They charged him in the Calgary police court with breaking the Industrial Disputes Act for having prohibited them from working.

Magistrate Davidson took ten days to prepare his decision, which was to the effect that managers of the coal companies would have been answerable to the Federal authorities if he had not obeyed Armstrong's ruling and secondly that Armstrong had no authority to order-in-Council No. 1725, dated June 25, 1917, and Order-in-Council No. 2465, dated December 20, 1919, to enforce the check-off. Hence he dismissed the O. B. U.'s action.

C. N. R. CLERKS REVISE SCHEDULE

Revision of wage schedules and working conditions for 3,500 employees in the clerical, freight, station departments of the C. N. R. is underway. The general grievance committee of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in session last week at Winnipeg.

Mr. McLean, of Ottawa, grand secretary-treasurer of the C. B. R. E., presided over the gathering in the place of A. R. Moore, grand secretary of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, who was unavoidably detained in Ottawa. The committee was composed of the following: H. F. Lawrence, Winnipeg, chairman; G. Pyffe, Winnipeg; S. T. Rickard, Winnipeg; A. Henry, Brandon; F. Astley, Dauphin; C. Tubb, North Battleford; C. H. Minchin, Calgary; G. W. Williams, Edmonton; J. Lowry, Vancouver; F. Hanson, Prince Albert, members.

Teachers Decide to Stand by Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Threats to "tie up every school in the city" if the Board of Education carries out its intention to discharge teachers because of membership in the Teachers' Union, are made by F. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades' Council.

The threat followed a meeting between labor leaders and Acting Mayor McManus, who told them teachers must resign from the union or from their positions in the schools.

How Bolshevism Deals With Rights Of The Individual

The Moscow *Investiya* prints the last instalment of the report of the extraordinary commission appointed for combatting the counter-revolution during 1918 and 1919. In this period the commission arrested 128,000 persons of whom 10,000 were accused of counter-revolutionary crimes; 19,673 of offenses committed as officials; 2,567 of speculation, and 2,511 of expressing anti-Governmental opinions. The persons shot aggregated 9,611.

FARMERS RAISING MILLION DOLLARS FOR CO-OPERATIVE PURPOSES.

Mr. Isaac Naylor, of Penelon Falls, is organizing the various Farmers' Clubs in the counties of Victoria, Haliburton, Peterboro, Durham, and Northumberland for a big financial campaign which will begin about the middle of June. The objective aimed at by the farmers of the province is to raise \$1,000,000, which is to be used by the Farmers' Co-operative Company, Toronto, for the purpose of establishing wholesale co-operatives in the counties of Victoria and Haliburton.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT WILL NOT STAND STILL.

We cannot and will not stand still. Our movement is onward and upward, always, today, tomorrow and for all time to come, knowing no barrier which shall stand in our way, but ever pressing forward under the guidance of that movement which shall bring happiness into the life of the toiling masses of our people; that shall make our country better and greater than it has ever been in its entire history, that it may be the great industrial nation of the world, and not only that, but that shall make our country a name, but that it shall be the every day rule of our lives, now and forever more.—Samuel Gompers.

UNION MOVEMENT OF INTEREST TO ALL.

There is no reason why every firm who works for wages should not be vitally interested in the union movement. The most potent reason is that the reactionary forces of the cities during this so-called reconstruction period. Unless the freemen combat collectively the attempt to deprive them of the benefits of the union, they will be better and greater than it has ever been in its entire history, that it may be the great industrial nation of the world, and not only that, but that shall make our country a name, but that it shall be the every day rule of our lives, now and forever more.—Samuel Gompers.

FARMERS NOW ORGANIZING INTERNATIONALLY.

Labor and Capital have been International for a good many years, and now the Farmers are coming to it also. On May 11 a Farmers' International Conference will be held at Chicago and a delegation of Canadians will be in attendance. The following will constitute the delegation: R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; George F. Chipman, editor of the *Canadian Farmer*; and a director of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

STRIKES HAVE NEVER BEEN BASIS ON WHICH LABOR BASES CLAIMS

President Moore Hopes Spirit of Recent Conference Will be Transferred to Different Governments.

The decision of the committee to make the recommendation is taken by the labor movement to be a recognition of conditions, and the need of adjustment, and, secondly, that it is necessary for men to act collectively, although not necessarily by means of a strike. Strikes have never been the basis on which labor bases its claims.

Thus President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress summed up the decision of the committee on the unification and coordination of Labor laws which met at Ottawa last week. The parliamentary representative of the organized workers added:

"If the spirit shown by all who took part in the recent Labor Conference can be transferred to the different Provincial Governments, and also enthused into the members of the Dominion Government, then there is little doubt that progress toward necessary special legislation will be possible."

President Moore feels that if the provinces make a sincere effort to carry Labor laws, a tremendous step toward the betterment of working

2ND INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE

G. J. Gauthier Will Represent Canadian Seamen.

Canada will be represented at the second International Labor Conference called under the auspices of the League of Nations. The conference is due to open in Genoa, Italy, on June 15. The Canadian delegates will be: Government, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner in London; G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Services; Employers, Thomas Robb, Montreal, Shipping Federation of Canada; Workers, G. J. Gauthier, Montreal Seamen's Union.

The conference has been specially called to deal with labor questions affecting seamen. It will deal, among other subjects, with the application of the application to seamen of the eight-hour day convention passed at the first conference held in Washington last November. In the agenda, one phase of the discussion will be of special interest to Canada. When the original draft was submitted to the Washington conference, it made the eight-hour day applicable to men employed in transportation on inland waterways. On the suggestion of the Canadian Government delegates this feature of the proposal was dropped and will be considered at Genoa.

Under the terms of the labor charter of the treaty of Versailles, Canada, along with other states, members of the League, is entitled to send two advisers for each subject on the agenda. Advisers, in fact, accompanied the delegates to Washington, but none will be sent to Genoa as they are not considered necessary in view of the special nature of the conference, and the expense necessarily involved.

The special conference will take the place of the regular International Labor Conference for this year. The next regular conference will probably be held in Geneva in March, 1927.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO ENTER IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS.

An important announcement was made by Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, on the day before the British Columbia Legislature prorogued in regard to the establishment of an iron and steel plant in that province. He said that the Government had practically decided to go into the business on a large scale rather than the great amount of financial assistance which private interests would demand from the Government. It is the intention of the Government to permit by private parties this up to date, he said, the Government would probably go ahead on its own.

BRITISH LABOR DELEGATION OFF TO RUSSIA.

A joint delegation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor Party left London last Tuesday on a visit to Russia to inquire into economic and social conditions and to discuss the possibility of some means of federating the farmers of the United States and Canada may be decided on.

THE OVERALLS CAMPAIGN.

The best that can be said for the present overall campaign to lower the cost of living is that it is "stupid."

"Overalls have already begun to go up in price as a result of the campaign, and the only good to come will be that the men who have to wear overalls will have to pay more for them."

The American Woolens Mills Company, whose profits in 1914 to \$14,000,000 in 1915, go along un molested in their plunder of the public through high prices of the enthusiasm now being used in overall campaigns could be turned toward the prosecution of criminal profiteers. Conditions would be improved."

Others of the Moral Polishes' International Union do not seem to be impressed with the plan of wearing overalls to combat the H. C. of L. In the current issue of the *Polisher's Journal*, Editor Atherton spreads this announcement across the paper: "Yes, and if the profiteers boost prices any higher we are going to ask for another raise, too."

WHY BE A SAFE BLOWER WHEN YOU CAN GET THE COMBINATION?



—After Evans.

48-HR. WEEK RECOMMENDED FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN BY COMMITTEE ON LABOR LAWS

Committee on Co-ordination of Labor Laws Concluded Its Sessions at Ottawa on Saturday—Many Important Recommendations Made.

After being in session for a week the committee on unification and co-ordination of Labor laws appointed by the Dominion Government and the various Provincial Governments, concluded its sessions on Saturday last. Many important questions were discussed and concrete recommendations made which, when adopted, will do much to clear away the misunderstanding that at present exists in the various provinces.

The recommendations of the committee concern chiefly workingmen's compensation, factory laws, minimum wage laws for women and girls, and the extension of the forty-eight-hour, mines and mining laws and the Industrial Disputes Act. A summary of the committee's recommendations follows.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

At the opening of the session, Mr. J. G. Merrick, of Toronto, employer's representative, wished to make it clear that his only idea in connection with the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was in respect to having the personnel or machinery of the act put in a better operating state than it has been found to be under existing circumstances.

Workers' Compensation. The special committee on workers' compensation legislation consisted of Messrs. Macdonald, Melvin, Francis, Harris, Lyall, Leckie, McNeill and McVeity.

That all workers, not especially exempted under the act, who work in an industry which comes within the scope of the act, shall be included in the scope of the act.

That the scope of compensation acts be extended as far as practicable to include industries not now covered by the acts.

That in all provinces contributions to the accident fund shall be borne exclusively by the employer.

That all medical, surgical and hospital attention be supplied in cases of injury or industrial diseases.

That in every province there should be a time limit within which claims for compensation should be filed.

That except in special cases payment of compensation shall be made periodically direct to the claimant by the board.

That injuries due to disease or accident arising out of and in the course of employment should be considered as coming within the scope of the act.

That the cost of administration of workers' compensation in each province be borne by the Government of that province.

That rules and regulations for prevention of accident be made by the board in each province, and safety committees composed of employers and employees be established in all industries.

That the plan of wearing overalls to combat the H. C. of L. in the current issue of the *Polisher's Journal*, Editor Atherton spreads this announcement across the paper: "Yes, and if the profiteers boost prices any higher we are going to ask for another raise, too."

MINES AND MINING LAWS.

The committee on mines and mining laws reported that it had investigated the departmental follow-up laws, item by item, for each and every province. The committee found that many minor provisions exist in the various acts through Canada which are made necessary through local conditions and conformity is possible. The members therefore directed their attention to those principles or provisions of a general character which are applicable to all provinces.

The following recommendations on mining laws were adopted:

1. That the age of 14 be the minimum age for boys working around mines (above ground), and that no boy be allowed to work beneath the surface unless he has attained the age of 16.

2. That no boy under 18 years of

PROTECT THE CHILD.

If we are to wipe out tuberculosis, it will be through the children, not by curing them of tuberculosis, but by preventing them getting it," said Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Tuberculosis Association, at frequent intervals to detect the first signs of a beginning of tuberculosis; by sending them to fresh-air schools.

MAY DAY PASSES OFF QUIETLY IN CANADA

International Unions Prefer to Celebrate on Labor Day.

Apart from the miners of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, (the Maritime Province) no body of men or women connected with the International Trade Union movement took part, officially, in May Day demonstrations. The miners of the east took a holiday in face of existing agreements. They state that in doing so they were protesting against the refusal of the authorities to release the Winnipeg strike leaders on bail pending the decision of high court.

As was pointed out in the last issue of the Canadian Labor Press, organized Labor in Canada celebrates May Day under constant attack from the Socialists and "Reds" would have Labor Day abolished and make it in line with the Labor Day of Continental Europe, which is in fact the case in 1889, addressed a letter to the French workmen suggesting to them to celebrate the first of May when the carpenters were to inaugurate the eight-hour day, and from that suggestion, made by the president of the A. F. of L., Samuel Gompers, the custom of celebrating May Day was born.

In Winnipeg a parade of the O. B. U. and sympathizers was held, and a meeting of protest held; but so far as we can learn no international Union participated. In Toronto and Montreal the Socialists celebrated by apocryphal. In many centres local strikes were inaugurated; but these had nothing to do with May Day demonstrations.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE PROVIDES INCREASES.

Increases of 20 to 25 per cent. over last year are provided in the provincial fair wage schedule for this season, announced by the Government. The schedule, which applies to all Government work, and is adopted by the City of Winnipeg, the Winnipeg School Board, and many large private firms, specifies the following wages per hour: Bricklayers and stonemasons, \$1.25; plumbers, \$1.25; electricians, \$1.25; marble workers, \$1.25; steamfitters, wood, wire and metal laborers, \$1.25; painters, \$1.25; carpenters, \$1.25; and laborers engaged on building constructions, 60 cents. Trades still to be dealt with are plasterers, operators of electrical apparatus, structural steel workers and carpenters.

NEWFOUNDLAND WORKERS SEEK INCREASES.

The Longshoremen's Union of St. John's, Nfld., has demanded increases in the wages of its members to meet the increase in the cost of living. The Employers' Protective Association had addressed a letter to the union, offering to meet the increase in labor wages for the last few winters (October 30 to April) and the present demand as follows:

General Labor	Special Labor	
1916-17	15c	35c
1917-18	18c	40c
1918-19	24c	50c
1919-20	29c	55c

The present demand is 42 cents per hour for general labor and 55 cents for special.

U. M. W. STEADILY IMPROVING POSITION IN WEST.

The coal miners' strike in the Crow's Nest Pass, which has more or less affected the mines of that district since the beginning of March, has now been settled, according to information given the Canadian Press Tuesday at the office of the director of operations of the United Mine Workers of America having gained a complete victory. There is a full crew now working at Blairmore. At Bellevue the men are being signed up as fast as they can be taken on, while additional men are being signed up at Hillcrest, which is expected to be working to full capacity Wednesday.

Now that this dispute has been settled, the new wage scale in line with that adopted in the United States, will be discussed at an early date. This will approximately mean an additional increase of 11 per cent. in the miners' wages.

BOARD FOR LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY.

The Minister of Labor has appointed a Board of Conciliation to deal with the dispute between the London and Port Stanley Railway and its employees. Judge Colthart, of St. John's, will be chairman. Mr. B. W. Bennett, of Harris, will represent the employees, and J. M. Campbell, of Kingston, the commission which runs the railway. As the concern is one which falls under control of the province, the board was established by mutual consent of the disputing parties.

Board of Commerce May Again Control Price of Sugar

A hint that sugar prices might again come under control in Canada was contained in a message from James Murdoch, a member of the Board of Commerce, to H. Haggins, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, in which Mr. Murdoch said: "It is quite possible that the Board will authorize again to determine the profits on sugar that should be made by the refiners, the wholesalers and the retailers."

HALIFAX ELECTS THREE LABOR MEN TO CITY COUNCIL.

Halifax Labor scored a distinct triumph in last week's civic elections. For the first time in the history of the city Labor men will sit in the red velvet chairs of the City Council chamber, says the Citizen. The results of the contest is highly encouraging to Labor men throughout the city and province, and is but a prelude of the events that are shaping for Labor's victorious entry into the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. The Halifax Labor Party is not yet a year old, and the election of three straight Labor men is recognized as a splendid victory and augurs well for the success of the party.

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GARMENT WORKERS' CONVENTION OPENS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Three hundred delegates from Canada and the United States have assembled in this city to attend the 15th annual convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which will open today and continue for two weeks. The union membership in the two countries is placed at 119,000.

According to Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the organization, one of the proposals to be considered before the convention will be closer relations with the American workers of this continent and the organized needle trades workers of Europe. At a recent meeting of the general executive board of the union it was decided to propose to the convention an International Federation of Needle Trades Workers of the World. This proposal was a result of a visit to President Roosevelt Schlesinger in the course of which he attended a general conference of European needle trades workers.

Another European conference is planned to be held in Copenhagen in August, and it is expected that at this gathering the world-wide federation of needle trades workers will be formally agreed upon.

WHAT LABOR WANTS.

Organized labor does not want revolution, but rather wishes to revolutionize certain social and economic conditions, according to Mr. M. McLean, grand secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, in an interview while at Winnipeg last week. The working man has discovered that great profits accrue from business, and aims that he is entitled to a greater share in these because he is the determining factor in making profits, Mr. McLean said. He believes that surplus profits should be devoted to the common good, and when this is accomplished, much of the unrest prevailing in the present time will be abolished, he declared.

PROTECTION OF MINERS.

The rescue of entombed miners will be aided by the perfection of the geophone, a French listening device, invented during the war. The United States Bureau of Mines announced that through a series of remarkable tests of the geophone men have been able, not only to hear and locate sounds through the earth, but have actually understood talking through 50 feet of solid coal and have detected the human voice fully 150 feet away.

OTTAWA BUILDING TRADES STRIKE NOT ONLY JUSTIFIABLE BUT NECESSARY

Wages Demanded Not Out of Proportion to Other Parts of the A Way to Industrial Peace.

Charges have been made against the Ottawa Building Trades Unions that the rate of wages sought—and in most cases secured—were out of proportion to other parts of the province, and that the strike was unjustifiable. From the columns of the *Ottawa Citizen*, we quote the following advertisement, which speaks for itself:

The Building Association of the City of Ottawa, Ont., are paying bricklayers \$1.25 per hour; plasterers \$1.25; plumbers, \$1.25; carpenters, \$1.25; sheet metal workers, \$1.25; painters, \$1.25; building laborers, \$1.25 and 70c. Plenty of work—men are in demand here.

An analysis of the rate of wages offered by the employers shows that higher wages are offered the various crafts in Windsor than were demanded by the Ottawa Building Trades Unions. Here, for instance, bricklayers demanded and secured \$1 per hour; plasterers demanded \$1 per hour, but were granted 75c. by the employers' association; painters demanded 90c. but secured 60c. per hour.

The Ottawa Building Trades Unions were out of proportion to other parts of the province, and that a strike was called under the circumstances seems to us not only justifiable but necessary.

Negotiations on the proposed agreement of the Ottawa Building Trades Unions, which were held in Ottawa, were broken up by the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Building and Construction Industries of Canada, which is a trade union. The new agreement was to take effect on May 1, 1936. The employers' association knew that the various crafts were after a while many conferences were held no definite arrangements were made until the seventh hour, when lower wages were offered in almost all instances. Previously labor organizations have made demands for wages but in order to avoid trouble they compromised for a few cents less per hour. However, that day has passed and Labor first finds out that it wants and then goes after it. Every official of the Building Trades Council repeatedly stated that they did not desire a strike here this year. It is a strange state of affairs that following each and every meeting of the employers' association the daily papers carried

SAM GOMPERS SEVERELY SCORE U. S. CONGRESS

Powerful Forces in U. S. Seeking to Wound and Cripple Democracy.

Sweeping charges that the present United States Congress has failed the nation with "completeness and abandonment" are made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the current issue of the *American Federationist*.

"America must get rid of its veto Congress and elect an action Congress," he said. "The 'no' Congress must give place to a 'yes' Congress."

The labor leader asserts that Congress has failed on the peace treaty, in reconstruction and the high cost of living and that it also has "failed us in intelligent comprehension of every great question affecting the lives and welfare of our people."

"The sins of the present Congress," he added, "were of commission as well as omission, as there had been almost an eagerness to do the wrong things, the enactment of the Railroad Bill being cited as a 'shining example'."

"The blind and bigoted action of Congress in refusing to deal intelligently with the peace treaty has made it impossible for the United States to manifest the proper concern in these affairs," said Mr. Gompers, after asserting that the affairs of the world are the concern of the United States.

"On our own continent there is the same need. For weeks, a senatorial sub-committee has been going up and down the country gathering testimony, the ostensible purpose of which can be but to inflame the minds of those who think little and who are much on faith. At periods like this, the United States is brought to the verge of war with Mexico. It is not difficult to see the evidence of satisfaction on the part of the pro-war interests at each of these periods, nor is it difficult to discern the propaganda which fosters the development of them. It is no longer possible to feel with certainty that big Government officials have not been made the tools and pawns of those who seek interest in the latest term for which is 'Cubaization'."

"Democracy must mean equality of opportunity. It must mean the sovereignty of the masses. It must mean that no man should be a select ruling class or caste or clique in the United States. It must mean that the people should be able to wound and cripple democracy. They do not want equality of opportunity. They want an unfair advantage in the industry of the nation and in the courts of the nation."

"The labor movement of America speaks for the masses. It must be heard. We will resist with all our power the re-election of those who have been false to the trust which humanity placed in them."

I. T. U. Officially Denies Charges

Charges that the International Typographical Union exercised a censorship over the newspaper columns of all except four newspapers in the United States were declared to be "absolutely untrue," by Walter W. Bartlett, vice-president of the organization, at Indianapolis, Monday.

"There have been a few attempts in newspaper offices of shop chapels to exercise a censorship in keeping out of print stories unfavorable to organized labor," he said, "but in every instance the Typographical Union has supported the publisher."

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LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

OTTAWA.

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S REQUEST FOR BOARD GRANTED.

Some few days ago the local street railway workers, members of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, through application to the Labor Department for a Board of Conciliation, negotiations with the Ottawa Street Railway Company having failed, the men have named A. E. Fripp, M.P., as their representative while the company has named Geo. D. Kelly, M.P., as theirs. A chairman has not yet been agreed upon and this will probably be done before the week is out.

The men are asking for a substantial increase in wages to combat the ever soaring cost of everything. An eight-hour day is also sought and working conditions, generally prevailing prior to the strike of 1917.

CARPENTERS' AGREEMENT.

Following is the agreement of the Ottawa District Council of Carpenters with employers for the ensuing year.

Agreement entered into between the Contractors of the City of Ottawa and the Ottawa District Council of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Party of the Second Part.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, to be worked between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. except Saturday, from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon. When mutually agreeable to the men and employer on any job, half holiday may be taken for lunch, when the time shall be 4:30 p.m. No member of this union in the employ of any recognized contractor will be allowed to work after any private party.

GAS WORKERS GET BOARD.

William Lodge will represent the local gas workers on the Board of Conciliation established at the request of the men by the Labor Department in the matter of the dispute between the Ottawa Gas Company and their employees. The company has named George D. Kelly, M.P., as their representative and the time of writing a chairman had not been agreed upon. The men are asking an increase in wages.

Although their agreement with the local employers does not expire until August 1, the local Meat Cutters' Union has taken advantage of a clause in the agreement which allows for the re-opening of negotiations on thirty days notice and have submitted to their employers a copy of the proposed new agreement. The hours, working conditions and wages rates were adopted by the Interprovincial Council of Meat Cutters and all employers in the province of Quebec are in agreement with the new agreement which calls for a work-week of 44-hours and a minimum wage of \$39.00.

EDMONTON ST. RY. MEN WANT 8-HOUR DAY.

A mass meeting of Edmonton street railway employees, held in St. John's hall last week, resulted in the wage schedule and the action taken by the city council was under discussion.

It is understood that the meeting decided to confirm the previous resolution made by the city council for a Conciliation Board for the settlement of the dispute, unless the council is willing to concede what amounts to 70 cents per hour and an eight-hour day.

BRANTFORD ST. RY. EMPLOYEES SEEK INCREASES.

The Brantford municipal railway commission last week, by mail, received a letter from the Street Railwaymen's Union asking for a stiff increase in wages of motormen and conductors. The present rate ranges from \$23 to \$25 a week, the former rate being 37 to 41 cents. The agreement for the present rate was signed in 1917, while in January of this year the commission gave a voluntary increase of 2 cents an hour. The outcome is that the commission, in buying new cars, will secure the "one man" variety and gradually cut the number of employees in half, this being the only feasible way to decrease operating costs. The commissioners just returned this week from an inspection of these "one man" cars in Peterboro.

BOARD'S AWARD NOT SATISFACTORY AT SYDNEY MINES.

The mass labor meeting of the United Mine Workers, held in St. Mary's Hall, Tuesday night, resembled one of the old fashioned war-time gatherings, that packed the building to the doors, many being unable to get further than the sidewalk, so great was the interest centered in the Patterson award, which was the question under discussion. Mr. Charles McMillan occupied the chair and on the platform, besides the local officers, were President Baxter and Board Member MacPhee, who spent a busy three hours answering questions shot from every corner of the hall, relative to the merits of the Patterson award accepted by the employees of the Dominion Coal Company, and the Patterson award, which at the outset of the meeting was denounced by a dozen speakers as inadequate and not sufficient.

APPOINT TWO BOARDS FOR WORKERS AT WINNIPEG.

The Minister of Labor has appointed two Boards of Conciliation to deal with disputes between Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its street railway employees, and gas workers.

"Could we (Germans) have dealt with the Hohenzollerns as England did with the Stuarts, we should have come to this pass," Maximilian Harden.

Canadian Shoes Limited

Manufacturers of Women's High Grade Welt Shoes

Toronto, Canada.

Trade Marks: Nadia, Adian

Notice to Contractors.

CUMMINGS BRIDGE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Board of Control, and endorsed "Tender for Cummings Bridge," will be received by its Secretary up to 3 p.m. Tuesday, May 11th, 1920, for a reinforced concrete arch bridge over the Rideau River connecting Rideau street and Main street, known as Cummings Bridge. Any tender received after the above mentioned time will be declared informal. Plans, specifications and full particulars may be obtained on application to the City Engineer's office on the date of the deposit of \$25.00, same to be returned when plans are returned in good condition. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. F. MACCALLUM,
Commissioner of Works,
Ottawa, May 6th, 1920.

AMHERST WEAVERS ON STRIKE

A strike was officially declared last week in the weaving department of the Amherst Woolen Mills. A hitch occurred in the negotiations between employees and management. As a result the strike call went into effect Monday, and only seven or eight of the 48 weavers turned up at the mill. At the same time the mill was in operation with wages, hours or working conditions. The difficulty arose on the point of employing and discharging an employe that went from one department to another, following the orders of the man, Mr. Corey, overseer, in the weaving department.

ST. THOMAS TO HAVE CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

St. Thomas laborers and a representative delegation from the U. F. O. discussed last week the details for the opening of a co-operative store in that city. Mr. W. W. Loughy, secretary of the U. F. O., gave a lengthy explanation of the working of the stores in other centers, and showed that in every instance, where the places of business were under proper management the outcome was favorable to the stockholders. The smaller orders were handled by individual grocers, greater profits must accrue to the company. The dividend does not come from the sale of the products on a general business of the association.

BUTCHERS SEEK INCREASE.

A most successful meeting of packing plant employes was held on Sunday last under the auspices of the organization known as the Trades and Labor Council, when a local of the Butcher Workers International Union was formed. The new organization is away to a flying start with an initial enrollment of about two hundred members.

All packing plant employes with the exception of members of the office staff and foremen are eligible for membership in St. Thomas, the latter being excluded by a clause in the constitution of the International Union and not through any opposition of the local men to keep them out.

ST. JOHN SAW MILLS OPEN.

St. John sawmill men's demand for higher wages, which caused delay in the starting of operations of the big mill and others has been satisfactorily adjusted. The men have received an increase in wages of 28 per cent. Wages last season ranged from \$2.50 to \$5.00, the last named sum being paid to saw fillets.

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BRANTFORD ST. RY. EMPLOYEES SEEK INCREASES.

The Brantford municipal railway commission last week, by mail, received a letter from the Street Railwaymen's Union asking for a stiff increase in wages of motormen and conductors. The present rate ranges from \$23 to \$25 a week, the former rate being 37 to 41 cents. The agreement for the present rate was signed in 1917, while in January of this year the commission gave a voluntary increase of 2 cents an hour. The outcome is that the commission, in buying new cars, will secure the "one man" variety and gradually cut the number of employees in half, this being the only feasible way to decrease operating costs. The commissioners just returned this week from an inspection of these "one man" cars in Peterboro.

BOARD'S AWARD NOT SATISFACTORY AT SYDNEY MINES.

The mass labor meeting of the United Mine Workers, held in St. Mary's Hall, Tuesday night, resembled one of the old fashioned war-time gatherings, that packed the building to the doors, many being unable to get further than the sidewalk, so great was the interest centered in the Patterson award, which was the question under discussion. Mr. Charles McMillan occupied the chair and on the platform, besides the local officers, were President Baxter and Board Member MacPhee, who spent a busy three hours answering questions shot from every corner of the hall, relative to the merits of the Patterson award accepted by the employees of the Dominion Coal Company, and the Patterson award, which at the outset of the meeting was denounced by a dozen speakers as inadequate and not sufficient.

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A. F. MACCALLUM,
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Ottawa, May 6th, 1920.

WESTERN CANADA

EDMONTON BUTCHERS ORGANIZE.

A most successful meeting of packing plant employes was held on Sunday last under the auspices of the organization known as the Trades and Labor Council, when a local of the Butcher Workers International Union was formed. The new organization is away to a flying start with an initial enrollment of about two hundred members.

All packing plant employes with the exception of members of the office staff and foremen are eligible for membership in St. Thomas, the latter being excluded by a clause in the constitution of the International Union and not through any opposition of the local men to keep them out.

ST. JOHN SAW MILLS OPEN.

St. John sawmill men's demand for higher wages, which caused delay in the starting of operations of the big mill and others has been satisfactorily adjusted. The men have received an increase in wages of 28 per cent. Wages last season ranged from \$2.50 to \$5.00, the last named sum being paid to saw fillets.

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LEATHER WORKERS DISPUTE SETTLED

The dispute between the leather workers and their employers regarding wages and working hours was satisfactorily settled on Wednesday. When a large meeting of the members of the Leather Workers' Union in St. Anne's Hall unanimously decided to accept the offer of the employers for increases from 10 to 25 per cent. over former wages.

On Monday the members of the union asked the Department of Labor for a Board of Conciliation, but Capt. Parrell and Mr. Gerald Brown of the department decided to make a last effort to effect a settlement. A conference was arranged and resulted in an offer of 10 per cent. increase to all employes receiving \$25 a week or more; 15 per cent. to those receiving between \$20 and \$25; 20 per cent. to those receiving between \$17 and \$20, and 25 per cent. to all receiving less than \$17.

HALIFAX NEWS BRIEFS.

Though the coal workers arrived at an amicable adjustment with their employers in the recent strike, it is understood there is some little dissatisfaction regarding working conditions in one or two respects.

The boiler-makers are asking a 10 per cent. increase in wages to be effective June 1. Their pay at present is 67 1/2 cents per hour.

The marine laborers are working out a new wage schedule to be submitted to the employers, which will be asked to place it in effect by June 1.

OKAOKAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Okaokal Company, of Toronto, has closed an agreement with the Toronto city council whereby it has contracted to take over 50 tons of garbage per day from the city for manufacture into fuel. The agreement is for a period of 10 years, it is well to look into the future. The Okaokal plant and machinery is rapidly nearing completion at the foot of Booth avenue, Toronto. Read the okaokal announcement in this issue.

UNION DRIVERS WILL STICK TO AGREEMENT

Ottawa Bakery Drivers' Union unanimously decided not to go out on a sympathetic strike with the Bakers' Union, owing to its existing agreement with the master bakers, at a meeting on Wednesday. It decided, however, to give its moral and financial support to the strike. Mr. Rod Plaunt, president of the Bakery Drivers' Union, was appointed business agent. He will sign his position with the Sunn Bread Company and take up his new duties on Monday.

Negotiations with the master bakers for a minimum wage of \$28 a week and the present system of commissions are still pending.

At the meeting last night Mr. George Gundersen, president of the Bakers' Union, spoke on behalf of the striking bakers. He did not appeal for any sympathetic strike. The strike, he contended, was over the recognition of the closed shop.

Vote Against Sympathetic Strike With Bakers.

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EDMONTON ST. RY. MEN GET INCREASES.

The civic authorities of Edmonton have arrived at an agreement with the street railway employees at present range from \$23 to \$25 a week, the former rate being 37 to 41 cents. The agreement for the present rate was signed in 1917, while in January of this year the commission gave a voluntary increase of 2 cents an hour. The outcome is that the commission, in buying new cars, will secure the "one man" variety and gradually cut the number of employees in half, this being the only feasible way to decrease operating costs. The commissioners just returned this week from an inspection of these "one man" cars in Peterboro.

BRANDON NOMINATES LABOR CANDIDATE.

A. E. Smith is to be the Labor candidate in Brandon in the provincial elections. Ten names were proposed and voted on in the convention.

George Ayers was named as permanent chairman of the campaign committee, which is to be made up of one representative from each of the unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council.

Five points comprise the Labor platform, as follows: Introduction of vocational training in secondary schools; collective bargaining; enforcement of national minimum of living; extension of hydro-electric power lines to Brandon and western portion of the province; socialization of industry and capital.

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SOCIALISTS WILL NOT VOTE FOR LABOR CANDIDATES.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario convenes in Brantford on Victoria Day, May 14.

Pembroke Woollen Mills Limited.

Ontario

WINNIPEG BRANDON SASKATON REGINA KASKATOON

STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING NEW ALL-STEEL TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Lvs. OTTAWA (Central Stn.) 5.45 p.m. Sun., Mon., Wed., Fri., via Capreol.

Lvs. TORONTO (Union Stn.) 9.15 p.m. DAILY

Canadian National Railways

Industrial Department Toronto and Winnipeg will furnish full particulars regarding land in Western Canada available for farming or other purposes.

STEELE, BRIGGS' GARDEN SEEDS

Sow Steele, Briggs' "Thoroughbred" Seeds

Thoroughbred strain from thoroughbred stock—quality, through and through.

You can buy Steele, Briggs' seeds from any good dealer, and you cannot buy better seeds anywhere.

Look for the box of "thoroughbreds" on your dealer's counter.

"The Seeds with the Pedigree."

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED COMPANY LIMITED

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Over 30,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal.

Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.55 with premium.

Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in prices is announced.

Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed.

Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted check to the—

Quebec Mining Corporation,

NORTH TEMISKAMING, P. Q.

Having first read over the prospectus of Quebec Mining Corporation, I, _____ of _____ Province of _____ P. O. Box _____ Occupation _____ hereby subscribe for _____ Shares of "QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION," at par value \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable (50 Cents per share) amounting in all to _____ Dollars, for which I enclose you herewith my check in full payment.

Please issue my Shares Certificates, and send it to my name and address.

Witness _____ Signature _____

WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES

Service Button Workers.

Notes of Particular Interest To Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

INCOME TAX RELIEF RETURN-ED SOLDIERS.

Captain C. G. Power, West Quebec, asked if the Government could not use its influence with the Ontario Provincial Government for the relief of certain returned soldiers in the province and particularly in Ottawa, who were being assessed under provincial law income tax on incomes over \$700.

"It seems to me the city is the one to take action," Premier Drury observed when questioned on Monday regarding Major C. G. Power's plea in the House of Commons for leniency to returned soldiers being taxed on income over \$700.

S. C. R. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CLOSING.

It is the intention to close all the employment offices in connection with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. This will be accomplished by July 1.

Following various conferences during the last two weeks, it is officially learned that demobilization of these branches will take place.

In a report to the Minister, the director of information and service branch, S. C. R., deals with employment conditions in Canada. He says the demand for unskilled labor is on the increase.

The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited

HAMILTON, ONT.

Send for free book giving full particulars of French's world-famous preparation for Epilepsy and Fits—simple home treatment.

Over 20 years' experience, testimonials from all parts of the world, over 1000 in one year.

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We Request the Opportunity to Prove to Your Entire Satisfaction the Value of a Hand Tailored Suit.

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The Sign of the Square Deal

Every honest man wants to work for every minute he's paid and he wants pay for every minute he works.

Every good employer feels the same way which is the reason you see so many

International Time Recorders

in use in modern plants. We make many different styles and sizes, for every kind of business—Dial Time Recorders, Card Time Recorders, Job Time Recorders, and we also make Master Clocks and Secondary Clocks for large plants which are run by electricity.

Our latest literature is gladly sent to anyone interested.

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FRANK E. MUTTON, Vice-President and General Manager.

Branches in all Principal Cities.

(Also makers of Hollerith Electric Tabulators and Dayton Computing Scales).

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Can.

NEW YORK WOMEN WILL ORGANIZE FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The women of New York state will force the universal adoption of the eight-hour day by organization.

Legislation to the substance of an ultimatum delivered by Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, to the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, the organization which has vainly been making an attempt to get an eight-hour bill for women through the state legislature.

Declaring that a law-making body controlled by employers will never pass the eight-hour bill, Miss Schneiderman called upon the legislative conference to put the backing of its 19 organizations into a drive to enroll the 200,000 unorganized working women in New York state into trade unions.

For six years the women who have been trying to get the eight-hour bill and the women's minimum wage bill passed, said Miss Schneiderman, but in all that time the bill has never reached the floor for discussion, and the minimum wage bill had not been debated once in four years.

EUGENE V. DEBS WILL BE PRESENTED WITH ENTIRE SILK OUTFIT.

Milwaukee—Eugene V. Debs will be presented with an entire outfit of silk through the efforts of union workers of New York City, according to information received here by the Jewish Daily.

When word was received that Warden Zerbo would allow Debs to wear his own clothes, the outfit was a token of their admiration for his life struggle in behalf of workers.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will make the suit; shirt makers the silk shirt; necktie workers, the necktie; hat makers, the hat; white goods workers, silk handkerchiefs; textile workers, silk sweater and socks, etc.

"RED TAPE" IN BRITAIN.

A girl clerk, whose arms and body were wound with red tape, has led an unusual procession through Whitehall street, the home of government departments.

The girl, who was protesting against the law of public attention to the demands of women in Government employ for equal pay and equal opportunities with men.

The march was organized by the Federation of Women Civil Servants, and served its purpose to attract public attention to the women's protest.

WANT ONLY WOMEN'S TRADE UNIONS REPRESENTED.

From the office of the International Congress of Working Women we have this week received the following letter issued by that office.

It is full of interesting news concerning working women in all parts of the world and we hope to publish extracts from these items at a future date.

Mrs. Derry, of Toronto, who represented the Dominion Trades Congress at the Washington conference of the International Congress of Working Women, is quoted in the Newsletter as follows in regard to the constitution:

"In answer to a recent letter from you with which was enclosed the proposed constitution of the International Congress of Working Women, I have the opinion of the Trades and Labor Congress also, but I do not think that it is wise to merge the two drafts, as they are not identical."

"I wish I could do more towards forwarding our cause in Canada, but as I have said, as I am working in a factory, I have little chance; but I believe our Trades and Labor Congress will do its utmost to help us along."

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

BRITISH WORKERS RESTLESS.

A wave of discontent, similar to that of last year, is passing through the ranks of workers in almost every industry. The most serious is the unrest of railway workers who are demanding the abolition of the sliding scale principle which was the basis of last year's strike settlement.

Under this system all grades of railway employees are automatically increased in pay a week when the cost of living increases five points. This increase is regarded as inadequate in view of the many necessities of life which are being demanded by the Government in compliance with the cost-of-living statute. The railway employees are now demanding a flat wage increase.

The unrest has affected post office workers who are protesting against the "blitzing" methods of the department in negotiating demands for improved conditions. These employees have declared for the giving of a strike fund to be used in the emergency.

A national conference to consider wage increases has been called to consist of delegates from the shipbuilding and metal trades, together with clay, chemical and railway shop workers. These workers will act together at the periodical revision of wages under the terms of the industrial courts.

The labor correspondent of Reynolds' Newspaper says that it is becoming harder and harder for trade union officials to convince members that they did the best

they could in securing wage agreements.

It is stated that there is a tendency to regard the executives in spite of contrary advice by officials. This tendency has been fostered, it is stated, by the number of awards in which the "splitting the difference" has been adopted.

SCOTTISH T. U. C. FAVORS LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress, at its recent convention passed a resolution in favor of liquor prohibition.

48-HR. WEEK RECOMMENDED FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

Continued From Page One.

age which is in charge of or operating any power machinery used for moving material in a mine, and no person other than a female over 18 years of age shall operate any power machinery used for raising or lowering persons in a mine.

3. In order to bring uniformity in mining laws, it is recommended that all provisions should insert regulations in mining laws providing for not more than 9 hours as a legal day's limit of the work as incorporated already wholly or partly in the existing laws of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon.

4. That payment of wages at least semi-monthly be made compulsory by law in all provinces where such legislation is not already in existence, to be made by check or currency. Payment of wages on hotel premises and the cashing of pay-checks in a mine shall be prohibited by law in all provinces.

5. That legislation providing for miners' liens be enacted in all provinces where such legislation is not already in existence, applying to mines, mining claims, mining lands or work connected therewith, and that every person who performs a labor for wages shall have a lien thereon.

6. That legislation be enacted in all provinces where legislation is not already in existence providing that no amount may be retained from wages of an employee except sums due for powder, coal, oil, rent, eating liquors or sold to be prohibited by law in all provinces.

7. That where, in any province, examinations are required for certain positions, such as mine managers, pit bosses, and other working officials, such examinations shall be conducted by a board composed of a government inspector, a working miner and a mine manager.

8. We would recommend that all candidates for certificates as mine managers, pit bosses, etc., shall have at least five years' mining experience, produce evidence of ability, sobriety and good conduct, and be at least 23 years of age.

9. Mine inspectors, shall be holders of the manager's certificate, with at least seven years' mining experience in the class of mines of which he is made inspector. He shall not be introduced into the district, either directly or indirectly.

10. We recommend that without limiting the powers of inspectors, an inspector shall have power to snare, inspect and examine any mine or any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or night, to examine into and make enquiry respecting the state and condition of the mine, the ventilation and safety of mines, to give notice in writing of any matter, thing or practice which he considers dangerous or defective, and of an immediate remedy.

11. Resolved, that all mines shall have an adequate amount of ventilation passing therein, and that all mines be examined before the workers enter the mine, and that a report of such inspection be made in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and such report shall be available to any workman employed in mine.

12. The question of health of employees in mining camps is now being examined into by the different provinces concerned, with a view to fully protecting the workers as far as possible unify the laws, and we submit that this matter be referred to this tribunal for action.

13.—Resolved, that the present laws with reference to special investigations which are in existence in several provinces be continued, and that the same provinces be made to extend to provinces where such laws are not in operation.

14. Resolved, that the Workmen's Compensation Board in each province, where a board exists, shall make provision for the administration of first aid and mine rescue work, and that where no boards are in existence, special provisions be made.

Messrs. Gillis, McLean, Lewis, Halford, E. Robinson, Molloy, Stirling and Couchan formed the Committee on Mines and Mining Laws.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. E. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, for his good work as chairman of the commission, and to Mr. Gerald Brown and the other officers of the Labor Department, who had assisted in the work connected with the commission.

The Committee on Industrial Legislation brought in the following report, which was adopted without amendment:

The committee has examined the existing legislation of the Dominion and provinces with respect to industrial disputes, and is of the view that to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity with regard to the same it is desirable that the following principles should be observed:

1.—That disputes in mines and public utilities should be dealt with exclusively by Federal legislation.

2.—That Federal legislation should be held to apply to all mines and public utilities or other public or private authority.

3.—That whereas in some cases provincial legislation has been enacted respecting industrial disputes which applies to all occupations giving rise to the relation of employer and employee, and which therefore includes policemen or firemen in all parts of Canada should come within the jurisdiction of the Federal law.

4.—The committee lacks information enabling it to decide upon the advisability of the extension of the present Federal law to other industries and therefore makes no recommendation.

Teachers have in these days an enormous responsibility.—J. L. Paton.

BRITISH LABOR M. P.'S WALK OUT AS PROTEST.

Labor M. P.'s on April 28 walked out of the British House of Commons Committee which was dealing with the Government's Unemployment Insurance Bill.

This committee (writes the Herald's lobby correspondent) seems to be incapable of missing an opportunity to show its hostility to trade unionism. At its meeting on April 28, an amendment was carried by which, as the bill now stands, not only approved societies under the health insurance scheme may administer benefit, but any organization whose membership is composed either wholly or in part of unemployed persons.

This amendment was carried against the opposition of the Government, and its promoters had really no argument in favor of the proposal.

The Labor members left the committee in protest, on the ground that the carrying of the amendment was simply part of a campaign against trade unionism. The bringing in of friendly societies and other organizations to administer unemployment benefit simply means the setting up of bodies to compete with trade unions which have established means of securing industrial information to enable them to function in this respect.

OTTAWA BUILDING TRADES STRIKE NOT ONLY

Continued From Page One.

stories warning the public that the building trades would strike on May 1. Had Labor's demands been met there would have been no stoppage of work in the building industry in Ottawa on May 1.

No one suffers more than the unions participating in the strike. These men are a determined aggregation when they are willing to go out into the street and face starvation rather than concede from their just demands.

No one can give a single instance where wages have increased before the cost of living. Labor is suffering from the high cost of everything and while constantly increasing wages and shortening of hours do not help to reduce the high cost of living, a determination to legislate is enacted whereby Labor shall have a true knowledge of what profits are made and to what use they are put.

It will not be satisfied. President Tom Moore, of the Trades Congress, has repeatedly stated that the introduction of Joint Industrial Councils will help pave the way to industrial peace. Up to the present there does not seem to be any desire on the part of a large section of the employers to introduce this form of democracy into the industries of Canada. Until such a time as Labor is taken into confidence and given a voice in the industries of this or any country then we may expect industrial disputes, strikes, lockouts and general unrest.

Let us perfect our labor organizations. Let us start campaigns everywhere that will bring about a hundred per cent. membership of all industrial workers in Canada into the various craft organizations that are to be found in the International Trade Union movement and thus bring about complete justice for Labor.

The "Daily Herald's" Russian scheme of "thorough-going Socialism" should not be made possible unless the whole of its advocates and supporters were assured of such appointments as slave drivers, inspectors or executioners.—Robert Blatchford.

The labor movement of our country is the expression, the intelligent expression, the rational expression, the natural expression of discontent of the people to establish through orderly and regular means and methods, right and a greater opportunity for the uplift of the people of our country.

Notice to Contractors.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Board of Control and endorsed "Tender for Alterations to Tower Hall or "Wachery" Hall" as the case may be, will be received by its Secretary up to 3 p.m., Tuesday, May 11th, 1920. Any tender received after the above stated time will be declared informal. Specifications and full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. A. DEWITT, Esq., 127 St. Patrick St., Ottawa.

DOMINION RAYNSTERS

"Made-in-Canada" Raincoats

The All-Weather Coats

You will get double wear out of your spring coat, if you choose a "DOMINION RAYNSTER".

On rainy days, it is an absolutely water-proof coat. When the sun shines or the nights are cool, it is a stylish, comfortable top coat.

"DOMINION RAYNSTERS" are cloth coats, inner-lined with rubber.

In appearance, they are correct in style and suitable for any time or occasion.

They are made by experts—by skilled tailors and experienced rubber men—and every detail of the workmanship is carefully fashioned.

More than this, every "DOMINION RAYNSTER" bears a label that guarantees the long wear, satisfaction and service of the garment.

"DOMINION RAYNSTERS" are made in a wide variety of popular styles, for men, women and children, and are sold at popular prices by the best dealers.

The Largest Rubber Organization in Canada stands behind each "Dominion Raynster" Garment.

DOMINION RUBBER

Call or Mail the Coupon Today

NUKOL is the Champion of the Wage Earner

NUKOL is your champion because it provides you with good fuel at a moderate price. NUKOL is excellent fuel, better and cheaper than coal. It is made by, owned, controlled and run by the people, for the people. NUKOL is a real, successful working out of Co-operation in Industry.

NUKOL is your champion, because it will earn money for you. The Nukol Co-operative Plan aims to give the Wage-Earner his share of the profits of Industry. You will be enthused over the Nukol plan of profit-sharing. Call at or write to the nearest Nukol office for complete information about Nukol Co-operation.

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Head Office, 88 Bay Street, Toronto.

NIAGARA FALLS, 7 Clifton Ave. LONDON, 344 Dundas St., East. ST. THOMAS, 558 Talbot St. BRANTFORD, 10 Queen St. KITCHENER, 57 King St., East. HAMILTON, 67 John St., South. CHATHAM, King and Third Sts. WALKERVILLE, Holland Block.

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COUPON

Send me complete information how I may become a part owner of the Nukol Industry.

Name Address

BOLSHY ADVOCATES COMMIT CRIME AGAINST DEMOCRACY AND OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY

British Chaplain Sees Horror of Bolshevism—Reign of Torture at Odessa—The Story of an English Clergyman.

By the Rev. R. Courrier-Foster, Late British Chaplain at Odessa and the Russian Ports of the Black-Sea.

Do English people really imagine that the published accounts of the appalling atrocities and brutal tyranny of the Bolshevist rule in Russia are an exaggeration?

Before God I wish I could believe they are not true to the actual facts. Could I but find them untrue, I would speak for the Bolshevists from end to end of England, for I have always done what lay in my power to alleviate the conditions of life of the manual workers and to raise the standard of living and the opportunities for personal development under which they live.

Unhappily, I have spent nearly a year in soviet Russia, and was in the black country over seven years before that. I have read and re-read the letter from a British officer to his wife respecting the unspeakable horror of the brutalities practised by the Bolshevists on their martyred victims and can find nothing from my own experience telling me it is probably inaccurate.

Odessa an Inferno.

While I was still British chaplain of Odessa, the city was deluged with blood. When the Bolshevist elements, gratifying to their main support, the 4,000 criminals released from the city jails, attempted to seize the town, people of education, regardless of social position, offered what armed resistance was in their power. Workmen, shop assistants, soldiers, professional men, and a handful of officers fought for freedom and liberty through the streets of the great port for three days and nights against the bloody despotism of the Bolshevists. Trams were overturned to make barricades, trenches dug in the streets, machine-guns placed in the upper windows of houses to mow the thoroughfares

Burning Mount bringing in his arms the Tables of the Ten Commandments to humanity and being stoned to death by a mob of workmen and soldiers.

The following Sunday afternoon I was passing through the gardens, when I saw a group of Bolshevist soldiers insulting an ikon of the thorn-crowned face of Christ. The owner of the ikon was putting in the pictured face, while the others were standing round watching with loud guffaws of laughter. Presently they tore the only picture into fragments, danced on it, and trampled and stamped the pieces into the mud.

By this time the devastating corruption of the holy revolution had so spread that I saw open acts of indecency being committed in broad daylight in the parks and public squares. The Bolshevists were not only ghouls in their treatment of the dead, but also in their treatment of the living. In England numbers of people are incapable of the ghastly conditions to which Bolshevism has reduced Russia, but those of us who have lived in the country for many years have seen the abominable Bolshevist system bearing fruit, know the absolute truth of these things.

The men who are so liberally duping and deceiving our trade unions and manual workers as to the true conditions of practical Bolshevism are not only committing a crime against democracy, but an outrage on humanity.

British I. L. P. and the Third International

British newspapers containing detailed accounts of the Independent Labor Party's convention at Glasgow are to hand, and give the party's attitude towards the Third or Moscow International. Quoting from the Daily Herald: "The I.L.P. conference at Glasgow has definitely decided to withdraw from the Second International, and to work towards the formation of an 'inclusive' international which would at the same time make clear the Socialist objective. It was expressly stated by the chairman (Philip Snowden) that the amendment adopted meant that Russia would be invited, in common with other nations, to co-operate in this great endeavor."

The above is the gist of the two resolutions on the international. The card vote to withdraw from the Second International was 211 to 144. The vote against affiliation to the Third International was 472 against 296.

Further Inquiry Necessary.

Speaking on the question of the Third, or Moscow International, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is reported as follows by the London Times: "Before a decision was reached further inquiry was needed. Lenin, Trotsky, and the others, he said, had had to face, not a British situation, but a Russian situation, and if they had had an English ear and a revolution they had had to tackle suddenly the government of the country under unconsidered conditions."

There is not a single man or woman here that wants revolution. (Cheers and Question). You know perfectly well that when you talk about revolution in England today you are merely playing with words. When I talk about a revolution I mean the sort of thing that has gone on in Russia; the sort of thing that is contemplated in the manifestoes that have been issued calling the Moscow conference, where you are told that you must arm the proletariat and disarm the bourgeoisie in order that, by the exercise of force, you may create a new heaven and a new earth. (Cheers and disorder.)

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HUMAN SIDE OF LABOR NOW BEING RECOGNIZED IN ONT. LEGISLATURE

Secretary Joseph Marks, of Labor Educational Association, Tells St. Thomas Labor Men that General Situation Never Looked More Hopeful.

The laboring men of the world were never wider awake and never had a greater opportunity of winning their cause if they remain together and avoid internal differences, stated Joseph Marks, of Toronto, who visited St. Thomas Friday evening and conferred with the heads of several of the local labor unions in the matter of instituting a campaign there in the interests of the Labor Educational Association, of which Mr. Marks is honorary secretary. The meeting was advertised to take place in the council chambers, but owing to the inability of Mrs. W. L. Singer, of Toronto, to attend on account of illness, the gathering adjourned to the labor temple, taking the form of a round-table discussion.

The general outlook never looked more hopeful, he said; the golden age was ahead, not past. The last five years had seen remarkable progress made and he commended the new provincial Government, stating that Labor was getting a square deal; in fact more than many of them had expected. The human side was being recognized in the Legislature more than it had ever been before, as evidenced in the legislation enacted this session. The amendments to the workmen's compensation act, women's pensions and several other new measures, directly affecting labor, were praised by Mr. Marks. He urged co-operation with the farmers and an effort to create a better mutual understanding. Farmers were not the profiteers, as accused. In the majority of cases it was the produce men who canvassed the rural districts and bought up the marketable goods, setting their own prices.

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Social Insurance

Increase in Statutory Benefits Under British Laws.

Increases in cost of living are notably burdensome in the case of persons whose income is fixed by law, as in the case of public employees, and more especially of persons whose income is derived from pensions or other fixed awards.

To meet the needs of persons in one of these latter classes, i.e., injured workmen, the British compensation law was amended in 1917 by adding 25 per cent. to current and accruing awards payable during total incapacity on the basis of the original act. This addition was to be effective during the period of the war and for six months thereafter. On December 30, 1919, royal assent was given to a "war addition" amendment, 1919, changing the 25 per cent. increase to one of 75 per cent. effective January 1, 1920. This is an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Act, 1917, but contains no limitation as to term.

Another liberalizing enactment is one affecting the Old-Age Pension Act, 1908, 1911. Perhaps the first change to attract attention is the increase of the maximum pension allowance from \$8.20 per week to 16s. Pensions vary in accordance with the amount of income derived from other sources, being so graduated that the maximum receipts from property owned or other resources, combined with the pension allowance, shall give a weekly support amounting to 29s. This is the result of the 1919 amendment, and contrasts with the maximum of 13s. provided for by the law of 1908.

The original act allowed no benefits where the claimant had yearly means in excess of £31 10s., but the amendment advanced this sum to £49 17s. 6d. This enlargement, of course brings an additional number of persons within the purview of the act, estimated to be 23,999.

A third change of importance is one striking out the provision that the receipt of poor relief would bar the recipient from pensions. It was held that this was an artificial disqualification, having an unwarranted social slight on the recipient of poor relief. It also led to inadequate standards of living; while now if the pensioner is found in need of outdoor relief, it is recon-

OLD CHUM TOBACCO

is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada

EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM"

A man may be down but he's never "out."

SUCH is the strong faith of the Salvation Army in the power of God to regenerate the human heart.

The Salvation Army—

308 Citadels and Institutions in this Territory.—use them!

NO "LAY-OFFS"

There is no better assurance that wheels will turn uninterruptedly and that the workman's time will go on without "lay-offs" than to have all wheels and pulleys in the factory equipped with

P.M.S.V.
PAPER MILL SPECIAL
TORONTO-CANADA

BELTS

Every length, width and thickness, desired. Our belts are designed to meet the requirements of the most difficult transmission service.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd.
Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

The Sign of Quality

This Sign Stands for the Service of Singer Shops in Every City

Where You will find Sewing Machines for sale and for rent Singer Sewing Motors for all makes of machines Needles, Oil and Repairs for all makes of machines Hemstitching and Picot Edging of best quality, done to order

The REVERE—No. 1962

It is made of Simmons Seamless Steel and Rectangular Tubing throughout. Easy running casters. Your choice of Double Width and Twin Pairs—and especially pleasing in Twin Pairs. Has the Simmons Patented Pressed Steel Nailless Corner Locks. Enamelled in Ivory, the Decorative Colors, and Mahogany, Oak and Circassian Walnut effects.

In Color Harmony with Your Dresser and Chifonier

THIS is a new thought to you—Hardwood Effects enamelled on a steel bed.

The whole idea is new. Impossible heretofore, until Simmons Limited invented its new Seamless Steel Tubing, and opened the way to really good design in metal beds and a perfect finish that admits of exquisite enamelling in Decorative Colors and Hardwood Effects.

Now you can go to any of the leading merchants here in the city—select from perhaps a dozen charming designs, enamelled in Mahogany, Oak or Circassian Walnut—or if you prefer, in Ivory or Colors.

The range of patterns is so great that you will find beds to harmonize with antiques and "Period" pieces.

SIMMONS Limited has been working on the problem of good design in metal beds for years.

But old-style tubing has a seam running the full length of the tube. It cannot be worked into the shapes. It is apt to be rough—does not take the enamel smoothly.

All these new designs are made with the Simmons Seamless Steel Tubing—a new invention of the greatest practical importance. Square and trim—free from joints, seam and roughness. Beautifully smooth, so that the enamel lies tight and evenly all over—does not scratch, check or chip.

YOU will find these fine new Simmons designs in Beds Built for Sleep in the leading stores. *Bedsteads*, with the Simmons Patented Steel Corner Locks—free from squeak or rattle.

Your choice of many different patterns—and of *Twin Pairs* and *Double Width* in each pattern.

Simmons Springs, too—*"Waldorf" Box Spring*—Composed of finest oil-tempered double-cone spirals, mounted on a frame of seasoned hardwood and upholstered with heavy layers of white cotton felt. Covered with attractive ticking. Finished with roll edge. A spring that really does give freely to all the contours of the body, yet supports the spine in any sleeping position.

And some very charming Brass Beds and Children's Cribs, together with Simmons Mattresses and Pillows—all built for sleep by Simmons Limited.

SIMMONS Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Pillows cost little if any more than the ordinary merchandise of the average store. A post card to us will bring you the names of Simmons merchants near your home.

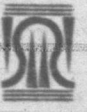
SIMMONS LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep



Industrial Review From Many Sources



Lantic Sugar

is packed automatically in strong white cotton bags and cartons at the refinery. No hand touches Lantic Sugar until you open it yourself. Just cut off the corner of the carton and pour out the sugar as you need it. Safe, sanitary, convenient.



Black Horse ALE and PORTER

The National Breweries, Limited

THOUGH OLD BI-PARTIES UNITE THEY CANNOT ELECT MORE THAN JUST REPRESENTATION UNDER P.R.

If Labor Polls Four-Tenths of the Vote in a Grouped Constituency of Ten Members Nothing Can Stop It From Having Four Elected.

Ronald Hooper, honorary secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, has addressed the following letter to the Western Labor News, of Winnipeg. It contains much information on the working of the system of proportional representation that we publish in its entirety so that Labor, generally, may have full and complete knowledge of one of the planks in the legislative programme of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and of the various Labor political organizations.

TURNED DOWN AGAIN.

The British National Union of Journalists has refused to reconsider the question of sending delegates to the Empire Press Conference in Canada this summer. Some time ago it declined the invitation to send delegates on the ground that fellow-journalists in Canadian journalism had been ignored and that the conference was to be one of publishers and their first lieutenants rather than of working journalists.

AMERICAN FEDERATION CONVENTION CALL

40th Annual Convention Will Be Held at Montreal Beginning June 7, 1920.

To all affiliated Unions, greeting: You are hereby notified that the fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at St. Denis Theatre, Montreal, Can., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 7, 1920, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor placed in the hands of the executive committee the selection of the city in which the fortieth convention should be held. It was manifest, however, that the dominating thought of the delegates was that Montreal, Can., should be chosen. In compliance therewith, Montreal, Can., was chosen.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 12,000 or more, four delegates; 16,000 or more, five delegates; 20,000 or more, six delegates; 24,000 or more, seven delegates; 28,000 or more, eight delegates; 32,000 or more, nine delegates; 36,000 or more, ten delegates; 40,000 or more, eleven delegates; 44,000 or more, twelve delegates; 48,000 or more, thirteen delegates; 52,000 or more, fourteen delegates; 56,000 or more, fifteen delegates; 60,000 or more, sixteen delegates; 64,000 or more, seventeen delegates; 68,000 or more, eighteen delegates; 72,000 or more, nineteen delegates; 76,000 or more, twenty delegates; 80,000 or more, twenty-one delegates; 84,000 or more, twenty-two delegates; 88,000 or more, twenty-three delegates; 92,000 or more, twenty-four delegates; 96,000 or more, twenty-five delegates; 100,000 or more, twenty-six delegates; 104,000 or more, twenty-seven delegates; 108,000 or more, twenty-eight delegates; 112,000 or more, twenty-nine delegates; 116,000 or more, thirty delegates; 120,000 or more, thirty-one delegates; 124,000 or more, thirty-two delegates; 128,000 or more, thirty-three delegates; 132,000 or more, thirty-four delegates; 136,000 or more, thirty-five delegates; 140,000 or more, thirty-six delegates; 144,000 or more, thirty-seven delegates; 148,000 or more, thirty-eight delegates; 152,000 or more, thirty-nine delegates; 156,000 or more, forty delegates; 160,000 or more, forty-one delegates; 164,000 or more, forty-two delegates; 168,000 or more, forty-three delegates; 172,000 or more, forty-four delegates; 176,000 or more, forty-five delegates; 180,000 or more, forty-six delegates; 184,000 or more, forty-seven delegates; 188,000 or more, forty-eight delegates; 192,000 or more, forty-nine delegates; 196,000 or more, fifty delegates; 200,000 or more, fifty-one delegates; 204,000 or more, fifty-two delegates; 208,000 or more, fifty-three delegates; 212,000 or more, fifty-four delegates; 216,000 or more, fifty-five delegates; 220,000 or more, fifty-six delegates; 224,000 or more, fifty-seven delegates; 228,000 or more, fifty-eight delegates; 232,000 or more, fifty-nine delegates; 236,000 or more, sixty delegates; 240,000 or more, sixty-one delegates; 244,000 or more, sixty-two delegates; 248,000 or more, sixty-three delegates; 252,000 or more, sixty-four delegates; 256,000 or more, sixty-five delegates; 260,000 or more, sixty-six delegates; 264,000 or more, sixty-seven delegates; 268,000 or more, sixty-eight delegates; 272,000 or more, sixty-nine delegates; 276,000 or more, seventy delegates; 280,000 or more, seventy-one delegates; 284,000 or more, seventy-two delegates; 288,000 or more, seventy-three delegates; 292,000 or more, seventy-four delegates; 296,000 or more, seventy-five delegates; 300,000 or more, seventy-six delegates; 304,000 or more, seventy-seven delegates; 308,000 or more, seventy-eight delegates; 312,000 or more, seventy-nine delegates; 316,000 or more, eighty delegates; 320,000 or more, eighty-one delegates; 324,000 or more, eighty-two delegates; 328,000 or more, eighty-three delegates; 332,000 or more, eighty-four delegates; 336,000 or more, eighty-five delegates; 340,000 or more, eighty-six delegates; 344,000 or more, eighty-seven delegates; 348,000 or more, eighty-eight delegates; 352,000 or more, eighty-nine delegates; 356,000 or more, ninety delegates; 360,000 or more, ninety-one delegates; 364,000 or more, ninety-two delegates; 368,000 or more, ninety-three delegates; 372,000 or more, ninety-four delegates; 376,000 or more, ninety-five delegates; 380,000 or more, ninety-six delegates; 384,000 or more, ninety-seven delegates; 388,000 or more, ninety-eight delegates; 392,000 or more, ninety-nine delegates; 396,000 or more, one hundred delegates; 400,000 or more, one hundred and one delegates; 404,000 or more, one hundred and two delegates; 408,000 or more, one hundred and three delegates; 412,000 or more, one hundred and four delegates; 416,000 or more, one hundred and five delegates; 420,000 or more, one hundred and six delegates; 424,000 or more, one hundred and seven delegates; 428,000 or more, one hundred and eight delegates; 432,000 or more, one hundred and nine delegates; 436,000 or more, one hundred and ten delegates; 440,000 or more, one hundred and eleven delegates; 444,000 or more, one hundred and twelve delegates; 448,000 or more, one hundred and thirteen delegates; 452,000 or more, one hundred and fourteen delegates; 456,000 or more, one hundred and fifteen delegates; 460,000 or more, one hundred and sixteen delegates; 464,000 or more, one hundred and seventeen delegates; 468,000 or more, one hundred and eighteen delegates; 472,000 or more, one hundred and nineteen delegates; 476,000 or more, one hundred and twenty delegates; 480,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-one delegates; 484,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-two delegates; 488,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-three delegates; 492,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-four delegates; 496,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-five delegates; 500,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-six delegates; 504,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-seven delegates; 508,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-eight delegates; 512,000 or more, one hundred and twenty-nine delegates; 516,000 or more, one hundred and thirty delegates; 520,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-one delegates; 524,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-two delegates; 528,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-three delegates; 532,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-four delegates; 536,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-five delegates; 540,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-six delegates; 544,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-seven delegates; 548,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-eight delegates; 552,000 or more, one hundred and thirty-nine delegates; 556,000 or more, one hundred and forty delegates; 560,000 or more, one hundred and forty-one delegates; 564,000 or more, one hundred and forty-two delegates; 568,000 or more, one hundred and forty-three delegates; 572,000 or more, one hundred and forty-four delegates; 576,000 or more, one hundred and forty-five delegates; 580,000 or more, one hundred and forty-six delegates; 584,000 or more, one hundred and forty-seven delegates; 588,000 or more, one hundred and forty-eight delegates; 592,000 or more, one hundred and forty-nine delegates; 596,000 or more, one hundred and fifty delegates; 600,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-one delegates; 604,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-two delegates; 608,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-three delegates; 612,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-four delegates; 616,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-five delegates; 620,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-six delegates; 624,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-seven delegates; 628,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-eight delegates; 632,000 or more, one hundred and fifty-nine delegates; 636,000 or more, one hundred and sixty delegates; 640,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-one delegates; 644,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-two delegates; 648,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-three delegates; 652,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-four delegates; 656,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-five delegates; 660,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-six delegates; 664,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-seven delegates; 668,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-eight delegates; 672,000 or more, one hundred and sixty-nine delegates; 676,000 or more, one hundred and seventy delegates; 680,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-one delegates; 684,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-two delegates; 688,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-three delegates; 692,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-four delegates; 696,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-five delegates; 700,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-six delegates; 704,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-seven delegates; 708,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-eight delegates; 712,000 or more, one hundred and seventy-nine delegates; 716,000 or more, one hundred and eighty delegates; 720,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-one delegates; 724,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-two delegates; 728,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-three delegates; 732,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-four delegates; 736,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-five delegates; 740,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-six delegates; 744,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-seven delegates; 748,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-eight delegates; 752,000 or more, one hundred and eighty-nine delegates; 756,000 or more, one hundred and ninety delegates; 760,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-one delegates; 764,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-two delegates; 768,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-three delegates; 772,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-four delegates; 776,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-five delegates; 780,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-six delegates; 784,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-seven delegates; 788,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-eight delegates; 792,000 or more, one hundred and ninety-nine delegates; 796,000 or more, two hundred delegates; 800,000 or more, two hundred and one delegates; 804,000 or more, two hundred and two delegates; 808,000 or more, two hundred and three delegates; 812,000 or more, two hundred and four delegates; 816,000 or more, two hundred and five delegates; 820,000 or more, two hundred and six delegates; 824,000 or more, two hundred and seven delegates; 828,000 or more, two hundred and eight delegates; 832,000 or more, two hundred and nine delegates; 836,000 or more, two hundred and ten delegates; 840,000 or more, two hundred and eleven delegates; 844,000 or more, two hundred and twelve delegates; 848,000 or more, two hundred and thirteen delegates; 852,000 or more, two hundred and fourteen delegates; 856,000 or more, two hundred and fifteen delegates; 860,000 or more, two hundred and sixteen delegates; 864,000 or more, two hundred and seventeen delegates; 868,000 or more, two hundred and eighteen delegates; 872,000 or more, two hundred and nineteen delegates; 876,000 or more, two hundred and twenty delegates; 880,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-one delegates; 884,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-two delegates; 888,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-three delegates; 892,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-four delegates; 896,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-five delegates; 900,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-six delegates; 904,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-seven delegates; 908,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-eight delegates; 912,000 or more, two hundred and twenty-nine delegates; 916,000 or more, two hundred and thirty delegates; 920,000 or more, two hundred and thirty-one delegates; 924,000 or more, two hundred and thirty-two delegates; 928,000 or more, two hundred and thirty-three delegates; 932,000 or more, two hundred and thirty-four delegates; 936,000 or more, two hundred and thirty-five delegates; 940,000 or more, two hundred and thirty-six delegates; 944,000 or more, two hundred and thirty-seven delegates; 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1024,000 or more, two hundred and fifty-seven delegates; 1028,000 or more, two hundred and fifty-eight delegates; 1032,000 or more, two hundred and fifty-nine delegates; 1036,000 or more, two hundred and sixty delegates; 1040,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-one delegates; 1044,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-two delegates; 1048,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-three delegates; 1052,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-four delegates; 1056,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-five delegates; 1060,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-six delegates; 1064,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-seven delegates; 1068,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-eight delegates; 1072,000 or more, two hundred and sixty-nine delegates; 1076,000 or more, two hundred and seventy delegates; 1080,000 or more, two hundred and seventy-one delegates; 1084,000 or more, two hundred and seventy-two delegates; 1088,000 or more, two hundred and seventy-three delegates; 1092,000 or more, two hundred and seventy-four delegates; 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1168,000 or more, two hundred and ninety-three delegates; 1172,000 or more, two hundred and ninety-four delegates; 1176,000 or more, two hundred and ninety-five delegates; 1180,000 or more, two hundred and ninety-six delegates; 1184,000 or more, two hundred and ninety-seven delegates; 1188,000 or more, two hundred and ninety-eight delegates; 1192,000 or more, two hundred and ninety-nine delegates; 1196,000 or more, three hundred delegates; 1200,000 or more, three hundred and one delegates; 1204,000 or more, three hundred and two delegates; 1208,000 or more, three hundred and three delegates; 1212,000 or more, three hundred and four delegates; 1216,000 or more, three hundred and five delegates; 1220,000 or more, three hundred and six delegates; 1224,000 or more, three hundred and seven delegates; 1228,000 or more, three hundred and eight delegates; 1232,000 or more, three hundred and nine delegates; 1236,000 or more, three hundred and ten delegates; 1240,000 or more, three hundred and eleven delegates; 1244,000 or more, three hundred and twelve delegates; 1248,000 or more, three hundred and thirteen delegates; 1252,000 or more, three hundred and fourteen delegates; 1256,000 or more, three hundred and fifteen delegates; 1260,000 or more, three hundred and sixteen delegates; 1264,000 or more, three hundred and seventeen delegates; 1268,000 or more, three hundred and eighteen delegates; 1272,000 or more, three hundred and nineteen delegates; 1276,000 or more, three hundred and twenty delegates; 1280,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-one delegates; 1284,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-two delegates; 1288,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-three delegates; 1292,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-four delegates; 1296,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-five delegates; 1300,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-six delegates; 1304,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-seven delegates; 1308,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-eight delegates; 1312,000 or more, three hundred and twenty-nine delegates; 1316,000 or more, three hundred and thirty delegates; 1320,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-one delegates; 1324,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-two delegates; 1328,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-three delegates; 1332,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-four delegates; 1336,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-five delegates; 1340,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-six delegates; 1344,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-seven delegates; 1348,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-eight delegates; 1352,000 or more, three hundred and thirty-nine delegates; 1356,000 or more, three hundred and forty delegates; 1360,000 or more, three hundred and forty-one delegates; 1364,000 or more, three hundred and forty-two delegates; 1368,000 or more, three hundred and forty-three delegates; 1372,000 or more, three hundred and forty-four delegates; 1376,000 or more, three hundred and forty-five delegates; 1380,000 or more, three hundred and forty-six delegates; 1384,000 or more, three hundred and forty-seven delegates; 1388,000 or more, three hundred and forty-eight delegates; 1392,000 or more, three hundred and forty-nine delegates; 1396,000 or more, three hundred and fifty delegates; 1400,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-one delegates; 1404,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-two delegates; 1408,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-three delegates; 1412,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-four delegates; 1416,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-five delegates; 1420,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-six delegates; 1424,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-seven delegates; 1428,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-eight delegates; 1432,000 or more, three hundred and fifty-nine delegates; 1436,000 or more, three hundred and sixty delegates; 1440,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-one delegates; 1444,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-two delegates; 1448,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-three delegates; 1452,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-four delegates; 1456,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-five delegates; 1460,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-six delegates; 1464,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-seven delegates; 1468,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-eight delegates; 1472,000 or more, three hundred and sixty-nine delegates; 1476,000 or more, three hundred and seventy delegates; 1480,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-one delegates; 1484,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-two delegates; 1488,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-three delegates; 1492,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-four delegates; 1496,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-five delegates; 1500,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-six delegates; 1504,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-seven delegates; 1508,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-eight delegates; 1512,000 or more, three hundred and seventy-nine delegates; 1516,000 or more, three hundred and eighty delegates; 1520,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-one delegates; 1524,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-two delegates; 1528,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-three delegates; 1532,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-four delegates; 1536,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-five delegates; 1540,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-six delegates; 1544,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-seven delegates; 1548,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-eight delegates; 1552,000 or more, three hundred and eighty-nine delegates; 1556,000 or more, three hundred and ninety delegates; 1560,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-one delegates; 1564,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-two delegates; 1568,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-three delegates; 1572,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-four delegates; 1576,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-five delegates; 1580,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-six delegates; 1584,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-seven delegates; 1588,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-eight delegates; 1592,000 or more, three hundred and ninety-nine delegates; 1596,000 or more, four hundred delegates; 1600,000 or more, four hundred and one delegates; 1604,000 or more, four hundred and two delegates; 1608,000 or more, four hundred and three delegates; 1612,000 or more, four hundred and four delegates; 1616,000 or more, four hundred and five delegates; 1620,000 or more, four hundred and six delegates; 1624,000 or more, four hundred and seven delegates; 1628,000 or more, four hundred and eight delegates; 1632,000 or more, four hundred and nine delegates; 1636,000 or more, four hundred and ten delegates; 1640,000 or more, four hundred and eleven delegates; 1644,000 or more, four hundred and twelve delegates; 1648,000 or more, four hundred and thirteen delegates; 1652,000 or more, four hundred and fourteen delegates; 1656,000 or more, four hundred and fifteen delegates; 1660,000 or more, four hundred and sixteen delegates; 1664,000 or more, four hundred and seventeen delegates; 1668,000 or more, four hundred and eighteen delegates; 1672,000 or more, four hundred and nineteen delegates; 1676,000 or more, four hundred and twenty delegates; 1680,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-one delegates; 1684,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-two delegates; 1688,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-three delegates; 1692,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-four delegates; 1696,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-five delegates; 1700,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-six delegates; 1704,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-seven delegates; 1708,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-eight delegates; 1712,000 or more, four hundred and twenty-nine delegates; 1716,000 or more, four hundred and thirty delegates; 1720,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-one delegates; 1724,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-two delegates; 1728,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-three delegates; 1732,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-four delegates; 1736,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-five delegates; 1740,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-six delegates; 1744,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-seven delegates; 1748,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-eight delegates; 1752,000 or more, four hundred and thirty-nine delegates; 1756,000 or more, four hundred and forty delegates; 1760,000 or more, four hundred and forty-one delegates; 1764,000 or more, four hundred and forty-two delegates; 1768,000 or more, four hundred and forty-three delegates; 1772,000 or more, four hundred and forty-four delegates; 1776,000 or more, four hundred and forty-five delegates; 1780,000 or more, four hundred and forty-six delegates; 1784,000 or more, four hundred and forty-seven delegates; 1788,000 or more, four hundred and forty-eight delegates; 1792,000 or more, four hundred and forty-nine delegates; 1796,000 or more, four hundred and fifty delegates; 1800,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-one delegates; 1804,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-two delegates; 1808,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-three delegates; 1812,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-four delegates; 1816,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-five delegates; 1820,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-six delegates; 1824,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-seven delegates; 1828,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-eight delegates; 1832,000 or more, four hundred and fifty-nine delegates; 1836,000 or more, four hundred and sixty delegates; 1840,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-one delegates; 1844,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-two delegates; 1848,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-three delegates; 1852,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-four delegates; 1856,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-five delegates; 1860,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-six delegates; 1864,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-seven delegates; 1868,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-eight delegates; 1872,000 or more, four hundred and sixty-nine delegates; 1876,000 or more, four hundred and seventy delegates; 1880,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-one delegates; 1884,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-two delegates; 1888,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-three delegates; 1892,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-four delegates; 1896,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-five delegates; 1900,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-six delegates; 1904,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-seven delegates; 1908,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-eight delegates; 1912,000 or more, four hundred and seventy-nine delegates; 1916,000 or more, four hundred and eighty delegates; 1920,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-one delegates; 1924,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-two delegates; 1928,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-three delegates; 1932,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-four delegates; 1936,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-five delegates; 1940,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-six delegates; 1944,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-seven delegates; 1948,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-eight delegates; 1952,000 or more, four hundred and eighty-nine delegates; 1956,000 or more, four hundred and ninety delegates; 1960,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-one delegates; 1964,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-two delegates; 1968,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-three delegates; 1972,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-four delegates; 1976,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-five delegates; 1980,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-six delegates; 1984,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-seven delegates; 1988,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-eight delegates; 1992,000 or more, four hundred and ninety-nine delegates; 1996,000 or more, five hundred delegates; 2000,000 or more, five hundred and one delegates; 2004,000 or more, five hundred and two delegates; 2008,000 or more, five hundred and three delegates; 2012,000 or more, five hundred and four delegates; 2016,000 or more, five hundred and five delegates; 2020,000 or more, five hundred and six delegates; 2024,000 or more, five hundred and seven delegates; 2028,000 or more, five hundred and eight delegates; 2032,000 or more, five hundred and nine delegates; 2036,000 or more, five hundred and ten delegates; 2040,000 or more, five hundred and eleven delegates; 2044,000 or more, five hundred and twelve delegates; 2048,000 or more, five hundred and thirteen delegates; 2052,000 or more, five hundred and fourteen delegates; 2056,000 or more, five hundred and fifteen delegates; 2060,000 or more, five hundred and sixteen delegates; 2064,000 or more, five hundred and seventeen delegates; 2068,000 or more, five hundred and eighteen delegates; 2072,000 or more, five hundred and nineteen delegates; 2076,000 or more, five hundred and twenty delegates; 2080,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-one delegates; 2084,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-two delegates; 2088,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-three delegates; 2092,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-four delegates; 2096,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-five delegates; 2100,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-six delegates; 2104,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-seven delegates; 2108,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-eight delegates; 2112,000 or more, five hundred and twenty-nine delegates; 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2188,000 or more, five hundred and forty-eight delegates; 2192,000 or more, five hundred and forty-nine delegates; 2196,000 or more, five hundred and fifty delegates; 2200,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-one delegates; 2204,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-two delegates; 2208,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-three delegates; 2212,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-four delegates; 2216,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-five delegates; 2220,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-six delegates; 2224,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-seven delegates; 2228,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-eight delegates; 2232,000 or more, five hundred and fifty-nine delegates; 2236,000 or more, five hundred and sixty delegates; 2240,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-one delegates; 2244,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-two delegates; 2248,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-three delegates; 2252,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-four delegates; 2256,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-five delegates; 2260,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-six delegates; 2264,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-seven delegates; 2268,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-eight delegates; 2272,000 or more, five hundred and sixty-nine delegates; 2276,000 or more, five hundred and seventy delegates; 2280,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-one delegates; 2284,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-two delegates; 2288,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-three delegates; 2292,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-four delegates; 2296,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-five delegates; 2300,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-six delegates; 2304,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-seven delegates; 2308,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-eight delegates; 2312,000 or more, five hundred and seventy-nine delegates; 2316,000 or more, five hundred and eighty delegates; 2320,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-one delegates; 2324,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-two delegates; 2328,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-three delegates; 2332,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-four delegates; 2336,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-five delegates; 2340,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-six delegates; 2344,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-seven delegates; 2348,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-eight delegates; 2352,000 or more, five hundred and eighty-nine delegates; 2356,000 or more, five hundred and ninety delegates; 2360,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-one delegates; 2364,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-two delegates; 2368,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-three delegates; 2372,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-four delegates; 2376,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-five delegates; 2380,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-six delegates; 2384,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-seven delegates; 2388,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-eight delegates; 2392,000 or more, five hundred and ninety-nine delegates; 2396,000 or more, six hundred delegates; 2400,000 or more, six hundred and one delegates; 2404,000 or more, six hundred and two delegates; 2408,000 or more, six hundred and three delegates; 2412,000 or more, six hundred and four delegates; 2416,000 or more, six hundred and five delegates; 2420,000 or more, six hundred and six delegates; 2424,000 or more, six hundred and seven delegates; 2428,000 or more, six hundred and eight delegates; 2432,000 or more, six hundred and nine delegates; 2436,000 or more, six hundred and ten delegates; 2440,000 or more, six hundred and eleven delegates; 2444,000 or more, six hundred and twelve delegates; 2448,000 or more, six hundred and thirteen delegates; 2452,000 or more, six hundred and fourteen delegates; 2456,000 or more, six hundred and fifteen delegates; 2460,000 or more, six hundred and sixteen delegates; 2464,000 or more, six hundred and seventeen delegates; 2468,000 or more, six hundred and eighteen delegates; 2472,000 or more, six hundred and nineteen delegates; 2476,000 or more, six hundred and twenty delegates; 2480,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-one delegates; 2484,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-two delegates; 2488,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-three delegates; 2492,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-four delegates; 2496,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-five delegates; 2500,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-six delegates; 2504,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-seven delegates; 2508,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-eight delegates; 2512,000 or more, six hundred and twenty-nine delegates; 2516,000 or more, six hundred and thirty delegates; 2520,00