

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Labor Paper

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

VOL. VI. \$1.00 Per Year. National and Rational OTTAWA, ONT., MONDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1924. Live News and Views Single Copies 5c. No. 23.

CANADA, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

Manufacturing and Farming Interdependent—Each Vitally Necessary to the Other

DOMINION PROSPERITY LINKED UP WITH RESTORATION OF EUROPE

Dawes Plan Means Revival in Trade

THE stabilization of Europe that will in all probability result from the adoption of the Dawes Plan, is bound to have important effects to Canada.

It seems to be fashionable among one group of the Canadian Labor movement to sneer at the Dawes Plan as a slave pact, and amongst another group to fiercely object to any measure that will help to restore Europe to a normal national life. In the opinion of the Canadian Labor Press, both these views are unsound and the adoption of the Dawes Plan is the most practical one yet devised that will tend to restore middle Europe to its feet. The practical working out will mean that food production will be stimulated, industry developed and currency ultimately regain a sound normal basis. Canada cannot afford to stand idly by and witness the disintegration of Europe; the inter-dependence of the world if nothing else, compels Canadians to urge and support wise and statesmanlike measures for the restoration of that continent.

With the increasing stability of Europe and the consequent revival of trade that is bound to result, Canada is certain to benefit. It follows then that no matter how strong the prejudices and antagonisms created by the war, it would be cutting off our nose to spite our face if we held aloof from measures that would create more employment for our citizens, raise the depression we suffer under and lower the heavy burden of taxation we at present bear, and in the opinion of the Canadian Labor Press, the Dawes Plan does promise to fulfill in part these beneficial features.

With European recovery would come a revival of immigration especially of the peasant class and it is desirable that such immigration be encouraged. With the land area that the Dominion has, it is surely obvious to commonsense that the quickest way to reduce our tax overhead is by distributing it over a larger population and the thrifty European peasant class with a good knowledge of agriculture is a desirable addition to our shores. Farming is our greatest industry and the duty of Canadian statesmen is to encourage and develop it as much as they can. A wise Government would see that agriculture and allied industries would be nourished and strengthened. It is folly however, as some politicians do, to talk

(Continued on Page 2)

War Without Profit

THE idea of conscripting capital and labor in the event of war in the United States is growing in popularity there. The question is being discussed all over the country and it is seen that if such a law were placed on the state books, the possibility of war would become very remote. Discussing the idea in the Atlanta (Georgia) Journal a writer sums up the argument in part as follows:

"Labor would be conscripted equally with military service. But mere labor would not be working for the ordinary soldiers' pay in order that employers and investors of capital might reap golden profits. For profits equally with service would be conscripted. Capital, equally with labor, would be subject to the imperative demand of the State. The revolting theory that the state might command the lives of its youth, but that the money of the prosperous should be sacred, would be repudiated.

"Nor would the farmer or the miner be immune from the call to service. Food would be raised, but taken by the State at a price which would eliminate all profit; neither the digger of iron, the smelter, the puddler, nor the millionaire magnate who controlled the operation of all, should be allowed as the fruit of his labor during the continuance of the war more than what the boy in the trenches would be getting—namely, a bare livelihood. The profiteer would be eliminated. There would be no more 'dollar-a-year' men serving the nation, nor would there be, as during the last war, a horde of employees at Washington paid four and five times what the soldier in the trenches received, nor a host of speculative hangers-on greatly enriching themselves at the expense of the Government.

It is perfectly apparent, too, that if in war times those engaged in essential industries should be denied the right to make personal profit, this right should equally be denied to all other manufacturers or distributors. In fact, during the period of war, under the provisions of this constitutional amendment, the whole nation would be militarized—or socialized, if you prefer—enrolled in one common effort for the performance of all functions engaged even in the most remote way with the national defense."

Move Art Treasures

Moscow—One hundred and forty-one paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Van Dyke, are being moved from the Hermitage museum of Leningrad, the finest art gallery in the world, to Moscow. The reason for this action, the Soviets declare, is that Moscow, not Leningrad, is the centre of the working class of Russia.

All of the Hermitage museum's billion dollars' worth of paintings will eventually be housed in Moscow, it is said. Besides this, 15,000 china pieces formerly belonging to the czars, from Peter the Great down, and the Pushkin and other galleries are to be kept here.

French Soundness Is Doubtful

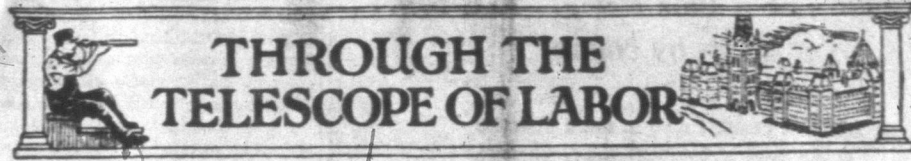
New York—Morgan and Co.'s offering of \$100,000,000 in French bonds went quickly. The books were closed in 45 minutes. Americans getting into Europe with their money in this loan will get about 7.53 p. c. interest. The bonds are 7 p. c. bonds

but they were sold at 94, which brings the actual interest on investment to the higher figure. Conservative comment in that portion of Wall Street not in on the deal say the high interest rate indicated that the investment is not gilt edged. Doubts on the future of French credit are given as reason. The previously issued German bonds seemed equally insecure if not more so. Their issue price was 92.

Labor Party Make Gains

Christiania, Norway. — Following the elections, six Communists have gained seats in the Norwegian parliament. Communism was one of the major issues of the elections, prohibition being the only other matter that was widely discussed.

The conservatives gained control of the "storting" (parliament) with fifty-four seats. The Norwegian labor party has twenty-four seats. Transvaal, who campaigned for the Norwegian labor party, denounced the Communists.



THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

History of Glass Blowers' Association

BY JAMES M. LYNCH, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

BOTTLES to the right of us, bottles to the left of us, bottles everywhere. How about their manufacture and the men who make them? Harry Jenkins, secretary of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, supplied me with some of this information and also a brief history of this union, and I think so well of it that I am passing it on. We are all interested in bottles. Many are interested in men. This article is about bottles and men.

Advent of Machinery

In 1894 machinery had been developed that was capable of making fruit jars, vaseline bottles and kindred wide-mouth ware. This was the beginning of the revolution in the glass bottle industry. From this crude machine was developed the Owens bottle-making machine which was commercially workable about 1904. At that time there but two or three machines in operation and they were confined chiefly to the heavier ware, such as carbonated beverage and milk bottles. It was hoped by the bottle blowers that these machines would not attack the lighter or smaller ware, but the principle having been found it was only a step to the improvements that later developed when the machines made everything from a bottle holding three drops up to the one holding twelve gallons. To-day there are over two hundred of these machines in operation in the United States and Canada making glass bottles and they have been improved to such an extent that they formerly made one bottle at a time they now make three and four. It is a costly machine and is controlled by a corporation that exacts a royalty on the finished product.

Follow Printers

The secretary says: "Our late president, D. A. Hayes, when the Owens machine was on the market took a leaf from the book of the printers' organization and adjusted the affairs of our association in such a way as to lessen the blow when the machines came into our industry generally.

"From 1909 to 1912 we voluntarily reduced our wage scale until it reached 36 per cent. This was done primarily to reduce the difference in production as between the machine and the hand method and it served as a splendid purpose and kept our association alive and in such a condition that it could later come back to its own. We are firmly convinced that this did what we intended—showed the machine interests that we would not be driven out of the industry. When they saw the determination of the men to stay they arranged their selling prices so as to permit the hand manufacturer and the men to continue. Later on we were able to secure several increases in wages until now wage scale in the hand and in the machine departments is as good if not better than it was prior to 1909, when the first reduction was taken.

Unskilled Labor

"We have also organized the men in the machine end of the industry, but as the work is not skilled it is a hard matter to approach the employed on the question of collective bargaining, although we have an agreement with two of the large companies."

The introduction of the machine has reduced the association's membership somewhat; men saw the machines coming in and taking their places and they got into other lines of work.

The Owens machine, however, was not the last word. There are others in use now simpler in construction and much cheaper which can be applied to any furnace already built, whereas the first machine had to have a specially constructed furnace. The new or later machines are placed to a furnace where the glass flows by gravity into the mold with certain appliances to adjust the weight of the glass cut off so as to make the bottle. The association has secured jurisdiction over these machines in 98 per cent. of instances where they have been installed, with a minimum wage of 60 cents per hour. This wage rate is rarely adhered to, most of the employers paying a bonus in addition to the minimum wage.

More Employment

"We have every reason to believe that in spite of the introduction of the machine and its cheap method of production, there will be as great, if not greater, number of men employed as in the days of the hand method," says the secretary. "We have always dealt with our employers in the collective bargaining way and believe we have reached the highest point of development in that method of doing business. We have a universal scale that applies to every factory in the United States and Canada under our jurisdiction, and there are no non-union factories to-day making bottles by the hand method.

"All of our skilled work is done on the piece-work basis, and we have an elaborate wage scale covering nearly every bottle now being made or that has been made since the formation of the union. We have a wage scale hanging on our wall bearing the date of 1946, which includes about two hundred and fifty articles of glassware in the bottle line, and most of these bottles are continued down to the present day and are still to be found in the wage lists."

Early History

The organization in 1846 was crude, several locals being banded together into what might be termed a small national union; it not at that time cover the United States as it does to-day. It was along in the early '70's that national unions were formed—one east and the other west, with the Ohio River as the dividing line. There was a slight difference in the wage scales those days, but not great. In 1890 these two divisions under the jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor, were formed into one and since that time have been functioning as one.

It required courage on the part of the union officers to meet the introduction of machinery in the bottle-blowing trade. It was fortunate they had that courage, and that at their head was that sterling trade unionist, Dennis A. Hayes—dead, but living in the memories of thousands benefited by his foresight.

R.R.'s Slice Expense to Meet Revenues

Wages Down \$3,000,000 a Month and Other Expenses Too

Montreal—One of the features of railway operation in Canada this year has been the more efficient use by the railways of their rolling stock. This has been an important factor in keeping down operating expenses, and at the same time it has been one reason why the car-making companies have not received the orders they might reasonably have counted on.

For instance, in July, 1924, the average freight train carried 478.5 tons of revenue freight, as against 444.1 tons in July, 1923. In August the increase was not so marked, the figures being 464.4 and 403.8 miles respectively. But in August there were 22.5 loaded freight cars per train and 9.9 empties, as against 21.8 loaded and 11.2 empties in 1923.

Cut \$3,000,000 Off Wages
The pay roll also shows a severe cut, the figures for August, 1924, being \$19,267,039, and for August, 1923, \$22,526,734.

Despite this improvement in operating efficiency, the revenue per train mile declined slightly, indicating the lower trend in freight rates.

The decrease in railway earning power since June has not been due so much to decreasing traffic as to low carrying charges. The ton miles have kept up remarkably well, with the exception of the Canadian National's United States lines, but the cents per ton mile have slumped. If freight rates were on the same level as in 1923, Canadian railways as a whole would have had a far better eight months behind them at the end of August than they had.

In the railway's results, published from month to month, there have been consistently evident indications of steadily improving operating efficiency, but the benefits of these improvements have been going to the public, in the form of lower rates, at a faster rate than the improvements can possibly be effected. This leads the Canadian railway and marine world to ask how close to zero does the public want to see railway earning power reduced before it can be satisfied?

Prospects for Fall Year

The same publication, which may be regarded as speaking the case of the railways, declares that the task of reducing expenses to meet declining revenues is a difficult one for any railway under the most favorable conditions largely for the reason that such a large part of railway operating expenses are fixed and independent of the volume of traffic. It is obvious that there is a point beyond which reduction of expenses cannot go. With a prairie grain crop estimated variously at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels less than last year, with business generally in a rather hesitant mood, and with the public attitude such that large volumes of capital are being directed into safe investment channels at a comparatively low rate of interest rather than into the financing of new enterprises, it is highly improbable that the railways will enjoy the same amount of traffic in the last three months of 1924 as in the same part of 1923.

This makes it practically certain that the railways will fail to make as good a showing for 1924 as for 1923.

Meet in Mexico

The executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has issued a call for the next convention, to be held in Mexico City, December 3rd next. The last convention voted to meet in Guatemala, but the call states that "conditions in Guatemala make it impossible for the next convention to be held in that country."

Low Wages Paid in New England

Many Open Shops in This Territory

New England is revealed as the low wage paradise of the so-called open shoppers in a recent statement covering average hourly wages paid in manufacturing establishments represented by the National Metal Trades Association, the one big union of metal trades employers. Throughout the New England states members of this association paid employees of machine shops, foundries and pattern shops an average of 56 cents an hour during January, as compared with 62.2 cents an hour in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In these three states members of the association were paying an average of 69.5 cents in July, while New England paid 53.5 cents in the same month. In Ohio and Indiana they were paying 59.1 cents in January, as compared with 57 cents in July.

Michigan establishments come close to equalling the low record of New England, with an average of 58.4 cents in January and 56.4 cents in July. Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri report 58.8 cents in January and 57 cents in July.

Semi-Skilled Labor
It should be noted that these are non-union wages and that the majority of concerns represented have so organized their work that the greater part is done by employees classed as semi-skilled or machine operators. Unskilled labor is included in the averages.

The National Metal Trades Association has a membership of more than 1,000 concerns, which employ together in excess of 600,000 workers. No firm operating under an agreement with metal trades unions is eligible to membership in the association. It always has attacked the cost of living basis for determining wages. By doing so it has prevented the development of standard minimum wage rates on which groups of workers could unite.

Regulate Work Hrs. in Netherlands

In view of the interest which is being taken in all industrial countries in the question of the length of the working day, a series of monographs is being published by the international labor office dealing with the legislative and administrative measures and collective agreements governing hours of labor in various countries.

The most recent of these publications gives an account of the present position with regard to the eight-hour day in the Netherlands.

Regulate Hours

Hours of work in the Netherlands are regulated by the general act of Nov. 1, 1919, on hours of work and dangerous trades, as amended May 26, 1920. The act of 1919, which came into force on Oct. 24, 1920, limited hours of work to eight per day and 45 per week. The act of May 26, 1920, increased them to 8 1/2 per day and 45 per week, a change which came into force on June 18, 1922.

The act applies generally to all work carried on in an undertaking. Certain types of occupation are excluded from the operation of the act, e.g., agriculture and domestic service.

Certain permanent exceptions may be made, for example: Maximum hours of work may be extended to 54 hours per week and 144 hours over a period of three consecutive weeks for men engaged in work which must be carried on continuously in shifts.

The provisions of collective agreements form a useful complement to the provisions of the act, as regards both the distribution of hours of work and the limitation of overtime and rates of overtime pay. It is well known that the use of collective agreements has become increasingly prevalent in the Netherlands, especially since 1918. Statistics published by the central statistical office show that on Jan. 1, 1922, there were 792 collective agreements in force covering 26,887 undertakings and 267,755 workers.

The Dictator of Spain

How He Has Failed to Fulfill Promises

The Spanish Military Dictator, presided over by the Dictator, Primo de Rivera, Marquis Estella, came into being over a year ago. What is the result of this year's work?

It cannot be said that the outlook for the Dictator is very promising. Spain's two great problems—the war in Morocco and the separatist movement in Catalonia—are in a more inflamed condition now than they were when the Dictator began his work.

One of the most attractive prospects held out by Marquis Estella when he seized power was that of a conquered or pacified Morocco. That mismanaged war was to be brought to an end; the victory of Spain was at hand. What has been the fact? The patient Spanish soldiers are still being slaughtered. The massacre of 1921 remains unavenged; the tribesmen are more aggressive than ever, and a disaster seems quite possible.

The situation is so serious that the Dictator himself has gone to the front to take command of the operations. He has established his headquarters at Tetuan, and the next few weeks will show whether his skill as a military commander is equal to the task of quelling the turbulent tribes of the Rif.

While all Marquis Estella's efforts are devoted to extinguishing the conflagration in Morocco, another flame lies smouldering behind him, in Catalonia, the north-eastermost province of Spain.

Spain's Ireland

Catalonia is the Ireland of Spain. It has its own language—the most dangerous, as the people esteem it the most precious, heritage that a land can have. All down the ages, since their Home Rule privileges were taken from them, the Catalans have steadily pursued the will-o'-the-wisp of independence.

On that September more a year ago when Spain pronounced for Marquis Estella, hopes ran high in Catalonia. The Dictator was Captain-General of Catalonia, he was believed to favor the nationalist aspirations of the people, and it was confidently expected that some measure of autonomy would be obtained from the new regime.

To the dismay of the province almost the first decree of the new Dictator was directed against Catalan tongue and flag to be allowed to be used was sharply answered by the Dictator by a blank refusal. Feeling began to run high against him and separatism, which had lain more or less dormant for some time, flamed out again suddenly.

That is the Catalan situation as it is to-day. The Dictator may have to deal with trouble from this quarter at any time. In Barcelona there are rumors of hidden arms, of squads being drilled, and of impending events.

Marquis Estella's position becomes less and less enviable every day. A great victory in Morocco might restore him in the public esteem. A defeat in Morocco, or even continued lack of success, or yet, again a rising in Catalonia, might well bring about his downfall at any moment.

Reduce Work in Bell Island Mines

1,200 Men Will Be Thrown Out of Employment in Newfoundland

St. John's, Nfld.—British Empire Steel Corporation iron miners on Bell Island have been notified that with the sailing of the last cargo of ore all operations will cease until the winter programme of work is begun, which will be some time after the beginning of the year. It is then intended to work one mine only, which will result, it is stated in 1,200 men being thrown out of employment.

An official of the corporation, in an interview recently stated that during the year 850,000 tons of ore had been shipped from the island, 150,000 tons of which had gone to Sydney, N. S.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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Ottawa Office: Toronto Office: Montreal Office:
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- Following is brief is an outline of our Policy:
1. The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
 2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
 3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
 4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
 5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
 6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

The Gas Issue

ONCE again the hardy politicians Annual, the pre-election attack on the Consumers Gas Company comes to the fore. It is obvious to every clear thinking citizen that the object in bringing this matter before the public eye is in the belief that it will mean votes to certain ambitious civic politicians.

The Canadian Labor Press is convinced that the majority of Toronto electors realize this and are not likely to give much heed to the cries raised against the Consumers Gas Company. Lest there be any workers who do not realize this amongst our readers, we ask them to calmly analyze the situation for themselves and it will be found that there is not the slightest justification for the unfair attacks that have been made. Great outreries have been made that the Gas Company will not allow an audit to be made, and the impression is deliberately created that the company have something to conceal.

To anyone who knows the men in direction of the Gas Company's affairs this is nonsense, for the whole record of the Gas Company shows that every effort has been made to give the fullest service to the citizens, reinforced with the highest public spirit. Capital is being made out of the fact that the Gas Company will not allow an audit to be made, but the Canadian Labor Press believes that the company has adopted an absolutely correct attitude, for it would neither be a service to the citizens, or to themselves as a public service corporation to allow their financial affairs to be hawked in the arena of civic politics as those who are asking for an audit would undoubtedly do if the opportunity was given them. The Canadian Labor Press believes that the legislature will not aid our opportunist politicians in this matter and undoubtedly a great many of our citizens feel that the money spent in taking a vote on this question could have been put to a much better use.

As we have pointed out before, all these attacks on corporations who are rendering great service to the public, retard the general expansion of industry that will require to take place if our employment situation is to get better, and civic politicians would be doing a real public service if they would turn their attention towards reducing the heavy burden of taxation at present on industry, a burden that is almost staggering. If they would do this then they would earn the thanks of all classes of citizens, and acquire a higher respect and dignity for civic government in Toronto.

Toronto's Street Railway Service

TORONTO is acknowledged by representatives of American, British and European cities to have in her present street railway, a transit system that stands second to none.

The principal reason why the citizens of Toronto are in that enviable position is due to the excellent administration and management by the Toronto Transportation Commission. Great care has been exercised to see that the citizens receive full value for every cent expended. It behooves, therefore, every citizen of Toronto to take an interest in the operation and welfare of their own civic railway, and to see that the Toronto Transportation Commission gets a square deal, and fullest freedom to develop, by not being hampered through unfair competition.

The Canadian Labor Press feels compelled to utter a protest against the unfair treatment at present being meted out to Toronto's civic railway system by the competition of privately owned motor buses at present allowed to bring passengers from outside points into city points thus depriving the Toronto Transportation Commission of the revenue from each passenger they carried. It must be obvious that private interest is not running motorbuses in a spirit of idealism, but for the very definite object of making profit, profit which otherwise would go to the support of the civic owned railway. Toronto would not dream for one moment of allowing a competitive railway franchise to operate on Toronto streets and that is just as logical as allowing privately owned motorbus systems to develop in competition with the Toronto Transportation Commission.

The Toronto City Council must take some steps to remove this menace to the Toronto Civic Railway System, and if the city has not the power to interfere then its representatives should seek power from the legislature that will determine once for all that the control of Toronto streets so far as transportation is concerned shall be in the hands of the very able business men who comprise the Toronto Transportation Commission.

Canada, Agriculture and Immigration

(Continued from Page 1)

about encouraging the farming industry and then proceed to depress and attack allied industries such as agricultural implements and machinery manufacture. Yet this is a common sight in our political world.

Just as the prosperity of Canada is bound up with that of Europe, so is the prosperity of agriculture interwoven with manufactures.

It is foolish philosophy to encourage agricultural immigrants to come to Canada and then ask them to purchase their machinery and implements in the United States. That way we reduce the U. S. overhead, but we add to our own; yet frankly speaking, that is the effect if we do not take adequate measures to foster our own industries. The lesson for Canada is that the road to prosperity is by a sane restoration of Europe, increase of population by immigration and the encouragement and development of agriculture and manufacture.

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Fisheries Prospering

It is gratifying to note that the Canadian fishing industry is experiencing brighter days following the period of depression which came in the wake of increased investment and stimulated activity in the war years with a subsequent slump in demand. Regarded from every angle a degree of progress is evident which continued, should bring the fishing industry of the Dominion to occupy the relatively more important place the vast resources back of it justify. In many respects the year 1924 promises to be the most prosperous year the industry has experienced and may herald the dawning of a new era for Canadian fisheries.

The value of the catch in the first three months of the year, which showed an increase of 56 per cent. in comparison with the same in the previous year, has been continued in subsequent months, and this would indicate a revenue from the year's operations amounting to over \$60,000,000, or equal to the banner year of 1918, when prices were substantially higher than at the present time. Reviewing the catches of the present year, increases are noted in practically every species of fish caught.

Increase in Investment Capital

In the government returns covering the 1925 industries in its branches for 1922 the increasing importance of these activities is noted, and there is little doubt that this feature characterized the year 1923 and the present year. Between 1921 and 1922, whilst the capital invested in sea fisheries remained virtually the same, there was a substantial increase in that of the inland fisheries, this increasing from \$4,177,682 to \$4,513,188. The increase in capital invested in fish canning and curing establishments was \$2,704,248 or from \$19,411,990 to \$22,116,238. Employees in sea fisheries increased from 47,445 to 48,286, in inland fisheries from 7,785 to 9,594, and in canning and curing factories from 14,104 to 16,577.

For the first time the amount of cold storage space in Canada devoted to fish has been compiled by the Canadian Fisherman. Of a total of 35,577,842 cubic feet of cold storage space it was found that more than fifteen per cent was devoted to fish exclusively or chiefly fish. Of the balance of a general storage nature fish is no inconsiderable item, so that it is estimated that twenty and twenty-five per cent. of the total cold storage warehouse capacity in Canada is used by the products of fresh and salt water.

Eighty per cent. Export

The greater portion of the Canadian catch, amounting in fact to eighty per cent, finds its way to the export markets. In the last fiscal year the value of Canada's fisheries exports was \$30,547,275 as compared with \$27,557,717 in the previous year. This mark was only exceeded during the war years and immediately following the war when there was an extraordinary demand for Canadian fish and prices maintained a high level. In the year under review the value of fresh and frozen fish exported increased from \$8,691,605 to \$9,447,729 and that of preserved and canned fish from \$9,806,881 to \$12,758,517. The outstanding feature of this trade was the increase in the exports of canned salmon, which grew from \$4,483,509 to 7,721,075.

The Canadian fishing industry is one could scarcely put limits of expansion. It is estimated that the fishing grounds of the Dominion on both coasts and the great inland lakes, could easily furnish the entire world with its needs without suffering any depletion, and come very near filling all demands for variety. With eighty per cent. of the catch leaving the country at the present time, further development of the industry hinges on a greater domestic consuming population, together with the penetration of such further markets as can be found.

Labor in Finance

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been growing rapidly as a capitalist since it opened its first bank in Cleveland about two years ago. It owns also a second bank in New York City, a third in Boston, and is planning to open a fourth in Philadelphia and more in New York State. These investments are in addition to the interest which the Brotherhood acquired in the Empire Trust Company of New York and the newly formed Empire Company, an investment house. It is now organizing the Brotherhood Securities Corporation of New York, which is similar to the Brotherhood Investment Company on the coast, already organized to finance and control their banks in other sections of the country. Apparently the Brotherhood is entering on a new development of labor banking by forming holding companies to control these banks. In addition the holding companies according to a recent announcement will deal in "high-grade securities for investment purposes."

In its new capacity as capitalist the Brotherhood could not avoid some of the labor troubles which afflicted the old-time capitalist. The Brotherhood owns and operates the Coal River Col-

eries Company, with four mines in West Virginia, but since April 1 the employees have been on strike because the company refused to renew its agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. "We want to run a union mine, and expect to run one if we run it at all," says Mr. Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood, "but it is impossible to do so when the non-union fields around us can produce so much coal more cheaply." Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the Mine Workers, retorts that efficient management would enable the Brotherhood's company to remain on the market with competing coal companies. Mr. Stone must find it embarrassing to be on both sides at the same time, but the controversy will do good if it softens some of the asperities of each.

J. A. P. Haydon Seeks Election In Ottawa

Pledges Himself as Favoring Fair Wage Bylaw

"Announcement has been made in Ottawa of the candidature of J. A. P. Haydon for the Board of Control in that city. Mr. Haydon was a candidate at the last election and was defeated, but reports indicate that his chances of election this time are much brighter. He has many friends supporting him, and such men as Hon. Gideon Robertson, Tom Moore and P. M. Draper are to take the platform on his behalf.

One of the chief planks in Mr. Haydon's platform is his pledge to bring forward a fair wage bylaw for the city of Ottawa. The candidate is at the present time president of the Ottawa Trades Council and Canadian correspondent for Labor, the official newspaper of the railway workers. He was formerly editor of the Congress Journal, the official publication of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Labor of brain and brawn is the force that has raised man from the animal and made him master of the earth.

Soviet Russia Holds Annual Fair

Moscow.—The world famous annual Russian fair in Nijni Novgorod came to an end Sept. 15. Sixty-five million rubles worth of goods were sold and 4000 contracts signed (1 ruble, 50c.) More than 400 small cooperative shops were represented.

The Minority Rules

Moscow.—The number of members in the Russian Communist Party July 1, 1924 was 340,000. In addition there are over 300,000 applications. The cleansing of the party removed 18,500 during 1923, and 4,800 in the first half of 1924.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Let The Women Tell Their Story

Every woman is interested in another woman's letters, and we shall give the women a chance to present their experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by quoting from their letters.

If you do not find anyone you know among these ladies, write us for references from people in your community, or ask your friends and neighbors for particulars about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

There is scarcely a town, village or hamlet in this great country but can produce splendid evidence as to the restorative, uplifting influence of this well-known treatment for the blood and nerves.

Girlhood

Mrs. M. E. ROBINSON, 179 Dublin St., Peterboro', Ont., writes:—"My daughter of 15 lost appetite, color and was on the verge of nervous collapse. Five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food completely restored her health and strength."

Womanhood

Mrs. N. C. McDONALD, RR. No. 2 Colborne, Ont., writes:—"When a girl, my health became run down. I was sleepless, had nervous headaches and finally developed St. Vitus' Dance. I was completely relieved by a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I am married now, have three children and have had no return of the old trouble."



Motherhood, Middle Life

Mrs. A. ERNEST, R.R. No. 4, Walkerton, Ont., writes:—"For some time after the birth of my first child I was in a weak, nervous condition. I could not sleep well, had frequent headaches and buzzing in the ears. I also had neuralgic pains through my body, twitching of the nerves and was subject to weak spells. I had indigestion and seemed tired and languid. I began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found the results most satisfactory. I have used a great many different medicines, but never found one as good as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is especially good for quieting the nerves and I feel very grateful for the good it has done."

Mrs. M. E. MCCARTHY, Gardner's Creek, St. John's Co., N.B., writes:—"In my estimation there is no medicine that will so quickly build one up and restore the nervous system as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. From worry and hard work, I began to get behind as regards general health. It seemed as though each day some new ailment cropped up and before I realized it I was just about 'down and out.' I turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for help and was not disappointed. I took six boxes and felt like a girl of sixteen. My nerves are as steady as I could wish them to be and I am having no trouble at all in passing through that time of life when some women experience so much suffering."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It is woman's greatest friend at every critical stage in her life and is endorsed by women everywhere. 60 cents a box of sixty pills, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



"From my experience as a wife and mother I find that the majority of users of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are women, especially women passing through the change of life; next by young mothers to regain strength after baby comes, and also by mothers for their young daughters entering their womanhood. While it is good for all classes of humanity, I am sure it is especially so for women, as they seem to be troubled most by nervous diseases."—Mrs. H. ALCHORN, 23 Gerald Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Critical Age

Mrs. C. NICOL, Gornley, Ont., writes:—"I consider that I owe a prolonged term of life to Dr. Chase's medicines. Like many others, when at the critical stage of middle age, I threw aside doctors' medicine and turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills. For three months I continued to use this combined treatment and cannot find words to tell how much it helped me. I have recently been using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder for a stubborn case of catarrh, and it has relieved me greatly, having stopped the pain in the head and frequent headache from which I have been suffering."

Advanced Years

Mrs. MARY ROWDON, 22 North St., St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"My husband died in February, 1923, at the age of 74 years, and after that my nerves became very bad. I started taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and have found it all you claim it to be. For run down constitution and tired, exhausted nerves, there is nothing like it."



Labor Will Have a Candidate in Field

Calgary labor men will nominate seven candidates for honors at the forthcoming municipal election. They will contest the commissioner's seat, four aldermanic seats on the Council and two on the School Board. This decision was reached at the meeting of the Canadian Labor Party, held in the Labor Temple. Just who the candidates will be was not made public.

A delegate who enquired whether there was a labor man in sight fitted to assume the position of commissioner met with the reply from Alderman J. W. Russell that "there were 700 good labor men in the city to choose from, and it would not be a difficult task to secure one good man." The motion recommending the nomination of a total of seven candidates for municipal honors to the central council of the Canadian Labor Party was passed without comment.

Although it was not definitely stated whether the campaign would be conducted by the Canadian Labor Party it was practically agreed that it would be so. The meeting spent two hours going over a tentative constitution, clause by clause, and the constitution was accepted, with a few minor amendments, pursuant to the ratification by the majority of the organizations affiliated.

Ladies' Section of Party

Wives and relatives of labor men are going to enter the fray this year. At the meeting the council approved the formation of a ladies' section of the party and this section will be placed on a working basis at once.

Local Council and C.G.A.

In approving the formation of such a section J. L. Aaron, secretary of the Labor Party, said that the Local Council of Women, whose real title should be the ladies' auxiliary to the Civic Government Association, did more work in the election of the C. G. A. candidates than the latter did themselves.

"The Local Council of Women may deny that they are an auxiliary body, but everyone knows it is true, and if our ladies' section works as hard for the labor candidates as the other ladies do we ought to meet with considerable success."

The question of election funds was soundly debated at the meeting. The suggestion was made that each organization affiliated pledge themselves to contribute a sum equally of one dollar per member, and those present were of the opinion that this would be a good scheme provided that every organization was agreeable. It was pointed out that this pledge would have to be unanimous, because witness what would happen if the Dominion Labor Party, which represents about 50 per cent of the Canadian Labor Party membership, decided not to agree to this sum. This matter will be further discussed at a later date.

The question of per capita was decided, the per capita being 5 cents per member per month.

The objects of the party, as outlined by J. W. Russell, the chairman, were briefly as follows: To organize for the purpose of securing representations in federal and provincial parliaments and also on municipal councils and boards. To co-operate with kindred organizations in joint political or other action in harmony with party constitution.

To give effect, as far as may be practicable, to the principles from time to time approved by the party convention. To secure for the producers by hand or brain the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof.

Generally to promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people.

Man's tortuous 900,000,000 year journey upwards from the slime of ancient seas to a record of unending toil. The man who digs in the ditch and the man who controls great industries with his brains are both adding to that record—are both creating for generations to come a better world to live in and a sweeter, richer life to live.

DEAFNESS NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH CAN BE CURED

The new Continental Remedy called

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is a simple, harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY

Mrs. F. Crows, of Whitehorse Rd. Craydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for \$1.00. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to Mr. "Larmaline" Co., "Woodlands," Stone-woods, Bagford, Kent, England.

A Moroccan Kemal

Paris.—A new Mustapha Kemal has arisen in Northern Africa, has already defeated Spain, and may soon turn his victorious troops, reinforced by other desert tribes, against the French army in Morocco. Such, I am informed on reliable authority, is the opinion of high French military circles, in consequence of recent developments in the Spanish war in the Rif, and the admitted success of Abd-el-Krim.

The parallel between the rise of the Moroccan Nationalists and their brother-Mohammedans in Anzora is not really exaggerated. The origins hardly less humble than those of the ruler of the Rif tribesmen.

Each made war, in the beginning, in the same guerrilla fashion. Each changed history, after a few years of intermittent and successful sharp-shooting, with an astonishing ease.

It is now known in Paris that the Spanish Government has seriously considered the abandonment of its protectorate over the Spanish zone in Morocco, and the evacuation of its troops and administrative officials. The possibility is viewed with concern by the Ministry of War.

Abd-el-Krim, alone and at war with Spain, was a hero. But Abd-el-Krim, victorious, and perhaps aided in 'anonymous quarters, and at war with France, may be another proposition entirely. For what more probable reason the French General Staff officers, than that the RIF ruler, once freed from the foreigner on one side of his territory, should turn upon the foreigner on the other side?

Prosperity at Hand

Reports to Hand Show Revival in Trade

The statements made by Mr. Roger Babson and other financial experts concerning trade conditions in Canada, tending to show that they are now on the upward trend are being confirmed at present by estimates and statistics which keep coming in from all quarters. The crops of the country were on the whole slightly above the average. Large sums are being invested in Canadian stock by financial interests abroad. The Dollar has touched Par and in many parts of the country large building and development schemes are being put under way. In certain instances perhaps the signs of renewed prosperity may not yet have been noticed but generally speaking the sign post pointing to better trade conditions is plainly marked 'Spring 1925.'

Money is loosening up. It is generally recognized that Toronto has been amongst the greatest sufferers during the trade slump, so

it is cheerful to read the latest report of Bradstreets which states that retail stores are reporting greater sales in advance of the regular Christmas shopping and it is expected that in the seasonal trades stocks will be cleared out before Christmas buying commences.

Wholesalers Optimistic

Wholesalers are placing bigger orders in anticipation of greater activity although at the present time many of the retailers are not prepared to place large orders, rather are they waiting to see if the present briskness has any degree of permanence. The fact that speedy delivery is being insisted upon indicates, however, that a certain demand exists.

Sales Stimulation

Many of the retailers are endeavoring to still further stimulate buying by putting on attractive sales and these houses claim that results far above their anticipation have been achieved. In particular the textiles and grocery trades have been extremely active, prices have remained firm and production is on the increase.

About Unemployment

There is still a large amount of unemployment in the city but even there it is reported by the Provincial Labor Bureau that a steady demand for skilled workers is coming in from all directions. The winter months always bring a period of unemployment for certain trades but although it is slightly above normal unemployment is not as prevalent as it was last winter.

The unemployment situation remains in the public eye chiefly because those who are still out of work have long ago exhausted their savings which tends to make their positions more acute than it would be in more normal periods. Building, metal and leather trades are all absorbing more men.

New Canadians

Last year some 1,400 Swiss settlers came to Canada under a plan approved by the governments of Canada and Switzerland and co-operated in by the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. The plan under which these settlers came to this country was drawn up and is directed by the Swiss Settlement Society, an organization with its head office in Montreal and many prominent Canadians as its members.

This society in bringing out Swiss settlers to Canada advises them to leave their money at home and come out here as farm workers for at least a year, during which time they can gain some experience of the country, and after that they have the advice of the society in purchasing land and setting up for themselves as grain growers or mixed farmers. The aim of the society is to carry on its work without government subsidies, secure a superior class of settlers, direct their investments wisely, and depend for operating costs on the membership fees of public-spirited citizens and payments from the owners of lands sold and brought under cultivation. The kernel of the idea is the

securing of settlers of the best type and the ensuring to these of an opportunity to win success.

The coming of settlers into the country, largely relying on their own devices and liable to be induced by salesmen into making investments that are doomed to failure from the outset, has sometimes given the country a serious set-back. If this new society, with this particular class of settlers, can prevent failure and set new-comers on a prosperous road a large Swiss immigration may follow.

Even the diamond is lustreless until the hand of skilled labor coaxes forth its sparkle.

Lash for Women

British Columbia Legislature has adopted a resolution authorizing the flogging of persons convicted of trafficking in narcotic drugs.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith (Vancouver) emphasized that the lash was to be applied to women as well as men. "If a woman breaks the law she should get the same punishment as a male lawbreaker," she said.

Safe Crossings

A patent has been granted to Johann Vornhusen, a teacher of Oldenburg (Germany), for barriers for level crossings which are opened and closed mechanically by passing trains.

Special Reductions in
Martin-Orme Pianos
A PIANO OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AT THE COST OF A CHEAP INSTRUMENT

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

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THE standards of cleanliness set by The Farmers' Dairy are possibly the most rigid of any dairy on the continent. We maintain a most exacting supervision of every operation from the time the milk leaves the farms until it is delivered to our customers' homes. Farmers' Dairy Milk must be pure! Yet it costs the same as ordinary milk. Appoint The Farmers' Dairy to serve you beginning to-morrow morning.

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Our salesman will call next trip
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The Last Word in Service
A \$5,000.00 Policy in the Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Co.

GUARANTEES:
FIRST, that in case of death from any cause the face of the policy will be paid, viz. \$5,000.00.
SECOND, that in case of ACCIDENTAL death, DOUBLE the face of the policy will be paid, viz. \$10,000.00.
THIRD, that if totally disabled from sickness or injury, the company will pay to the assured during such disability A MONTHLY INCOME OF \$100.00, and relieve the assured of payment of premiums during such disability.

Write for particulars without obligation to yourself, to
FRANK DUDLEY, Manager, 81 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

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They have that old-time zest and flavor. On sale at any restaurant, cafe or refreshment booth.
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Comparative value of Sugar as an energy-producing food.

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Royal Acadia Sugar SWEETENS BEST
Sold by Grocers—everywhere
ACADIA SUGAR REFINING CO., HALIFAX, N.S.
EVERY GRAIN PURE CANE

Labor News From Coast to Coast

Open New Labor Bureaus

Premier Orders Temporary Offices in East and West of City

Toronto, Ont.—Feeling that many men who wished to register at the Government employment bureaus could not afford to spend the necessary car fare to get down town to the Government office for this purpose, Premier Ferguson issued instructions to Deputy Minister of Labor Ballantyne to open temporary offices in the eastern and western districts of Toronto.

Outline Plan to Train Youths

Victoria, B.C.—The sawmill bosses at a recent meeting of their organization, the Pacific Northwest Millwork Association, outlined a scheme for an apprentice system in the sawmills and other wood-working establishments throughout the Pacific northwest.

The meeting deplored the lack of efficiency shown by the adult workers. The system is one that will take the working class boy into a sawmill or woodworking establishment upon his leaving school and place him on probation for three months. If the boy is found satisfactory an indenture is to be made between the boy's parents to be made a period of four years at what is termed "a graded scale of wages." The boy's parents under the indenture system are compelled to deposit \$50.00 which will be forfeited to the employer should the apprentice not serve out his indentured time.

The sawmill bosses were of the opinion that manual training in the schools was useless because the boys who eventually found their way into the sawmills seldom attended high school. L. B. Travers, vocational supervisor for the state of Washington set forth figures to show that only thirty-five per cent. of the boys attending school ever reach high school.

More Employment in British Columbia

In the opinion of Hon. James Murdock, federal Minister of Labor, there is more unemployment in Eastern Canada than in the West. This was his reply to a question as to how he viewed the general labor condition in Canada at the present time. "Conditions might be better," he said, "and there are some places where there is more unemployment than in others. British Columbia, for instance, is better in this respect than it has been for a number of years," he said.

Fight Over Railway Rights and Privileges

Ottawa, Ont.—A big fight is in progress here over railway freight rates and the special privileges of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1897 this company made an agreement to charge certain rates on grain eastward and on iron, agricultural machinery, fruit and some other articles going to the prairies. Now it is trying to have this agreement nullified and has won the first round. The retort of the middle west is that, if the low rates are to go, so must some of the special privileges of the road.

These low rates were in force from 1898 until 1917. Then, owing to the high war costs of railway operation as well as everything else, they were suspended. They came back in full in July 1924. The railways, both the government lines and C.P.R., endeavor to have parliament further suspend the low rates but failed. The C.P.R. then put them in force only at points served by its lines in 1927. This created what were admitted to be "chaotic discriminations." The case was argued before the railway commission, which held that the agreement fixing the rates was not binding and so the low rates go by the board.

Appeals have come to the Dominion government. There will also be appeals to the courts. Eventually the issue must come up in Parliament.

Will Convene in B.C. Next Year

Winnipeg, Man.—Next year's convention of the Associated Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada will be held in Vancouver it was decided recently.

Five-Hour Day?

A five-hour day in the building industry is predicted by James Hartness, former governor of Vermont, now president of the American engineering council.

Charge Regulations Were Disobeyed

Attorney-General Nickle heard a deputation composed of the executive of the Trades and Labor Council, who complained that a local firm was not fulfilling the regulations laid down by the Minimum Wage Board. The Attorney-General has arranged a meeting at which members of the board, representatives of the firm, and labor leaders will be present.

"Hire and Fire" System Being Used

Montreal, Que.—Though the building trades are supposed to be slack some of the construction companies active in Montreal and vicinity are working three gangs of laborers—one coming, one on the job, and one going. According to stories told by many disgruntled workers the old "hire-and-fire" system is being employed extensively by these companies, and the people profiting most by the system are the employment agencies.

The case of one man illustrates how the system works from the laborer's point of view. This man is qualified in several trades, among others those of tinsmithing and house-painting. By paying three dollars to an employment agent he secured an unskilled laborer's job on construction work in Notre Dame de Grace at a wage of thirty cents an hour for a nine hour day.

After two day's work he was laid off, but told to come down again next morning. For three mornings he spent carfare going to the job and at the end of the time got another day's work. When the semi-monthly pay day came round he drew a little over ten dollars. With a wife and children to support this did not look very big to him.

Another man, a good worker, came on the job one morning in an optimistic mood, having been told by the agent who took his three dollars that the job was good for two months. He was let out at noon the same day. He had another half day's work a little later. When on the following pay day he drew \$2.50 he had been without food for two days.

The army of unemployed now in the city, whose ranks are being augmented daily from the harvest fields of the west, has created a condition very unfavorable to the regular worker, the men allege. The only persons who are profiting by it are the employment agents. Describing conditions on one construction job a man said to a "Canadian Labor Press" representative:

"Men are coming and going all the time. Good workers are laid off for no apparent reason and new hands taken on. The men are so eager for work that they will report day after day for the chance to handle a pick and shovel."

"When they pay their two or three dollars, probably constituting the last cent they can scrape together, to the agent they are told that the job is good for a month or two. After working intermittently for a few days they are laid off. Then when pay day comes they may have to return several times to draw the few dollars coming to them."

Longshoremen Are On Strike

St. John's Nfld.—The strike situation brought about by the longshoremen, who demand an eight-hour day and overtime from six o'clock to nine the next morning remains unchanged. The work of unloading the Red Cross liner Rosalind, of the New York and Halifax route, was begun by clerks and others, and a posse of policemen armed with rifles and fixed bayonets are protecting them. Ships loading fish for foreign markets have been diverted to other ports to complete their cargo, and coastal boats have sailed with holds but partly filled.

The International Labor Organization

Tilsonburg, Ont.—What is the International Labor Organization, and how does it function? That Canada is fortunate in numbering among her citizens many who are intelligent friends and intelligent critics of the International Labor Organization is perfectly true. It is equally true that there are still many responsible Canadians who do not know that the International Labor Organization exists, or having heard of it, remain ignorant of its nature and functions. The fact that during the discussion preceding the recent ratification by the Dominion Parliament of four Draft Conventions of the International Labor Organization, a member of the House demanded to know if it was "the intention of the Government to hold more conventions in Geneva in the future," invites reflection. The

form of the question did not make it appear that the honorable gentleman knew that Canada is a member state in a permanent International Labor Organization.

The International Labor Organization of the League of Nations was created by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. It has its own governing body and its own special conference, but the League of Nations has the duty of voting its annual budget. Annual Conferences are held, to which each member state sends four representatives—two for the government, one for the employers, and one for the employees. Through the International Labor Office at Geneva, the activities of the organization are carried on throughout the year.

One perhaps too often thinks of the Peace Treaty as a purely political and commercial document in which frontiers and nationalities and minorities were fought over and compromised upon, and, sometimes perhaps, bartered and cross-bartered; and one forgets that there was also therein an endeavor to find an international expression of a certain number of high human ideals. The raison d'être of the International Labor Organization is that Universal Peace can be established only if based upon social justice, and that "conditions of labor exist involving such social injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled, and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required."

How does the International Labor Organization go about its work of raising and equalizing world standards? In its annual conferences the Organization adopts Draft Conventions or Recommendations. Each member state is free to ratify them or reject them, but each state is bound by agreement to place any such recommendations before competent legislative authority for discussion. It is the second duty of the Organization to collect and distribute information concerning all labor matters and all social questions throughout the world. In doing so, it creates a new atmosphere of feeling, suggests new ideas of reforms and explains the initiatives and experiences of each country.

Many member states have been slow to discuss the Draft Conventions, but it is interesting to note that the most evident results have been obtained in fields where they were least expected. The International Labor Organization can point with pride for instance, to a new system of labor legislation in India and in Japan, and to the beginning of a system of labor legislation in China.

Problem of Workless

The Federal Labor Department has achieved another distinctive publication. A volume of 138 pages has been issued in an industrial relation series. This is the costly souvenir of what was called the "national conference regarding winter employment in Canada." For two days government officials, citizens, employers and labor men tried to theorize with Hon. Jas. Murdock. In the election contest Mr. Murdock won by riling every speaker out of order but himself and abruptly closing the discussions. That is what the printed souvenir volume is all about.

The serious depression in trade and the necessity of discovering more employment is never doubted. The forty-eight henchmen and others who assembled solemnly at Ottawa, as per this history of its talkfest, found the problem was due to lack of work offering in Canada. It was resolved that "work of some description be encouraged in every locality, with special consideration to be given to work of a permanent nature, such as building construction, etc." Much of the summer work, it was resolved, also could be undertaken in winter. In its wisdom the notable gathering resolved: "Further, that the greater the number of hours worked per day on all work undertaken the smaller will be the number engaged, and inversely, the shorter the hours the greater the number who will be provided with some earnings to tide them over a period of scarcity of employment, and it is recommended that this policy be adopted." How these grave decisions were finally achieved is it not to be found in this department of labor bulletin of 128 pages of the reported conversations, at Ottawa on September 3-4 by the printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1924.

Workers Hurt

Industrial accidents are happening in New York State at the rate of 36,000 annually, and 15,000 of them were severe enough to warrant filing compensation claims, reports the state industrial accident commission. During the last six-months period compensation was allowed for 44 fatalities, for 273 permanent partial injuries and for 6,661 temporary injuries.

When Workmen Contented, All Prosper

By Claude B. Ritter, President Commercial Law League of America

What more sacred duty can we have than keeping the citizenship of Our Country at the highest level of intelligence, health and virtue?

Our inheritance is great, and we must be worthy. We must protect and preserve our country.

To do so, our gates must be closed to a class of immigrants who have been coming in recent years, who are literally watering our nation's life blood.

We must receive only those, who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of citizenship.

Opposed to this policy, we have a class of money-mad employers of labor, fortunately limited in numbers, who are insisting that we open our doors to cheap foreign labor. They do not realize the effect such a policy would have on our citizenship, or else put money before country.

When our farmers and wage earners are well off, it is certain that all others will be well off too, and it is a matter for hearty congratulation that wages in this country are higher than in any part of the world, and as a natural consequence, the standard of living is higher.

Every effort of our lawmakers should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things, and its improvement wherever possible; therefore, it follows that our labor must be protected from the presence in this country of laborers

representing a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level.

All persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness, to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor, or who have not an intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens.—From the Presidential address at the Annual Meeting of the Commercial Law League of America, at Montreal.

The privilege of labor is the beginning and end of humanity—the ladder upon which man climbs in the present and the golden crown of reward in the future.



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