

## Labor's Contribution to Federal Debate

### FEDERAL LABOR MINISTER CALLS MINERS' SECRETARY

In a telegram sent to J. B. McLaughlin, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, N.S., Hon. James Mordock, minister of labor, expresses strong disapproval of "the underhanded and dishonest methods of undercutting" and asks for an assurance from Mr. McLaughlin that he has not called upon the miners of Nova Scotia to cut their output in order to bring the British Empire Steel Corporation to terms. Mr. Mordock's telegram was prompted by a report which stated that Mr. McLaughlin had called on the twelve thousand miners of Nova Scotia to join him in a policy of cutting the output as the most effective method of waging war against the corporation. The telegram follows: "My attention has been called to a despatch appearing in an Ottawa paper dated from Sydney, and reading in part as follows: 'The war is on, class war.' In these words of a manifesto issued tonight, J. B. McLaughlin, secretary of District 26, United Mine Workers, calls on the twelve thousand miners of Nova Scotia to join him in a policy of cutting the output as the most effective method of waging war against the British Empire Steel Corporation. 'I have thought it well to bring the above statement to your attention and should be obliged if you would let me have word immediately if any such document as is here outlined has been issued with your approval. I wish to state that in the manifesto issued by me, neither do I take this opportunity, in any event, of expressing the hope that yourself and other officers and members of your organization will cut your output as is indicated in the statement above quoted. You will, I think, on reflection agree with me that any strength which organized labor possesses at the present time is the result of the unorthodox and dishonest methods of undercutting, or, as it is sometimes called, sabotage, but of straight and honest dealings, each worker giving the best that is in him for the wages agreed upon. Any union or trade group which has resorted to such a policy as is indicated in the statement above quoted, I shall gladly do my best to see that any reply received from you by way of disavowal or otherwise received equal prominence. I am, handing this message to the press."

The Herald publishes a telegram which J. B. McLaughlin of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26 is said to have addressed to Hon. James Mordock, minister of labor, in reply to the latter's protest against the manifesto of the miners' secretary urging the miners to reduce production. In part Mr. McLaughlin said: "Replying to your telegram of Saturday, I wish to state that in the manifesto issued by me, neither do I take this opportunity, in any event, of expressing the hope that yourself and other officers and members of your organization will cut your output as is indicated in the statement above quoted. You will, I think, on reflection agree with me that any strength which organized labor possesses at the present time is the result of the unorthodox and dishonest methods of undercutting, or, as it is sometimes called, sabotage, but of straight and honest dealings, each worker giving the best that is in him for the wages agreed upon. Any union or trade group which has resorted to such a policy as is indicated in the statement above quoted, I shall gladly do my best to see that any reply received from you by way of disavowal or otherwise received equal prominence. I am, handing this message to the press."

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its originally announced decision to introduce a 37.12 per cent. cut. The men are urged to keep on until "by a steady and constant pressure on the profits of the company it is made to feel it is a dangerous thing to try and enforce a starvation wage."

In his manifesto Mr. McLaughlin gave instances of alleged starvation among children of miners and told of a case where a man was sent to jail for stealing food to give to an ill-nourished child. He blamed the Nova Scotia government for permitting the British Empire Corporation to, as alleged, water its stock, which made it necessary for the company to pay low wages in order to pay dividends. The wage issue between the miners and the company has been a live one since last year's contract expired in November. The company thought it had objected to the board, agreed to implement its finding, which compromised on the wage question. The company then offered to confer with the miners and most of the officials agreed to a new and better wage scale. However, when submitted to the rank and file of the men, it was turned down, its bitterest opponent being Mr. McLaughlin. The company then introduced the wage scale of the consolidation board.

"The war is on—class war."

In these words of a manifesto issued by J. B. McLaughlin, secretary of District 26, United Mine Workers, calls on the 12,000 miners of Nova Scotia to join him in a policy of cutting the output as the most effective method of waging war against the British Empire Steel Corporation.

In an open letter issued at the same time, Mr. McLaughlin charges Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, with responsibility for the deaths of three children who recently started to death at Dominion No. 5, near Glace Bay.

McLaughlin is the leader of the more radical element of the United Mine Workers, and proved his leadership last Tuesday by opposing and defeating the Montreal agreement which was signed recently by a vote of seven to one.

Other news from Sydney and Springhill, N.S., states that a strike of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick miners will follow the 7 to 1 defeat of a wage schedule arranged between the British Empire Steel Corporation, which controls the mines, and the executive of the men's union, submitted to the rank and file of the workers in a referendum yesterday. The schedule was agreed upon at a meeting of the United Mine Workers, District 26, which has been summoned to Halifax for conference with Hon. E. H. Armstrong, minister of mines.

J. J. McDougall, assistant general manager of the British Empire Steel Corporation, said that from the rate of the rate paid in the Nova Scotia mine fields would be those set forth in the Gillen conciliation board award, which are already in effect.

This award calls for a lower wage than agreed upon in the schedule voted on recently.

Over 12,000 miners are affected. New and important developments in the Nova Scotia coal industry are expected as a result of the departure from Sydney tonight of President Robert Baxter, of the United Mine Workers, District 26, who has been summoned to Halifax for conference with Hon. E. H. Armstrong, minister of mines.

The future policy of the United Mine Workers of District 26, will probably be formulated at a meeting of the executive board which has been called for Wednesday at Glace Bay. Among the chief topics of discussion by the board will be the manifesto of J. B. McLaughlin to the miners calling for a strike on the "job" attitude.

This manifesto is claimed to have been an independent move by the secretary without the sanction of the other members of the board.

**SLIGHT DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT.**

Employment in Canada is improving. At the beginning of February, according to returns which will shortly be issued by the Labor Department, the percentage of unemployment in Canada among members of trade unions stood at 13.9 as compared with 15.1 at the beginning of January and 14.1 at the beginning of February, 1921. According to reports received from over 6,000 employers, employment registered expansion during February as compared with January, but the situation was still somewhat less favorable than during the corresponding period of last year.

**WINDSOR PULP MILLS MAY CLOSE.**

The pulp mills of the Canada Paper Company at Windsor, P.Q., will no longer be in operation, if the letter of the injunction served on the company Saturday in accordance with the judgment of the supreme court is carried out. Some time ago the supreme court confirmed the judgment of a lower court in the action taken by A. J. Brown, K.C., of Montreal, to prevent the company from using sulphate and soda for the manufacture of paper at the plant here. Mr. Brown claimed that the older soda from the use of sulphate and soda prevented him from enjoying his country residence here.

The closing of the plant will throw about 75 men out of work.

### MEDICINE HAT TRADES COUNCIL

The Medicine Hat Trades and Labor Council discussed the liquor act and there was some contentious debate. A motion was introduced by Delegate Currie that we "request the Alberta government to make provision to enable the clause in the Liquor Act to become operative which allows a person to have one quart of spirituous liquor and two quarts of malt liquor." The contention was made that the intent of the people was not being carried into effect in the administration of the law, and that while it was intended that citizens should have the privilege of maintaining a supply of liquor in their homes, things had been manipulated to such an extent that such a thing was next to an impossibility except through illegal practices.

The council then offered to confer with the provincial government and urged that the prohibitory laws now on the books should be left in the hands of the government to work out a means of strict enforcement. The cry had been from the prohibition forces that the late provincial government had fallen down lamentably in enforcement. It was maintained that no government could satisfactorily enforce such legislation and that the inevitable result would be sale through government control, and with this thought, it was urged that the government should be left with a free hand; otherwise, the prohibition forces would maintain that the various tinkering would have been responsible for failure.

The council dealt with a communication from the London Trades and Labor Council, setting forth that, because of the great increase in the cost of building or purchase of homes during the war period and up to the present time, and owing to the constant decrease in wages, the governments should be urged to pass legislation to have the rates of interest regulated so as not to exceed 5 per cent per annum, and to have all interest rates in excess of 5 per cent null and void on long-term agreements changed to not more than 5 per cent on the real estate and home purchase agreements. The council did not feel inclined to endorse the resolution in its entirety. Delegate Copley pointed out that in his opinion it was not feasible to compel mortgage corporations to reduce the rate of interest on agreements which had been already signed up. The meeting was very strongly of the opinion that something should be done to reduce interest rates, and it was decided to lay the whole matter before the executive of the Trades and Labor Council, to use its best efforts in this direction, through amendments to the Banking Act.

**WESTERN MINE SECTION VISITED**

Gerald Brown, assistant deputy minister of labor, passed through Calgary on Sunday evening on his way to Fernie, B.C., where he will investigate the situation which has arisen between the coal miners and operators which it is feared may result in a walk-out of the miners when the present agreement expires on March 31. Mr. Brown will likely visit the principal fields in Alberta, including the Crows Nest Pass and Drumheller districts, before returning to Ottawa.

### LABOR MEMBERS MAKE NOTABLE SPEECHES ON THE ADDRESS

What were acknowledged generally as speeches of an outstanding nature were the contributions to the debate at the Federal sessions on the address by the two Labor members, Irvine of Calgary and Woodsworth of Winnipeg.

William Irvine, who continued the debate, at the outset, expressed sympathy with the prime minister in the death of his brother, Dr. MacDougall King.

To Mr. Irvine there were two paramount issues before the country. The necessity of readjusting the government and institutions in accord with the changes going on in industry, and the problem of finding clothing and shelter for a people who according to the Dominion statistician, produced twice as much clothing and shelter as they consume.

As there had been a revolt against the party system in some of the constituencies (Progressive cheers), it was time that there should be a change in this regard in parliament. The country was face to face with a new social order.

The immediate question was whether the government proposed to meet the changes now going on in society half-way. To some, it might smack of irreverence to the British constitutional system to talk of making changes in it. Really, he spoke in a spirit of profound respect for the British system. Its greatness was due to the fact that it possessed elasticity of life, the power of adaptation.

Every institution, it was said, had sprung from a great human need, but sometimes institutions outlived their usefulness and became hindrances. What was needed was a recognition that human needs must have precedence. Systems of government had been made by men for men, and there was no good reason why they should not be made better. There was a tendency in institutions, when they had outlived their usefulness, to mould men to themselves rather than to be moulded by men. That was what the government seemed to want to do at present. The prime minister had said that he had invited Progressives into his cabinet, but it was on condition that they should become Liberals. That was the system seeking to modify the members of the house, rather than giving to the members of the house the right to modify the system. (Progressive cheers).

Liberals formed the government because they were the largest group and received their opportunity because the system of voting made it difficult for the people accurately to express their opinion. The government represented the financial interests of this country, with due regard to the great masses of the people. The official opposition also represented, when it did represent, the big interests. At present the Conservatives were the "political unemployed." The third group represented the organized farmers, and the fourth group organized labor. The latter group would have had a larger representation had there been any improved voting system. The member for Winnipeg Center (James S. Woodsworth) was the leader of the Labor group, and I said Mr. Irvine, "am the group." (Laughter).

Each group represented certain economic interests, and each possessed the right to contribute to the work of parliament, but the rules of parliament were in need of change before these contributions could be made.

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### MONTREAL CON-TRACTORS CLAIM OVER-PROTECTION

Vigorous action is being taken by the Montreal building trades with a view to having some alteration made in the scaffolding laws of the Province, which they claim are irksome and create unnecessary impediment in the way of rapid building operations.

The feature of the law to which the greatest exception is taken, is that which provides that when scaffolding is erected more than fifteen feet high, a permit must be obtained and paid for, and the work must be seen and approved by a provincial inspector before the scaffold may be used.

This restriction is unnecessary, it is maintained by the builders, in that their financial obligations under the Workmen's Compensation Act and other liabilities for accidents connected with their operations, are sufficient to guarantee that builders will take every possible precaution to see that scaffolding and every part of the structures they erect are perfectly safe, both for people working on them and for those around.

Further, the city has its own inspectors who examine buildings periodically during construction, and whose business it is to see that no dangerous unsatisfactory structure is erected, permanently or temporarily. Builders men therefore feel that they have already sufficient inducement to make their scaffolding safe without the annoyance and delay caused by additional interference from the Provincial authorities, and they think this provision might well be done away with.

With this object in view, a letter has been addressed to the Minister of Public Works at Quebec. Hon. Mr. Gagnon, drawing his attention to the above points, and asking the Minister to suggest the quickest and most effective way of having action taken in this sense. This letter, which has been drawn up by D. K. Trotter, secretary of the Builders' Exchange as a whole, was forwarded to Mr. Gagnon yesterday. As soon as a reply is received, the Minister's suggestions will be given careful study, and further steps will be taken, if necessary, with a view to obtaining legislative action.

**B. OF L. LEADING ENGINEERS IN DOMINION.**

In regard to the dispute between the Canadian Association of Railway Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as to which was the representative organization on the Canadian National Railways, a ballot was taken of the engineers, and the result shows 731 for the B. of L. E. and 264 for the C.A. of R. E.

The dispute arose when the railway management, on account of the activities of W. B. Best, late deposed general chairman of the engineers on the C.N.R. system, decided they wanted to know which organization was the representative one, and requested that the engineers settle the matter by ballot.

This ballot having now been completed with the above result, it is understood that there will be no dual organization of engineers on the C.N.R. system and the B. of L. E. will continue its usual legitimate course of representing the engineers undisturbed as heretofore.

### QUEBEC LEGISLATURE AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONISM

President Tom Moore of the Trades Congress stated in a Toronto interview that the session he introduced in the Quebec legislature regarding incorporation of trade unions is not entirely new. The Employers' Association of Manitoba, has had an advisory for the Manitoba legislature for some time, but owing to the recent happenings there, it has not been presented. We are well aware of the influence behind these resolutions, and have been carefully watching the moves that are being made. If any legislation is introduced against international unions, the international unions will be heard from.

Three sittings of the Quebec Legislature were necessary to allow of all the members who wished to express their opinion on the question of international unions, and their views regarding the desirability of the Canadian workers forming themselves into unions which were essentially Canadian, or not subject to the dictation of labor leaders across the boundary line.

At one session an effort was made by Irene Vautrin, Montreal, to get the question of the incorporation of trade unions in order that the Labor people might hold conferences, but the motion was defeated by the 38 votes to 18. In that vote Hon. A. Laframboise, Labor member for Dorion, and Minister without portfolio, was the only member of the Parliament to side with Mr. Vautrin while Messrs. Sauve, Renaud and Du Tremble also supported him.

After a vigorous speech by Hon. J. A. Taschereau, in support of the amendment proposed by Edmond Robert of Rouville informing the labor organizations of the province to give themselves a constitution which will be essentially Canadian, the supporters of the internationalists, with few exceptions, withdrew, only four opposing the amendment. Messrs. A. Laframboise and J. Gauthier, the two labor members, were the only members of the Parliament to side with Mr. Vautrin. Mr. Sauve and his colleagues all voted with the Government as also did Hon. Mr. Laframboise and Mr. Vautrin.

The debate was continued by General Smart, who maintained that the workers should not be divided by but once they got the men under their control they took away the liberty of the individual. The debate had been in the public interest and had shown the temper of the people of the province, that they did not want the trades unions to go too far, and that a square deal was required. He did not wish to press his motion and accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Robert, believing that for the present it went quite far enough and hoping that it would lead to better conditions between employers and employees.

Premier Taschereau acknowledged the right of workers to join unions and even a strike. They had had strikes before but they had been settled by arbitration and they had not submitted a proposal which the men wanted the employers had changed their minds.

He admitted that there were hot heads in every class of society, but he reminded the House that if Quebec had good labor laws it was the International Union of Mine Workers who had come from Indianapolis. The men themselves decided by 53 to 25 to go out, and he tried his best to effect a settlement. Mr. Laframboise came at the request of the employers, and if the latter had respected the arrangements the strike would have been settled immediately. But after submitting a proposal which the men wanted the employers had changed their minds.

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage  
**The Canadian Labor Press**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED  
339 COOPER ST., OTTAWA

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

## EMANCIPATION OF LABOR

On numerous previous occasions the necessity, the purpose and the advantages of trade union organization have been pointed out in these columns. Every organized worker knows that all labor organizations have chosen as their principal mission to secure for its members better wages and working conditions. He knows that this object can only be accomplished by means of a strong organization, which derives its power from the combined determination and energy of its membership. He further understands that the organizations of labor are an inevitable necessity for only through them the workers are in a position to successfully defend themselves against all attacks directed against them by the employers' associations, which are being waked by them for the realization of their fondest aims under which they hope to destroy the labor organizations and to degrade their members to weak and unprotected slaves.

However, many workers have not as yet thought of the fact that the organizations of labor are factors of culture and civilization, which cannot be appreciated highly enough for the reason that they in a beneficial manner influence their standard of knowledge and education, increasing their interest in economic, political and scientific questions and making them more eager and fond of learning, thus leading them onward to a higher standard of civilization. This will be proved more conclusively in the following paragraphs.

Let us go back about three or four decades and find out how at that time it looked about the working class. A small group at that time fought and strove for higher ideals while the great mass remained entirely untouched by the ideal thoughts for great erliberty or organization. The employer was complete master over "his" workers and the latter, unprotected and subserviently tolerated every cut in wages and the inferior working conditions imposed upon them. Sure enough, there was repeated and much complaint about the prevailing miserable times but the key was missing, which would have opened the portals leading to better and more beautiful times. The occasion lowering of the living standard of the workers too often was soon forgotten. The employer was the dominating power and the few labor agitators, appearing at different places and occasions, had a hard road to travel. Theirs was the mission to overcome the great obstacles which ignorance and stupidity placed in their paths.

Thanks to their untiring work of education they finally succeeded in this mission. By and by light began to penetrate into the minds of the workers. They were made to realize their condition so unworthy of any human being and the means were shown to them whereby they might emancipate themselves from these miserable conditions and reach a higher standard of civilization. "Unite and you will become a power." The workers heeding this advice began to form organizations, which originally grew but slowly, finally developing into the great powerful bodies of our present times.

It was through these labor organizations that the workers gained in strength, power and self-consciousness; through them they increased their knowledge and education for their teachings gave them much cause for deep thought. They created among the workers a greater desire for knowledge. As a result thereof periodical labor publications made their appearance, every national trade union established its own official publication and in the course of years the trade union press attained its present powerful position of influence. Within but a very few decades the great work of education and enlightenment carried on by the trade unions made wonderful progress.

Today we find millions of workers within the ranks of the trade unions. Ever-increasing industrial struggles force the workers in ever-growing numbers into these militant bodies and the organized employers show for help against these organized and well-disciplined working masses. The latter are subjected to many treacherous attacks on the part of their opponents but firmly facing and combatting all obstacles they determinedly march onward toward their final goal, asserting themselves in their struggle against the absolutism of the employers and striving for their final and complete emancipation and just reward. Thus they seek to carry out the historic mission of the enlightened workers who have realized their class conditions.

The older ones among our members, who know from past experience what great work has been accomplished by our trade unions in all these years past will adhere to them and continue to strive with them with love and devotion and the younger ones, who joined our ranks in later years, will do well to always remember that the many good things, which they have found through and in—the organization, required years of never-ceasing educational work and untold sacrifices. That they must always bear in mind and never forget. And that remembrance should inspire them to ever thought and ever action. Defend and protect your organization as you would defend and protect a precious talisman. Your organization has not only brought you better working conditions, it has also brought to you unity, self-consciousness, a better knowledge and a higher education. Unity makes us all strong, knowledge leads us onward and education is the greatest factor of emancipation. These factors supplement each other and are indispensable in the victorious onward march of the working class toward its final emancipation.—Exchange.

### TEXTILE BOSSES EVADE PUBLICITY

Providence, R.I.—Textile strikers are attempting to force employers to prove at a public hearing that their wage-cutting policy is necessary. The workers have tied up this industry in Rhode Island because of a 20 per cent. wage cut and an attempt to re-establish the 54-hour week. As a public hearing the workers will show that not only is the 20 per cent. wage cut unjustified, but, on the other hand, we will show that part of a year ago should be returned to the workers," said President McMahon of the United Textile Workers. The statement of the manufacturer

### OUR NEW SERIAL

## The Captives of the Kaid

By B. MARCHANT

#### Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

Thirteen-year-old Lalla was the granddaughter of Squire Trevor of Oakhurst Manor. One day while visiting the picture gallery she came across a picture turned face to the wall. She was told that it was the picture of the Squire's eldest son who had been drowned by his father and had never been heard of since. During a thunder storm Lalla is lost in the woods, and is brought home by a young sailor who had hurriedly left without waiting to be thanked. Circumstances lead to the belief that the stranger is the son of the Squire's eldest son. Mrs. Trevor's brother accompanied by Lalla and her mother, start on a cruise to the West Indies. A storm wrecks the yacht and the crew are taken prisoners. Sid at Bashir, a native of the harbor of Arkis, is in the effort of burying his wealth in different places. Once he and his servant Hashem are followed by a boy named Ighil, who sees his master killed by the servant and the paper with the plan of where all the wealth is buried taken from him. A few years later when Ighil died a rich man whom Ighil recognizes as Hashem is made Kaid. Twenty years have passed when a big ship casts anchor at the harbor to inquire for a yacht that is believed the stranger glided away into the shadows in search of his mules, and, growing ferociously, Boom followed at his heels.

The short half-hour the stranger had spoken of, grew into nearly two to have been wrecked there a short time before. Lalla's dog is found by Ighil badly wounded. Captain Elberby, of the large vessel, was refusing an audience with the Kaid. Ighil tells the story of the Kaid to Timbuctoo, who decides to hold up the Kaid. Timbuctoo demands information as to the whereabouts of the Squire's survivors.

Sir Basil was the first to realize this, and to urge his little band of followers to, at least, a temporary patience and acquiescence, since it would avail them nothing to be wounded, or perhaps killed, in the futile endeavour to assert their rights to freedom. And then, with a brave, calm front, though an inwardly sinking heart, he had set the example of resigned fortitude, which his men copied with varying success.

Had there been a weapon in the hand of any one of them, it had been had for the Kaid that day. But the trouble was that they were a defenceless company, and, therefore, at the mercy of the great, black tyrant, into whose clutches they had fallen.

The two women and the child were to be left undisturbed at present, the Kaid consented to say, with the air of one who grants a favour; and, though inwardly gnashing his teeth, Sir Basil was fain to be grateful for even such a mercy. How many miles was it to Mogadore, and the nearest coast, he wondered; and then he tried to remember all he had heard of the natural resources of the country, so that he might judge whether a man without food or weapons could stand a chance of winning through to the town with the story of black treachery to fallen victims. This wonder and speculation had absorbed his thoughts during the first day, but a whispered consultation with the mate during the darkness of the night had assured him of the entire futility of such a plan.

It would take two months or more to go on foot to Mogadore, even if a man had provisions and a weapon to guard him from attacks alike of savage animals, and equally dangerous, treacherous men. Then, allowing for at least a month's delay in getting the boat to work, and five or six weeks to do the journey back again, by that time the rest of us would doubtless be got clear away to

the other side of the great desert, or some equally inaccessible place, the mate had squally inaccessible place, and Sir Basil was fain to agree that he was right. But the mate had no more idea of calmly submitting to being sold into bondage than Sir Basil himself, and, between them, they formed a scheme for rising en masse one night, overthrowing their armed and vigilant guards, seizing their weapons, and making a determined dash back to the coast, where at least they might hope to attract the notice of some passing vessel, or seek a refuge from their foes in the briary depths which had engulfed the Sylph. This agreed upon, they took turns in sleeping on guard at the door of the hut where Lalla and her mother were sheltered; and so the second night of their captivity passed.

The most untroubled member of that shipwrecked company was Lalla herself. It was the first time she had seen the sea since she was a child, and she was so glad to see the light-heartedness of childhood decided that she would be sure to turn up again soon; and, meanwhile, spent the days, which by good fortune were bright and happy, in making short excursions here and there through the green vistas of the argan forest. The berries with which the hoary old trees were laden were not yet ripe, indeed, would be for two or three months—but they were pretty to look at, and the whole place was more wildly picturesque than anything that she had ever seen before. There were high rugged hills, too, and, further on, the sheltered valleys, alternating with deep basins, or wide-mouthed pits, whence clay had been dug for bricks.

It was on the third day of their captivity that Lalla made a discovery of a rather momentous character. She had been scrambling up the steep sides of a discarded clay basin, next to the hollow where her uncle and the crew of the Sylph were working, when she found that there was another hollow beyond, or rather a series of little terraces sloping to the sea; these were covered with a network of wooden frames, divided into spaces about eight or ten inches across.

Amongst these frames, snuffing along with a slow, dragging motion, as if fettered by some heavy weight, was a poor bowed figure, whose only garment was a piece of coarse sack-cloth or sail-buff about him by length of fibre cord, and so debauched by the clay amongst which he toiled as to have become not merely the colour of it, but the consistency of it also. The skin of his face and neck had been white once, but long exposure to sun, wind and rain, had bronzed him to a light wal-brown; whilst his long hair, and straggling, unkempt beard gave him the appearance of a wild man. He was strangely contradicted by his kind, limpid eyes, and gentle, almost timid, manner.

Lalla, however, was not daunted by his strange, rough appearance, but she was struck by the look of a captive of the Kaid—proceeded to make his acquaintance, with a view to sympathetic condolences on his condition. Approaching a little nearer, she timidly addressed him in a halting Spanish, picked up casually during their stay at Tangier. But the poor fellow only smiled and shook his head, so she tried an odd word or two of Arabic upon him, with no better result; the timidly catching sight of the heavy stone weight attached by a short length of chain to the heels of the poor toiler, she cried out in quick, impulsive sympathy—"Oh, how cruel to fetter you like that!"

The man started violently, uttering a cry of amazement. "Can you speak English, the dear, blessed mother tongue of the free?"

"Why, yes, of course, I am English; and, pray, what are you?" demanded Lalla, very much disconcerted by the sound of tears in the voice of the poor toiler in sackcloth.

"English, too; only I had the misfortune to be shipwrecked on this inhospitable shore. But speak again, my maiden, and tell me about your life; my troubles are so familiar to me, that I am quite tired of hearing them; so talk to me in the sweet home speech, and let me know how it is that you have come to be wandering here alone."

"I am not alone; at least, I mean the others are not very far away. Mother and Mrs. Bent, the stewardess, are at a hut just over beyond that topmost tree that you can see on the side of that hill, whilst Uncle Basil, and the men from the Sylph are working in a clay pit just over there," and she pointed behind her to indicate the spot.

"So many!" cried the poor fellow eagerly. "My dear little maiden, run and tell them I am here, and then, if they have human hearts in their bosoms, they will come and set me free."

But Lalla could only shake her head earnestly, whilst big tears gathered in her eyes. "I am so sorry for you, poor man, but we are prisoners too; and Uncle Basil and his men have horrid sentries posted to shoot them down if they leave off work, or try to escape."

"But there are a number of them! They can surely strike a blow in self defence! If they don't, they will come to be what I am now, and death would be preferable to this!" he exclaimed bitterly, wringing his hands and sobbing like a child, whilst Lalla sobbed too from sheer sympathy.

"Oh, I am so very, very sorry for you," she wailed. "Bless you for those kind words, my child; but I had staid sorely in the hot and headstrong days of my youth, so I deserved to suffer. Only those men you speak of, if there are more than one or two, tell them that I have no arms, and that I am a tyrant, before it crushes them quite."

"I will tell them; at least, I will tell my mother, and she will whisper it through the door to Uncle Basil, or Mr. Davidson, when they next take care of us in the night. But I don't go near the men when they are at work; for, yesterday, one of those horrid sentries pointed his musket at me, and I ran for my life; here Lalla shook the long hair out of her eyes, clenching her small fist, as if nothing would have given her greater pleasure than to personally chastise that same evil-minded sentry."

"Poor little girl! Keep as close to your mother as possible, my child; only send my word to the men to make a bold bid for their freedom, before their strength deserts them. How I wish Ighil would come again! He would help me to help them—I am sure that he would."

"Who is Ighil?" asked Lalla, with great interest. "A black man who has been kind like a ministering angel to me; the only friend I have had in all these dreadful, weary years; and again the poor fellow sobbed, as if the burden of his misery was quite too heavy for endurance.

"Years!" echoed the little girl in dismayed astonishment. "Have you been here so long?"

"Yes, and never in all that time have I heard a word of English, save that which I taught Ighil to use, until you came today with your sweet words of pity," answered the man, passing one lean, brown hand across his face, so that he could see

more plainly the fair-haired child standing on the ridge above him. "What is it you are doing with all those boxes?" asked Lalla, making a move as if to go, for she guessed that her mother would be getting anxious at her prolonged absence.

"Making bricks for the sun to dry and harden," he answered, dabbing a mass of wet clay and chopped straw into one of the box-like frames, and then carefully smoothing it over.

"It looks rather nice work, something like making mud pies—Did you ever make mud pies when you were a boy?" Lalla demanded eagerly.

"I don't remember about the pies, but I know we used to get clay, and build a dam across a little stream that ran through the beach-wood. One day my brother Raymond and I built the dam so thick and strong that the water could not break it down, as the stream overflowed, doing no end of damage, and making the Squire—that was our father—so angry that he cut off our pocket-money for a month. Ah! but what happy days they were!" and the poor captive groaned again in anguish of heart, as he contrasted that long-ago past with the present.

Lalla gasped for breath. This man had had a brother Raymond; called his father the Squire; and spoke of the stream running through the beach-wood. Was he—could it be any possibility chance that this poor wretched prisoner, hidden away in the lonely Sisy country, was the original of that famous picture which hung in the little room opening off the picture-gallery at Oakhurst Manor.

"Oh, tell me, please—tell me, what is your name, and where did you live when you were a boy?" she panted.

The man looked up from dabbing clay and straw into another frame, surprised at her eagerness. "I have not always been a captive to my native grove, and with patriotic humility; but I am proud enough of it once, for I am a Trevor of Oakhurst Manor, near Westminster."

"Oh, oh!" cried Lalla, skipping in a perfect ecstasy of delight; and then, without another word, she darted away to tell the wonderful news to her mother.

(Continued next Week)

**QUEBEC REJECTS P.R. INQUIRY.**  
The Quebec legislative assembly rejected the motion of Mr. Arthur Sauve relative to proportional representation.

Mr. Sauve moved that a special committee of the house be appointed to make an inquiry on the different systems of proportional representation adopted or proposed elsewhere, tending to improve the electoral methods in vogue in the province of Quebec, and that the committee be empowered to meet during the parliamentary recess to hear competent persons on the question and to make a report at the next session of this parliament.

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### FEDERAL MEMBER SUGGESTS INDEMNITY CUT.

One member of parliament has risen in the house to urge that his own industry, along with those of the 234 other members of the commons, be cut down. In the course of his speech in the debate in the house on the address, T. E. Ross, Progressive member from North Simcoe, urged the government to practice the strictest economy. He said he would go further, and would make a suggestion which probably would not be favorably received by his fellow members. This was that legislation should be introduced in the present session to reduce the members' indemnity from \$4,000, where it now stands, to \$2,500, the point from which it was increased two sessions ago.

The increase at that time, said Mr. Ross, had not been justified. He admitted that "the laborer was worthy of his hire" and that employing cheap men was not always economy, but he believed the indemnity should have remained at the former figure, and he would support any measure to get it back there. The member for North Simcoe added that he was making the suggestion voluntarily.

The attendance in the chamber was very light and Mr. Ross' suggestion was not received with any outburst of applause.

### COAL STRIKE SEEMS INEVITABLE.

Secretary of Labor Davis and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, exchanged views today on the threatening situation in the bituminous coal industry and

### FOOTWEAR PRICES DROP ACROSS THE LINE.

Reduction in the price of shoes has been announced by the manufacturer of Boston and the old colony district generally comprising one of the largest men's shoe making centres in the United States. Although an authoritative announcement of the cut is lacking it is understood to be between 25 and 50 cents a pair, wholesale price.

The price reduction follows the recent award of a wage cut of 10 per cent., made by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. This wage cut, it was said, amounted to from 12 to 15 cents reduction in the factory costs of Brocton grade well shoes and from 11 to 15 cents a pair in the shoes in adjoining towns.

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**Could Not Sleep**  
Mr. Earnest Clark, Police Officer, 338 King St., Kingston, Ont., writes:  
"For three years I suffered from nervousness and sleeplessness. I believe my condition was brought about by overwork. I had frequent headaches, neuralgic pains and twitching of nerves and muscles. I had indigestion, was short of breath and easily tired. I commenced a treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and seven boxes of this medicine relieved me of all my symptoms. I am now feeling one hundred per cent. better than I was, and have to thank Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for the good health I am now enjoying."

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LABOR MEMBERS NOTABLE SPEECHES

(Continued from Page 1.) The 117 members on the right of the speaker had generously assumed all the duties of government, while the 117 on the left, got off "scot free." The opposition could only "play with the cage." The system tended to drive the labor representatives in to the camp of the government or of the opposition. Labor was in parliament to co-operate, but this co-operation must be on a reasonable basis. Labor might have to choose between the deficit of the government and the sacrifice of its principles. This system was wrong. Members should be free to vote on principle without endangering the life of the government.

**System is Abhorrent.** Mr. Irvine disagreed with the present system of having a government party and an opposition. As it worked at present, the opposition sought to belittle the government by casting slurs and insinuations against its work and in that way undoubtedly discredited in the eyes of the people the whole system of government.

"During this debate the leader of the opposition had been taunted with being a bad loser. It had appeared, however, that on the government side there was a tendency to become rather too boastful over a small victory. Mr. Irvine said that there were two hundred thousand new houses needed in Canada if the population was to be properly housed. There were two hundred thousand men walking the streets without employment. Canada was blessed with great natural resources which would furnish the raw material for building houses. Notwithstanding this, factories were idle, men were idle and we were short of houses. He thought that the government should look in to this and try to discover why such a situation should prevail.

**Functions of Money.** "Money has at least two functions, although those of us who are expert financiers may find other functions for it," said Mr. Irvine. "It is a medium of exchange and it has also a power to represent demand. This second power seems to be the greater or more important of the two, and though there should be a definite relation between money and ability of production first to produce the goods required for demand, and that the present system of credit does not fulfil this function properly and we have criticisms levelled against it, not only because of its rate of interest, not only because of its manner of being abused, but because of the manner in which it is controlled.

"According to the figures of the Dominion statisticians we are producing twice as much as we are permitted to consume or what we should be allowed to consume. The demand is still great; but with the wages paid to us we cannot buy back enough of what we need to consume of what we have produced. The present system of credit is not according to some people the best thing for industry. The home market is of course determined by the amount of goods that the wages that are paid to the people at home can buy. If we can buy only 50 per cent. of what we produce, our market is limited to 50 per cent. Consequently, we find our government looking out for foreign markets, and this was stated in the speech from the throne. Where are we going to find them? Foreign markets do not drift along like drift wood and are not picked up on the seaboard.

"Foreign markets can be created only when we are able to increase the purchasing power of the people who live where those foreign markets are; because it is only by increasing the purchasing power of the people that you can give them more goods to consume. How does the government propose to increase the purchasing power of the people of South Africa or those of Europe, of China or of South America? I think it is more reasonable for us to hope that we might increase the purchasing power of the people of Canada. If we could do that so as to enable them to buy twice as much as they are now buying

we should have a very extensive home market. The leader of the opposition was right, during the recent campaign, when he emphasized the necessity for developing home markets. Of course, I part company with him immediately when he says that we are to develop the home market by increasing the tariff. He will develop the home market by increasing the tariff and, on the other hand, strangely enough, the government will develop the same market by the opposite method of decreasing the tariff. Well, we can leave the two parties to fight that question out between themselves. Personally I do not think it will make any difference to our markets whether we increase or decrease the tariff, because that is not really a fundamental economic question at all.

"It is, on the contrary, a most excellent political football which has been kicked across the field of public opinion for forty years, but which has never done anything to increase home markets, neither the government that advocated an increase of the tariff or the government that argued its decrease having advanced the markets in this country very materially. So that we may be justified in looking in other directions for some means of finding a market for the produce of Canadian workmen.

"The greatest change I have to make against the present system is as regards the issue of credit money. It is not necessary to say that the banks today have a monopoly of the issuing of financial credits, and the credit is usually issued in the interests of the shareholders and not for the benefit of the country. It is also issued with an adherence to the gold standard and not on a proper economic basis. And this volume of credit is created and issued by the banks irrespective of demand or ability to produce. Thus we in Canada today are really at the mercy of Wall Street, whether we realize it or not. We are manipulated by them, from bonds to slumps, at their convenience, and to remedy this I believe that some new system must be found or perhaps some reorganization of the old system. That is for the government to consider.

"I believe first of all, that there must be a regulation of prices upon an economic basis. This would mean that prices would be determined by a correct ratio between total national production and total national consumption. At present prices include cost of plant and overhead, materials, dividends, wages, etc. These expenses are charged to capital and are paid away by the consumer, because there is no one else to pay them. Prices therefore could be reduced by the amount of capital expenditure involved, which expenditure could be made to the owner by an issue of government notes. Such notes would represent the difference between the total cost incurred and the total price received. In this way prices would be reduced automatically without a loss to any private enterprise. The recognition of real credit as created by and belonging to the community must underlie any such proposition, and we therefore, of course, look upon credit in this respect as being a correct estimate of the ability to produce and deliver goods as and when and where required.

"You will recognize in that statement the famous Douglas definition of credit. The Douglas system of credit is being advocated by some very great authorities in the financial world at the present time. I am not setting it forth here, of course, as the inevitable way, but I mention the others because it seems to me to be the most practicable, and I shall possibly look at the question further, before I conclude.

"There are two factors employed in real credit, namely, needs to be satisfied and ability to produce, and both producers and consumers are necessary in the creation of such credit. On this basis treasury notes could be issued periodically. They would represent any money expansion or contraction of real credit, as

the case might be, and would not therefore, be followed by any inflation such as was experienced during the war.

**Decentralized Control.** "Such a system might be arranged on the principle of decentralized control. It would not operate properly in a bureaucratic system such as would likely be developed by government ownership. Government ownership is a very difficult thing. It is very to be tested, and I have not very much faith in it whether in regard to railroads or banks or any other institutions. It may be a very good midway between the individualistic control and any other form which might be in process of development. Government ownership might not do any more than transfer control from an efficient autocratic corporation to a less efficient or possibly bureaucratic state organization. But by a proper decentralized system of controlling credit on the basis that credit is created by the community, belongs to the community and should be operated by the community, it might be possible for organizations such as boards of trade, the manufacturers' associations, the united farmers, the organized labor movement, the Great War Veterans' Association and similar bodies to handle their own credit provided we could proceed to establish a system on that basis.

"We should also require to have a national clearing house. In other words, a proper democratic system of credit should be organized by means of control. A system which would provide the greatest amount of local responsibility and control consistent with that measure of unity necessary to secure efficiency.

**Dividends in Reduced Prices.**

"Let me put this system before the house by means of analogy. We hear much talk today of commonwealth; we have substituted the word commonwealth for the old term empire. We are now known as a commonwealth of free nations. As a matter of fact, however, we have no commonwealths today, but if we had a commonwealth there would be, in principle, an annual dividend of surplus national wealth to be divided amongst the citizens of the commonwealth. That, of course, would be very utopian, so utopian that we can scarcely even mention it. But the Douglas system which I have referred to, which I would commend the house to study, would make it practicable to receive our dividend in the commonwealth in the form of reduced prices. The real difference between the present credit system and the credit system and that credit system based on the idea that real credit is created by the community through its producing power and belongs to the community—the difference, I say, is that the present credit system is not concerned with the production of goods but with the production of money. "If you make credit facilities more available, there follows an immediate inflation which reduces purchasing and producing power, as happened during the war. Under the system I mention, however, this would be avoided by reason of the regulation of prices on the basis of a correct ratio between the consuming power of the people and their producing power.

"The fixing of prices which we had during the war was not, of course, of the type which I referred to. That was more or less mechanical, and it left too much power, dangerous power, in the hands of a small commission. It was an annoyance both to manufacturers and retailers, and did not contribute a sufficient quota of good to recompense them for all their trouble. But there would be no danger in any such system if we could find a measure of local control such as I have suggested.

"With regard to our foreign markets in connection with our credit, inasmuch as we cannot create foreign markets unless we can increase the purchasing power of the people of the countries with which we wish to trade, we had better turn our attention to our own markets. If we had control of our own financial credit it would be possible for us to do something to exploit these vast natural resources of which we have heard so much on the floor of the house already this session.

"We must recognize that the competition for trade among the nations of the world arises out of a false credit system which has no regard for the needs of the people or their producing power, but seeks to build up merely a money system and promote competition for world trade, which is really at the basis of every war, and is the very thing that we should try to get away from.

"Inasmuch, then, as we have here not only a cause of the unemployment, a cause of the disruption and paralysis of industry in our country, and the cause of international industrial strife leading to the great wars which we all deplore, I should like to suggest to the government that a representative committee be appointed representing the Manufacturers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Organized Farmers' Association, the Labor forces of this country, and similar organizations, this committee to investigate the present credit system, how it functions, its relation to modern industrialism, and if it is a contributing factor to unemployment. I would further suggest that that committee should also make the closest possible inquiry into all the systems proposed, particularly the Douglas system, proposed in support of a credit system that would be economical, serviceable to democracy, and in the best interests of our industrial life.

reading some years ago, the prime minister has said to some extent that the problems that I have referred to, namely, the industrial problem, and in that title alone he has got the true relationship of the problem of industry, its relation to humanity. In this new government I hope there will be a decided movement towards the bringing of our industrial life into harmony with the great aim suggested in that book, and that our industrial life shall be run for humanity, and not for money as is the case today.

J. S. Woodworth, M.P., for Center Winnipeg who spoke earlier in the debate said in part: "I should like to take up the time of the House for a few minutes in reviewing a little of the unemployment situation across the country. I had the opportunity of visiting the relief camp for single men maintained by the city of Vancouver. Nearly eight hundred men, almost half of returned soldiers, were gathered together in a large camp at the Exhibition grounds at Hastings Park. The situation was termed it 'the internment camp.' One building had been transformed into an immense bank house; and near by, in what had been the automobile section, there was what the men called 'the filling station'—the dining room.

Here these men were given three meals a day and a bed at night. All that the community received in return was the few hours work which was frankly a work test. These men, many of whom most of whom had been declared by medical health officers to be fit—had skilled trades, a great many of them had served, as I have said, overseas. And yet this is all that we had to offer them at the present time in a country and in a province that had on every side crying needs for development work of almost every kind. The prairie farmers are needing lumber and hundreds of these men were skilled loggers, but we could not get them to work and we could not get the lumber sent to the farmers.

Coming east, I stayed off for a day or two at Drumheller, where there are immense coal deposits, as we all know. Many of the miners there had been unemployed for a long time for thirteen or a half month. One man told me that he had had only sixty two days work in the year 1921. Drumheller is on a government railway, quite capable of bringing that coal which we so much need on the prairie, but the freight charges are said to be prohibitive. Coming down to my own city of Winnipeg, there are and have been approximately 5,000 men unemployed there during the past months.

"According to a memorandum furnished by the Victoria government a few weeks ago, the cost was averaging about \$265,000 per month, part of this on relief work and part of it on special work, most of it granted to meet the unemployment situation, and of what very considerable part of this the community received a very small return indeed. In Toronto I was told there were some 16,000 or 18,000 registered unemployed, but those nearest the situation declare that there are 25,000 unemployed. The Home of Industry alone existed this winter some 6,482 families, 1,761 of these families being families of returned men. This is saying nothing of the large number of single men who are being provided for more or less by other agencies. The expense for the month of February alone was between \$80,000 and \$100,000. I wish we could visualize what this unemployment really means.

"I wonder if I might be permitted to read a paragraph from a report of the city of Vancouver by a visitor accompanying one of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The paragraph reads: "I visited a score of homes of the poor and sick, and saw privation and dire want with my own eyes. It was pathetic. I had known poverty before when every member of the family had to work incessantly to make both ends meet, but for the adults in these homes there was no work to be had anywhere and the people are almost starving. The men are willing to do anything. They seek steady employment and are eager to do their best. Their wives would take any work that they could get, but there is none. There is a dreadful calm and weakness about the children of these people, and an unnatural quietness in their childishness due to malnutrition. They have been hungry for so long that they do not realize that they are hungry. Many of them go to school, but it does them no more good than if they stayed at home. You cannot fill a child's head when his stomach is empty, and what we need along with compulsory education is compulsory feeding." was the way one observer put it.

"I need not take up the time of the House speaking about our natural resources. They are here in abundance. At every great public function, at almost every Canadian Club meeting, speakers grow eloquent over the wonderful natural resources of this country. They are here; we do not have to import them from Europe or from the United States. Further than that, we have also in this country the equipment with which to carry on the work of developing these resources.

"We have been told that we have six or eight thousand miles of railway more than we need. We have factories across the country from coast to coast that are closed down. We have in the West lumber mills that are closed down. We have mines closed down. Last year some of our canneries were not running to their full capacity. We undoubtedly have the facilities in this country for carrying on our industries.

"Some men, members may remember, about a year ago, were sent to Sir George Paish, the editor of the Statist, told the people of Canada that they had already the equipment for carrying forward productive work of a volume two or three times greater than that which is at present being done, and at that time he advised the investors of Great Britain to put no more money into constructive enterprises but rather to invest a little bit more in enterprises of a purely speculative character. He warned them that unless they did this interest charges on money already invested in this country.

and labor stood outside the fence unable to get at these things in order to carry forward the processes of production. At the gateway is the privately controlled credit system of our banks and financial institutions that determine on what terms we may go in or out; it determines on what conditions the business of the country shall be carried on. It seems to me that the great task of statesmanship in this country in the coming years will be to break down that fence and to bring together these great factors, labor, natural resources and the equipment which we already have in such abundance in Canada.

IMMIGRATION BOOSTER REACHES CANADA.

A traveller who has covered over 600,000 miles in his career arrived at St. John, N.B., on the steamer Metagama in the person of Commander A. Bates, auditor-general for the world-wide activities of the Salvation Army. He is in Canada on a tour of inspection and will visit Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Commander Bates was in charge of a party of thirty-nine many of whom are immigrants.

Commander Bates said that his duties in Montreal would be especially in connection with immigration work. The Salvation Army had a large number of prospective immigrants for this summer. In discussing the immigration question, Commander Bates said that, while many of the people who decide to emigrate to Canada on account of the shorter journey, Canadians should realize that the government of New Zealand has offered certain classes of people free passages to settle in that country and many of the emigrants were taking advantage of this opportunity. He said that Australia was also offering great inducements for people who are considering making new homes for themselves and Canada should wake up to the necessity of securing these people, who are really the best class of immigrants.

CALGARY GIVES A TIME LIMIT.

Unemployed men quartered at the civic hall house have been given notice that unless they have secured work on or before Monday, they will be turned out. Meantime the circumstances of each man will be thoroughly investigated, and all able-bodied men are being told to accept work now offering, over fifty requests for farm help being unfilled at the government employment bureau last night at wages averaging \$30 per month and board.

VOLUNTARY STAGE CENSOR.

New York.—To eliminate political censorship of the stage, a voluntary jury system has been launched by dramatists, managers, producers, actors and vice crusaders at a meeting in this city. A jury will be drawn from a panel of 300 persons, whose chief qualifications shall be "good citizenship and common sense."

OTTAWA TRADES COUNCIL REGULAR SESSION.

Allied Trades and Labor Association endorsed the move started recently at the Central Canada Exhibition Association from 35 to 25 cents. The executive, in recommending that the delegates vote for the reduction reminded the members that the Exhibition had a surplus last year and the charge in gate charges could be made without jeopardizing the funds of the C.C.E.A.

The executive reported favorably upon the different items in the city bill. The clause respecting the Somerset street bridge was endorsed "on the understanding that other interested parties, i.e., railroads, are ordered by the railway commission to pay their proportions of the costs." The same provision was included in the recommendation to support the city's item for power to raise \$150,000 for the Wellington street viaduct. The executive's report on the city's bill was carried.

Delegate M. Kavanagh said both the city and the association should go slowly on expenditures. The taxes might be raised and it would not be the property holders who would be the sufferers, but the house leases who would have to pay for the higher taxes through increased rentals. "We, as labor men, are not getting the consideration at the city hall that we should and we give more consideration to city hall items than they give to us," he complained.

How much money has been spent on the civic garage? was a question that drew considerable laughter. The query came when the delegates were discussing the city's request for \$10,000 to be used in extensions and repairs to the new garage. No one could answer the question, but delegates thought the city had expended around \$60,000.

The association reiterated its stand in favor of a civic auditor, and it was pointed out that the reform had been placed in the platform of the two labor candidates for the Board of Control two years ago. Another clause in the executive report that was unanimously endorsed was one relating to the use of school houses on polling days. The executive concurred with the Board of Control which has decided to consider the possibilities of using the schools, and it was hoped that "this commendable reform" would be made.

Delegate Charles Lewis wanted to know if there had been any report made on the investigation into the charges that "rotten" groceries had been supplied to citizens. The reply from the chair was that nothing official had been heard from the investigators.

HUGE PHONE PROFITS.

Net profits of \$13,244,543.19 were made in 1921 by the New York telephone company. There was no deflation for stockholders, who were paid 8 per cent. on their holdings, or double last year's profits.

TORONTO LABOR FORUM HEARS PRES. MOORE.

President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades Congress, addressed the Labor Forum, at Toronto, in the Labor Temple. Although ostensibly conducted by the Independent Labor party, the meeting was really controlled by a group of "Reds" who kept up a bombardment of interruptions.

Mr. Moore briefly reviewed the formation, purposes and accomplishments to date of the international labor organization created at Versailles, and agreed to as part 13 of the peace treaty. In doing so, he remarked that some of the people who adopted the provisions of this pact did so under pressure of circumstances and subsequent events had shown that they had done all in their power to undo what they did on that occasion.

Referring to the future of the Canadian government to give effect to eight hour day legislation proposed in part 13, the speaker advanced the need for electing labor representatives to parliament.

"We have the power through the ballot box," he declared, "to place the people we want in parliament. We have, therefore, no one to blame but the mass of the workers who enjoy the right of the ballot, if the eight people are not there and the things that we want are not enacted."

LONDON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES TO BE THE ECONOMY PART.

Municipal bodies of this city have entered on an economy campaign. Announcement was made this morning that all employees of municipal departments are to be asked to agree to a 10 per cent. reduction in salary. If the proposal succeeds, it will mean a reduction of \$150,000 in the tax rate and a further saving in public funds of about \$50,000, making \$200,000 in all.

This proposal will go before the new municipal commission, which has all bodies represented on it, at a meeting to be held Tuesday, March 21.

CLAY STRIKE IS ENDED.

Peoria, Ill.—After a two-months' strike, clay workers employed in the Carter yards are again at work. The agreement includes the union shop, eight-hour day, check-off system and a 40-cent minimum.

CROOKED COTTON BROKERS.

New York.—In an investigation of "bucket shop" methods among brokers in this city, President W. W. Gresham of the American cotton exchange admitted that there has been much crooked dealing in the past by former members and that many charges have been made that cheating of investors still flourishes.

The Story of Bill Smith and Abe Honeyman Chapter 1. Bill Smith and Abe Honeyman were both machinists. They lived next door to each other and paid the same rent. Each had a wife and three children. They worked in the same factory and drew the same pay. Both were good workmen and were kept steadily employed. They were frugal, and with the help of thrifty wives, each was able to save one hundred dollars a year. At the end of ten years, Abe Honeyman had enough money to start a machine shop of his own, and was able to hire Bill Smith, who was still poor, at the same wage paid him by his former employers. Why the difference? Chapter 2 Next Week. MONEY BREEDS MONEY.

Popularity Ever Increasing The Pure Deliciousness of "CANADA" Natural Leaf Green Tea is recognized, as the tremendous increase in the demand for it shows. Try it to-day—You will like it. Printing Quick Service Right Prices Best Quality Co-Operative Printing Bureau 389 Cooper Street Ottawa

Printed Comics That Act Ap. Adams, the famous cartoonist, produces his Acting-Pictures in a new way—different than that in which other comics are made. The characters in his pictures can be made to go through all the motions and actions of life in a realistic manner—they actually seem to possess the life of real beings—just as natural as you see in the Movies. THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS has the exclusive right to distribute to its readers the Acting-Picture Machine This machine is used to animate the funny pictures—makes them seem alive. You must have one of these new inventions to get the fullest pleasure out of the pictures. All you do is to put them in the machine, turn the crank, and away they go. You'll enjoy the amusement of operating it and watching the pictures act. MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY City of..... 1921 TO THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS 389 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont. I am desirous of securing one of your Acting Picture Machines, and herewith enclose you two dollars, which I understand also entitles me to six months subscription to the "Canadian Labor Press" and complete sets of Acting Pictures of 43 poses each. Name..... Address..... City or town..... Province..... Both old and new subscribers are eligible

# Industrial Review From Many Sources

## NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(Continued from last week.)

Then there is at any rate in some respects a low standard of efficiency. Our technical equipment is probably up to standard. But our higher organization, as compared either with Germany or the U.S.A., is not. We need take only one instance. The coal strike has revealed two things—inefficiency and lack of vision on the part of the owners from the point of view of the management and organization of the industry as a whole, and inefficiency on the part of the miners from the point of view of the standard of output per man. The effect is that the cost of coal is necessarily high, and as coal is the basis of the national industries, that means a handicap on every industry and especially on the steel and iron and shipbuilding trades where cost of coal is a very large part of the cost of production.

Then again there is a shortage of capital. This is partly due to the severity of taxation which absorbs savings which would otherwise go into business enterprise. It is partly due to the high standard of luxury spending prevalent among all classes, rich and poor—spending which would be more profitable to everybody if it were applied to investment.

The effect of these things is to paralyze enterprise. The people of Great Britain have always shown enterprise in marked degree. More than other people they were responsible for the remarkable progress in the sphere of invention and enterprise of the nineteenth century. And though other nations, notably the Americans, have now entered the same field with great success, the British are still second to none. But the process of development of starting new industrial mines, or businesses, or of spending large sums in opening up new connections and avenues for trade, or in stimulating demand is at the moment heavily handicapped. And it will remain handicapped until enterprise is given their best for reasonable hours, every body helps efficiency and the lowering of the cost of production and every body contributes his savings to enterprise. Then, when things come down to an economic level and firm foundations are reached on which it is possible to build, the national prosperity will begin to arrive.

For when all is said and done, looked at in this large, the essence of developmental enterprise which is the fundamental thing. If there is unemployment in Great Britain it is because creative enterprise, producing both new and better methods at home, or new construction and development abroad, is beginning to lag behind. It is this process of creative enterprise which is the key to our own and every other nation's prosperity. A million pounds spent in bringing a new and better product to the market gives employment first in the building trades, and then in engineering and other trades. It is true that finally it throws out of business some of the old methods, but it adapts themselves to the eternal fact of progress, but in so doing it attracts labour therein employed and gives to the public a better and a cheaper article, which will be more largely consumed. And labour changes are efficient, trade union rules wise, and saving universal, the progress is not only easy, but adds that very variety to industrial life which Great Britain so badly needs today.

IV. The Incubus of the Capital and Labour Dispute.

But there is one great obstacle in the way of renewed prosperity and full employment. It is the very stubbornness—much more stubborn than the political instability of Europe, or the exchanges, or the luxury spending of the day, all of which, we can assume, will eventually settle down. That obstacle is the ancient feud between Capital and Labour. It has been acute for a century—say, since the beginning of time. It rages from one end of the world to the other. It is perhaps especially difficult in the British Isles, because it is less revolutionary than elsewhere but is intertwined with every feature of our political and economic life. But a settlement of it is vital to the full prosperity and employment we all need.

It is a principal cause of the instability and insecurity which prevents development and enterprise. It is a principal cause why other countries are able to attract our products in both home and foreign markets. It is all the more harmful because while cooperation on proper terms will bring prosperity not only to both parties but to the community, the present dogfight is not only raising both parties to the quarrel but the community as well.

We propose therefore to examine in some detail, because it lies at the root of the problem, under discussion. Before doing so, however, it is necessary to say a word or two about the use of terms. Both the words, Capital and Labour, are commonly loosely used. Strictly speaking, capital is engaged in management and enterprise are workers, just as much as the people they employ. On the other hand, many labourers are capitalists in the sense that they own considerable investments. But everybody knows that there is a Capital and Labour question, and that broad speaking it is a dispute between those who have industrial property and accumulated resources and those who are employed by them in order to convert a lifeless mechanical machine into an active productive organism. We use the words in this general sense.

Similarly, Capitalism is used to denote the existing system of society under which property—except such as is directly owned by the State—and enterprise are left in private hands, and are not directed or controlled by the community except in so far as it passes legislation such as the Factory Act, or the Company Law, or the Old Age Pensions Act, which are designed to regulate and define the relations between individuals, or to protect individual rights, or to make provision for certain individual needs. The fundamental idea underlying the existing order is that the community is a set of individuals, and that it will prosper in proportion as the individual is given the maximum freedom to develop himself or the property, provided always in so doing he does not trespass upon his neighbour's rights and property as defined by law. Capitalism is the system of industrial organization which has grown up under the individualist regime.

The only alternative system proposed, is Communism or Socialism, both of which, the first entirely, the latter partially, abolish private property and substitute for it the control of property, and the direction of activities, by the citizens by the State.

Let us examine these two systems in a little more detail.

### Where Capitalism has Succeeded.

For all its defects Capitalism, or the system of private property and private enterprise, has outstanding merits. It is the most wonderful system for the production of wealth and the multiplication and cheapening of commodities that has ever been devised. Under Capitalism civilized nations have equipped themselves with railways and telegraphs, with the whole range of iron and steel products, from great bridges like the Forth Bridge, to pins and needles and the iron bedstead, with cheap books, cheap motors and cheap amusements. Under Capitalism the world has been redeemed from ignorance and chaos into something like unity, by means of the great ships and the great lines of transportation and cables, which link nations and continents. Under Capitalism have grown up the newspapers which give us every day a picture of what has been done in every part of the world. Under Capitalism we have gained food and clothing both varied and cheap, so that nations are no longer dependent upon their own seasons for the supply of their essential needs.

If we look indeed at what is within the reach of the average man today, and two centuries ago, the change is little short of miraculous. Then he was isolated in a village or a small town. He could not move about, unless he was prepared to walk, for stage coaches were only for the few. His knowledge of the world was probably all unobtainable to him, and he was isolated in a village or a small town. He could not move about, unless he was prepared to walk, for stage coaches were only for the few. His knowledge of the world was probably all unobtainable to him, and he was isolated in a village or a small town.

### LONG WALK

Unemployed workers at Eccles walk into Maidstone and back twice a week—a distance of 20 miles—to get their regular unemployment pensions.

### REFORMED CHAMBER

A question was asked in the House of Commons as to whether the scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, promised by the Government, included any proposal likely to meet the needs for responsible representation of the dominions at the debates on Imperial and dominion affairs, and whether, in view of the many disruptive elements now existing in the Empire, the Premier would consider the desirability of such representation in the reformed second chamber.

### HUGE AUTO PROFITS

New York.—The industrial depression has had no effect on the Studebaker corporation, makers of high priced automobiles, according to its financial report for last year, which has just been issued.

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### Albany, N.Y.—The state legislature has passed a bill which authorizes the state experiment of prison, with the approval of the governor, to establish a system of compensation for prison labor. Now the convicts are paid only a few cents a day for their work.

## OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page One.)

proceeding among the unions allied to the amalgamated engineers on the question of the right of proprietors to control the overtime of workers. The manifesto says that in the history of industrial disputes there is no record of a lockout where the workers and their representatives have been treated with greater harshness and provocation by their employers than in the present dispute in the engineering industry. The first victims were the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the employers are now seeking deliberately to enmesh members of our organization in the quarrel.

The manifesto continues: "This unprovoked attack is unprecedented and cruel because the reduced wages and the unemployment have inflicted severe privations on multitudes of workers. The general workers and other organizations concerned in the ballot now proceeding will not allow themselves to be used by their employers to prejudice the case of the engineers."

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## OVER-SEA TELEPHONY.

New York.—The steamer America, 370 miles at sea, on her way to this port, was "picked up" by the first radio telephone installed on the top floor of the Telephone building in this city.

According to engineers present it is the beginning of a new era in over-telephony, although the handling of outside "interference" must be overcome. In the new experiment it is stated that when the air was clear over the radio telephone came as clear as a voice over the ordinary land wire—sometimes clearer.

### COMPERS AIDS STRIKERS

Providence, R.I.—President Compers is touring the textile district in aid of textile workers who are striking against a 20 per cent. wage cut and the installation of the 54-hour week.

In a speech in this city, President Compers declared that textile workers knew, if other people did not, that about a year ago wages in this industry were cut 22 1/2 per cent. "They knew," he said, "that the cost of living had not been reduced when that cut was put into effect. Today a further reduction of 20 per cent. was offered, mill owners thinking that because the first cut was accepted with little more than murmur, the second would be accepted in actual silence. In addition to the new wage reduction, mill owners propose to extend the 44-hour week to 54-hour week."

### CAN AVOID ACCIDENTS.

Olympia, Wash.—One half of the industrial accidents in this state are preventable, declares Director Edward Clifford, of the department of labor and industries. It is proposed to start a safety first campaign.

### ANTI-FREE SPEECH LAW KILLED IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort.—Organized labor's agitation against the vicious "syndicalism and sedition" law has resulted in the legislature repealing those sections which denied American citizenship to those who advocate open rebellion against the government.

### REDUCE DIVIDENDS—GESTS WIDEN AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE "CAN'T STRIKE" LAW.

Manchester, N.H.—Let five trustees who control 3,700 stockholders of the Amoskeag company reduce dividends in order to meet competition they talk about, rather than cut workers' wages, suggests James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America.

"Twelve years ago Amoskeag paid 12 per cent on a share of stock," said the trustees. "Eleven years ago they called it 12 per cent and gave five shares for one—two shares preferred stock paying 4 1/2 per cent, and three shares common stock at 3 per cent."

"During some of the war years they had three dividend periods per year, as follows: Four per cent, 5 per cent, 6 per cent, cash dividend on common stock, making a 36 per cent dividend on common and 9 per cent on preferred increasing from 12 per cent to 45 per cent in 12 years and all during this period contending with southern competition."

"The workers have helped to make the profits in the textile industry, and they should not now be called upon to bear the brunt of the return to so-called normalcy. According to a financial statement of the Amoskeag company made on May 28, 1921, their profit and loss surplus was \$40,455,399, which would indicate that southern competition was quite a profitable affair after all."

### HOOPER SAVES RAILROADS

Chicago.—Vice-Chairman Hooper, of the Railroad labor board decided against shop employees who insist that railroads that violated the Cummins-Each act have no standing before the board and that the wage demands of these roads should not be considered. The Erie, the Indiana Harbor belt and the New York Central railroads are involved. They have contracted their repair work and the contractors are paying lower wages than the scale set for railroad shop men by the board.

### BEGGARLY WAGES BY LAW.

Boston.—Organized workers are using a recent wages-by-law award to prove their point that wage setting by this method is less effective than trade unionism.

Under the minimum wage law, boards are set up in various industries to recommend wages for women to the minimum wage commission. A brush makers' wage board has just recommended that woman workers of ordinary ability with one year's experience shall receive not less than \$14.40 a week. Apprentices are to be paid \$9.00 a week for the first six months and not less than \$12 a week during the second six months. As the three rates are based on a 48-hour week the hourly wages will be 30, 25 and 20 cents, respectively.

No woman is so angelic as to prefer a halo to a hat.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS' SITUATION SERIOUS

Six hundred thousand miners in the anthracite and bituminous fields will quit work on April 1, unless some unforeseen solution of the present wage controversy is offered in the meantime, John L. Lewis, president of the international organization of United Mine Workers announced.

Plans for evacuation of the mines already are under way, Mr. Lewis said. In the event of a walkout, crews of pumpmen, engineers, firemen, watchmen and helpers, will remain at their posts to prevent flooding of the mines and maintain the properties, he said. He estimated that 1,000 men would remain on duty in the anthracite and 3,000 in the bituminous mines for such purposes.

Final orders for withdrawal of the men will be issued by the general policies committee of the union at Cleveland or Chicago, probably next week, it was said, effective in case operators and miners fail to arrange a new working contract before April 1.

The order to suspend operations in the anthracite field on April 1 has already been issued by the miners' general wage council in session at Shamokin, Pa. An arbitration committee of eight, composed of operators and miners, will meet here on Tuesday to discuss a new wage scale for this field.

Work in bituminous mines will automatically cease on April 1, Mr. Lewis asserted, because of the operators' refusal to meet with the miners, in accordance with the terms of their last contract.

Secretary of Labor Davis and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, exchanged views on the threatening situation in the bituminous coal industry, and both were said after the conference to be of opinion that a national strike in the union fields was inevitable. Mr. Lewis assured Mr. Davis again of the willingness of the miners' union to open negotiations for a new national wage contract, a proposition which the mine operators are refusing to entertain.

Later Mr. Lewis declared the cessation of work in the union mines after April 1 was "coming about automatically," and asserted that "a bold commercial policy of the operators, for which the public must pay," was in part responsible.

"If there is no conference between the miners' union and the operators," he added, referring to the bituminous situation, "there can be no wage contract drawn up. If there is no wage contract there won't be any coal dug after April 1 in union mines."

Anthracite miners and operators were prepared to begin negotiations for a new wage agreement to take the place of the two year contract which expires at the end of this month. A large number of operators arrived to participate in the first joint conference this afternoon.

The miners are asking for a twenty per cent. increase in contract rates among other things, while the mine owners are on record as favoring a decrease below the present working basis. It is not expected that an agreement will be reached before the end of the month, and in that event the scale committee of the hard coal workers is under instructions of the Shamokin convention to order a suspension of mining until a satisfactory agreement is in sight.

A shortage of anthracite coal is not anticipated unless the expected suspension should run into the summer.

### WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE "CAN'T STRIKE" LAW.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

In other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

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