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# Congress President at Canadian Club

## ITTOBA LEGISLATURE TO HEAR ONLY LABOR'S VOICE

As a result of the prolonged debate on the unemployment problem, the House of Commons has decided to hear only the voice of labor in the forthcoming session of the legislature in Ittooba. The House has agreed to a resolution which provides that the only witnesses to be heard in connection with the unemployment problem shall be representatives of the labor movement. This decision was reached after a long and heated debate during which the various members of the House expressed their views on the subject. The resolution is expected to be passed in the near future.

## MARIO MINIMUM WAGE BOARD: PUBLIC HEARING

The minimum wage board of the province of Ontario is holding a public hearing in Toronto on March 11th. The board is considering proposals for a minimum wage of \$3.00 per week for unskilled workers. The hearing is open to the public and interested parties are invited to present their views on the proposed minimum wage. The board is expected to make a final decision on the matter in the near future.

## UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH NEWS

Six of the laboratory workers of the U. S. Public Health Service have been studying typhoid, a disease which has been known to occur in Utah, for about five years. The workers have been found to be carriers of the disease, and their presence in the laboratory has caused concern among the public health officials. The workers have been isolated and are being treated with antibiotics. The incident has led to a re-evaluation of the safety procedures in the laboratory.

## PROSPECTS FOR LOOK BRIGHT

Canada's business outlook is very encouraging, according to a report issued by the Canadian Credit Men's Association. The report states that the manufacturing and retail trade are both showing signs of recovery. The price of wheat has risen, and the demand for steel is increasing. The overall economic situation is expected to improve in the coming months.

## MONTREAL HEARS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADVOCATE

Declaring that a haunting fear of insecurity is at the back of every radical labor movement, Dr. W. A. King, an insurance advocate, addressed the Montreal Women's Club at Montreal, Quebec, on March 10th. He urged the club members to support the unemployment insurance bill, which he believed would provide a measure of security for the unemployed.

## WINNIPEG HAS NEW AMALGAMATION

Formation of the Manitoba Association of Unemployed, composed of all working class organizations with the object of amalgamating various unemployed organizations in the city, was effected at Winnipeg. The meeting was called by the labor group of the Manitoba legislature. The association aims to provide a unified voice for the unemployed in the province.

## C. P. R. EXTENDS INVITATIONS

In connection with the disbandment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the C. P. R. has extended invitations to a group of 100,000 acres of selected lands in Western Canada and divide it into farms of 160 and 80 acres respectively. The lands are being offered to the public at a low price. The C. P. R. is hoping to attract settlers to the area and develop the land for agriculture.

## U.S. RAILWAY BOARD PRESENTS RULES

A code of twenty-two rules governing hours and working conditions of telegraph and telephone operators on railways all over the country was promulgated by the railroad labor board this week. The rules are designed to improve the working conditions of these workers and to standardize their hours and pay. The board is expected to enforce these rules in the near future.

## JAIL RIOTS AMONG GLACE BAY LOOTERS

In response to a hurried call from Jailier Hugh MacKay, a squad of city police had to be rushed to the county jail to quell an ineffectual riot among the prisoners. The riot was caused by the prisoners' dissatisfaction with their living conditions in the jail. The police used force to restore order, and several prisoners were injured.

## WELSH COLLIERIES

It is no figure of speech to say that the South Wales coalfield is threatened with ruin. The collieries are losing at the rate of about £500,000 per month, and with some notable exceptions, are living on their reserves and bank overdrafts. How long this state of affairs can continue remains to be seen. The coal industry in South Wales is facing a severe crisis due to the low price of coal and the high cost of production.

## WORKLESS RAID

Woodwick unemployed and a force of police came into collision in a rough-and-tumble way at Plumstead after a raid on the workhouse, where the workless men seized the board room and locked in the garden. The police used force to disperse the men, and several were injured. The incident highlights the desperate situation of the unemployed in the area.

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT TELLS OF OPINIONS FORMED FROM OVERSEAS VISIT

### INTERESTED HEARERS HEAR SOME POINTED STATEMENTS

Speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon at Ottawa, before a large gathering, President Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, gave a resume of what had been accomplished at the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva. He voiced some impressions he had gained during a visit to a number of principal German cities. He noted the high level of industrial production in Germany and the strong sense of national unity among the German people.

He made two rather significant statements during the course of an address notable for its clarity, and its exposition of the objects of the International Labor Conference, one of which was that the French occupation of Germany was being used, not for actual military necessity, but to benefit French industry and throttle German competition. He also expressed his concern over the economic situation in Germany and the impact of the occupation on the German people.

He believed much of the credit for this to have been due to the present deputy and assistant deputy ministers of labor. The former, as one of the representatives of the Dominion government, had taken part in the last conference. President Moore said the establishment of the conferences had been a manifestation of the desire for a new way of conducting the world's industrial affairs. He noted the success of the conferences in bringing together representatives of different nations to discuss labor issues.

He understood the aloofness of some to enter into the new movement, because of their wariness in dealing with something of which they had not yet comprehended the significance. He also understood the opposition of those actuated by selfishness and greed, but having taken part in two of the conferences, where he met leaders of thought amongst both organized and unorganized labor, he warned that the mass of toilers of the world formed a mighty force which must be taken into consideration in the adjustments which must come in the world's affairs. He declared that they, not only in Canada but in the United States, who did not heed the mutterings of those who were not satisfied with the constitutional means being taken to right existing wrongs, were living in a fool's paradise.

"If this force is not taken into consideration, we shall face the alternative, which is the present condition of Russia," said President Moore. "The International Labor Conference is faced with the hostility which I have outlined on one side, and its existence is imperilled on the other by those who would take the short cut to their desires. We in Canada have not been troubled with demonstrations such as have been the lot of other countries, but we are not immune from the same dangers."

(Continued on Page Two)

## OTTAWA FEDERAL UNIONISTS MAKE PROTEST

A statement protesting against any further reduction in the high cost of living bonus of the civil servants and claiming that it is not justified by any slight reduction that has occurred in the Family Budget quotations, is forwarded to Premier King by the Associated Federal Employees of Canada. The unionists are concerned that a reduction in the bonus would have a significant impact on the cost of living for civil servants and their families.

The bonus was first granted in November, 1918, when the weekly budget for the average family of five was quoted at \$21.61 by the Department of Labor. The fact is that the labor department quotes the weekly budget for February, 1922, at \$22.00, practically the same quotation as that for November, 1918, a justification thereby for the full payment of the bonus without deduction. The unionists argue that the cost of living has increased since November, 1918, and that a reduction in the bonus would be unfair.

It may be pointed out that notification has been given to the leaders of the congress of the United States that the present bonus of civil servants would be continued without deduction into the new classification of the United States provides for an average salary of \$1,500 as compared with the average salary of Canadian civil servants of \$1,076; the minimum salary for clerical employees in the United States being \$1,000 as compared with \$600 in Canada. The attitude of the United States is that if the bonus were cut off at this time without any compensating increase in the basic salary there would be serious distress among civil servants.

## FEDERATION OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES INTERVIEW

Representatives of three large bodies in the Postal Service—railway mail clerks, letter carriers, and postal clerks—have received from Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster General, something more than favorable consideration of their request that the existing cost of living bonus, which expires April 1, be incorporated with the regular salary. The unionists are seeking a permanent solution to the problem of the cost of living bonus, which they feel is essential for the postal workers.

## RESTRICTIONS BLAMED

Governmental restrictions are blamed in part for the business depression in London in a letter which the Imperial Commercial Association has sent to the League of Nations. The association's signers predict that disastrous results will follow the closing of public houses at 10 o'clock as forehanded. They argue that these restrictions are hindering the recovery of the British economy and are causing widespread unemployment.

## WILL MEET IN CLEVELAND

New York—By a referendum of the International Laborers' Union, Cleveland has been selected as the next convention city. The convention will convene on Monday, May 1st. The unionists are looking forward to the convention as an opportunity to discuss the current labor issues and to elect new officers for the union.

## OTTAWA BUILDING TRADES PROGRESS WITH AGREEMENT

Prospects for an early and amicable settlement of the existing differences between the building trades crafts in Ottawa and the different contractors represented by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries look rosy, judging from the progress already made. The bricklayers' union was the first to reach a wage agreement, which was ratified at a mass meeting of the members of the district council of carpenters. They were followed by the stonecutters, who went to arbitration and established a satisfactory wage rate, and the bricklayers and stonecutters who were also arbitrating have concluded their negotiations and established working agreements.

The bricklayers, who were demanding \$1 per hour were receiving 90 cents and were offered 80 cents by the contractors, compromised at 85 cents, through the good offices of the board of arbitration, composed of J. McJanet, as chairman, Hugh Graham for the contractors, and C. G. Hanger for the employees. The settlement in connection with the stonecutters constitutes a unique event in labor circles, for it is the first occasion when arbitration has been decided upon, and the representatives of the men and the masters have not called in the services of an independent chairman. When negotiations were decided upon the local union entrusted their destinies in the hands of Mr. George Patrick, one of the oldest members of the trade, who has enjoyed a reputation for foresightfulness and a keen sense of justice. The contractors chose Mr. Hugh Graham, who is associated with Mr. A. G. Hoover. These gentlemen at the first meeting were so satisfied with the conciliatory spirit it displayed that they decided they could bring about a satisfactory settlement of the points at issue, and effect a suitable wage agreement, without the intervention of a third party.

Only two meetings, both of short duration, were held, after which a working agreement for the ensuing year was drawn up, which was signed by both the contractors and the members of the union have agreed to adhere to it. "The stonecutters, in Mr. George Patrick, have a representative who is a credit to the building trades," said Mr. Graham, who presiding at the settlement. "During our deliberations, he was careful at all times to protect the interests of his craft, while at the same time giving recognition to the prevailing conditions, and the necessity of no one's tactics being placed in the way of an early start on the building and construction program this year."

Mr. Patrick stated he was very much satisfied with the conciliatory way in which he had seen Mr. Graham, who presiding at the settlement, handle the matter. He noted the friendly nature of the negotiations and the willingness of both sides to reach a mutually agreeable solution. The settlement is expected to set a precedent for other building trades in Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to deal with the wage-rate dispute between the bricklayers and the contractors, the Association and the Bricklayers' International Union No. 7, beg to submit to you their report. The board has conducted a thorough investigation into the dispute and has found that the bricklayers' demands are reasonable and that the contractors' offers are insufficient. The board is recommending a settlement that is fair to both sides.

The bricklayers demanded \$1 per hour, and the contractors offered 80 cents per hour. The present wage rate is 90 cents an hour. The board has recommended a settlement of 85 cents an hour. The board believes this settlement is a fair compromise between the two sides and is expected to be accepted by both parties.

Many things have contributed to make this most difficult and most important settlement possible in such a comparatively short time. Among these we may mention one or two. Last year's unfortunate tie-up and delay in building operations led to the closing of many contractors and bricklayers to come together and consider the whole situation. They determined that an effort should be made to have all wage disputes settled before May 1st, so that building could begin as soon as the season opened, and continue without interruption. Your own ideas along the same line and your hearty and sympathetic co-operation have greatly assisted. The interests of the public, as well as their own, were in their united consideration, and fair spirit begets public confidence, and induces work.

One other rather unique thing may be mentioned. A few weeks ago, Mr. G. B. Greene called a conference between delegates from all the unions in the city and a general meeting of all the contractors. At this conference a free, earnest and thorough discussion took place, and the sensible and satisfying conclusion was reached that co-operation and not antagonism was in the best interests of all concerned. As to the work of the board in this matter, it may be stated that the gentlemen who spoke for the contractors, as well as those who spoke for the bricklayers, presented their case most ably, earnestly and considerately. No personalities were indulged in, and such a feeling of fairness was shown that the public may be assured that things are moving in the right direction, and should the contractors and the remaining trades be able to reach a similar amicable settlement, this city should experience a very fine building season this year.

For the contractors, Mr. Hugh J. Graham, pointed out that they stood before the public and the bricklayers, that it did not benefit them to reduce wages, as they worked on a percentage cost, and that good feeling existing between employer and employee was most desirable. He also showed that there was a reduction in the cost of material, and the cost of living, there should also be a reduction in wages to stabilize the building industry and satisfy the public. Mr. A. C. Ross, in a very able address, pointed out that the contractor really does not pay the men, that he is only a medium between the worker and the public, and that a good deal of money is made in the building industry. Mr. J. G. C. Adams pointed out that cost of living was not the only basis of consideration, that there are other things that count, that a man builds a house for shelter, but also for investment, that it is desirable to stimulate building activity, that continuity is required and that it is necessary to show investors that profit may be made in building. Mr. A. G. Crane dealt considerably with the question of efficiency, emphasized the fact that the public are the true arbiters, and that they must be satisfied before they will go ahead. He also held that as there was a reduction in the cost of living, and also of material, there should be a proper reduction in wages. For the bricklayers, Mr. C. G. Hanger displayed a fine spirit, and ably and most earnestly spoke in behalf of the employees, pointing out that the laborer had only his labor to sell, that rents were high, and that it was a struggle for the working man to maintain a decent standard of living for himself and his family. Mr. E. Schroeter ably defended the bricklayers from a great deal of the inefficiency charge against them, showing that plain walls were not common in most buildings now, and hence, the number of bricks laid per day was not as high as it used to be. Mr. Alexander McNeil spoke of the difficult position of many bricklayers, pleading for a respectable standard of living for the workman and his family, and drew a comparison between the bricklayer and some other tradesmen. Mr. B. Hooper, in an able, practical and earnest address, laid emphasis on steady, honest labor, and reasonably inexpensive living, and the desirability of a workman having a home of his own. He also spoke of the satisfactory settlement of the wage rate for stonecutters. Mr. G. B. Greene kindly gave the board his impressions of the conference already referred to in this report. He pointed out the value of conference in removing friction and misunderstanding and establishing a feeling of goodwill and co-operation. Mr. Loomis showed that, in his opinion, money would be likely invested in building if the cost were lower, and that a stimulation of the building industry would be of great benefit to all. In conclusion, it may truly be said that it is the hope of the board that the contractors and employees to meet in conference to settle their disputes. We feel that this board has not met in vain, that we have accomplished something of value, and that if other trades can follow the example of the bricklayers, bricklayers and stonecutters, the public will feel assured and a great stimulus will be given to building activities, and employment and prosperity will be the happy lot of many workmen. Our warm thanks are due to the kindly consideration of the newspapers of the city."

The three firms in the city employing stone cutters and who are a party to the agreement are Hooper Bros, James Ritchie and the Ottawa Cut Stone Company. There are about 100 stone cutters in all on the association books, which will be affected by the cut which amounts to 40 cents a day of \$2.40 a week. The scale adopted also applies to men working on the Parliament Buildings. The negotiations were conducted by the bosses themselves, and for the men by J. O. Jackson, president, and H. Birkett, secretary of the men's association, and members of a committee, and it only took two meetings to arrive at the present decision. A demand for the old rate of 90 cents an hour was made by the laborers' union at a meeting between representatives and Ottawa Branch of Canadian Building and Construction Industries. The contractors did not make any offer and another meeting was arranged to take place in a few days. Messrs. Martin Ryan, M. Cunningham, Hughes, Brown and McQuay represented the union, and Messrs. George Craik, Hugh Graham and J. A. C. Adams the contractors.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



The Canadian Labor Press
Published weekly by the Canadian Labor Press Limited
389 COOPER ST., OTTAWA
A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

RENEWED UNION LABEL AGITATION ESSENTIAL

What is material to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' organization is just as pertinent to the other branches of the trade union movement...

In the meantime the opponents of organized labor were busy at work centralizing their efforts for a concentrated attack in order to advance aggressively at the proper time against anything and everything which they considered as a bulwark in the activity of organized labor.

One of the strongest bulwarks in this connection was the union label.

As far as the activity of our own organization is concerned the union label is one of the fundamental conditions in the maintenance and preservation of wage and working conditions...

In the union label our organization possesses its sharpest and most effective weapon against the final monopolization of the bread market and seab bakery goods.

If the fight against the union label is of such tremendous importance to our worst enemies the agitation FOR it with all means available should be of still greater importance to ourselves.

It is essential and absolutely necessary that the unrestrained activity on the part of these would-be union destroyers be counteracted by means of a propaganda in favor of union made products...

The principal cause of the present evils in the struggle for existence on the part of the organized workers against the united power of organized capital lies in the disgusting lack of solidarity among the union people...

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TELLS OF OPINIONS

(Continued from Page One)

are allowing the distance which separates us from them to make us indifferent, which is a mistake.

President Moore said in reference to the efforts of the conference to secure a day's rest in seven for the workers, that if this was obtained it would have a far-reaching effect.

Mr. Moore expressed pride at the part which Canada had taken in the past two conferences, and congratulated the existing government with following on with the policy instituted by the old regime.

He gave some brief impressions of a trip he made through several important German cities, after the conference, and said that the published information about this country was entirely false.

"I am not a financier," said President Moore, "but when such conditions can be brought about amongst the workers by a metal-gold—I say it is time that some others beside those who manipulate it should be brought into conference when industrial issues are to the fore."

In the state factories there was evidence of the destruction of supposed war machinery by the Allies, and it was the opinion of those who were actually conversant with conditions, that Germany could not get ready for another war without eight months' open preparations.

It was curious to note in the big factories like Krupps, where international capital was invested, that big boring machines formerly used for war purposes, but now employed in peaceful pursuits, had not been destroyed as had machinery in the state-owned factories.

Canadian toilers, while they had their opinions in 1914, did not wait for the U. S. to enter the war.

On behalf of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council permit us to say that the declarations you have made to the House concerning the Quebec Typographers' strike have astonished not only the delegates of this Council, but all the members of the International Union in the Province of Quebec.

The members of the International Union in the Province of Quebec have always rigidly obeyed the laws governing the country; they have never in any circumstances that they were living up to the letter of the contract entered into between themselves and their employers; but, on the other hand, they claim the right to fix for themselves their own conditions and wages without being influenced by anyone else and they will further continue to take advantage of the inalienable rights conferred by the constitution of this country...

Although we regret much the attitude you have seen fit to take on the occasion of a difference between employees and employers, in which your government was not even directly concerned, we express the wish that the cordial relations that have always existed between you and the Trades Council will continue in the future for the best interests of all.

Repeating in the provincial legislature assembly to the order addressed to him by the secretary of a Montreal workmen's club strongly denouncing his attitude on the matter of international unions in connection with the recent printers' strike in Quebec, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec, said in part: "do not need to protest. But I find my revenge in one phrase of this letter which says that when I made the statement in this house all the members except one applauded my words. Let whoever wrote this phrase learn it by heart and let him know that in the province of Quebec, whenever an attempt is made from outside to direct our working men in a course other than dictated by purely Canadian sentiments we shall be opposed to this guidance, and all the deputies of the province of Quebec will applaud."

The letter stated that the premier had made a violent attack on the international workmen with the object of breaking and destroying the international union, and that the statement of the premier concerning this attack had been greeted with applause by all members of the house except one labor member.

It is certainly necessary to impress upon Germany the enormity of the crime she has committed and perhaps to exact reparations, but it is advisable to use a method which is creating suffering for our own people.

"In my opinion the only way in which to relieve the unemployment situation is to restore the purchasing value of the workers' wages in all countries." (Applause)

The speaker was extended a vote of thanks by the chairman, Mr. G. J. Desbarats, who spoke of President Moore's position in the labor world, and his intimate knowledge of economics, and said that if the agreements reached at the conference had material benefit, they would create a moral feeling and underlying sentiment amongst the peoples of the world.

Ontario Physicians TO HAVE QUESTIONNAIRE TO SEND ON TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TEMPERANCE ACT. The Ontario Medical Association is arranging to send out a questionnaire to every practitioner in Ontario, and a committee has been appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the provincial board of license commissioners.

The questionnaire, upon the answer to which the association will determine its stand, contains six queries. This includes question as to how far the doctor is from the nearest drug store and the nearest vendor, whether the present quart bottle containing 40 ounces of liquor should be reduced in size, the doctor being asked whether a maximum package of 12 1/2 ounces would meet the needs of his practice.

OTTAWA RECEIVES FIRST LADY MEMBER. Miss Agnes C. Macphail, the first woman member of the Commission, arrived in Ottawa in plenty of time to join her fellow-Progressives in their caucus. Miss Macphail had originally been given a room on the fourth floor among the Liberals, but this was subsequently assigned to one of the older Liberal members and the new lady member was given a room among those of her own party on the sixth floor.

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MONTEREAL TRADES COUNCIL'S REPLY. Montreal, February 25, 1922. To the Honorable L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec.

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ONTARIO MOTHERS' ALLOW. Ontario's Mothers' Pension which is now steadily expanding call for disbursements this year \$1,400,000. This is twice the which the Board spent last year to the scheme went into active operation. There are now 3,975 and 9,500 children under the provisions of the act. As far as are available, it works out 11 widows and family in every 11 is being aided under the terms Mothers' Pension Legislation.

UNITED MINE WORKERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE. The formal call for a referendum vote by the United Mine Workers of America to determine whether there will be a nation-wide coal strike on April 1, was sent out last week, it was announced by John L. Lewis, international president of the union.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SOUTH A. The joint executives of the trial Federation of Trade Unions South Africa have called a sympathetic strike in support of coal miners, to begin March 7, Reuter cable from Johannesburg.

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OUR NEW SERIAL

The Captives of the Kaid

By B. MARCHANT

opsis of Previous Chapters.

The thirteen-year-old Lalla was the daughter of Squire Trevor of Shurest Manor. One day while on the picture gallery she came a picture turned face to the...

thrill," ventured the Kaid, with a wiggle on his leadard-skin, breaking a silence which had lasted long enough for Timbuctoo to make up his mind on several points. "Don't be too sure of that!" retorted the other, with a significant movement of his pistol which made the Kaid squirm. "Wherever there's a white man fallen into the power of a tyrannical old rogue like yourself, I take it he's my brother, that I've got to stand by and help; so, you see, we're a pretty big family sometimes. And now, if you know what is good for yourself, you will just let on where you've hid these relations of mine, before a worse thing happens to you."

Light had warned him of the importance of this information, since it would take weeks, perhaps months, to reach unaided through the network wooded valleys, and among the towering hills intervening between the east and the borders of the great west.

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are intending to hack and how; but in that case, I warn you I'm going to have my innings first, and as soon as the first of them singly individuals bursts into that outer room behind me, I shoot, unless you up and tell me where then shipwrecked people are hid!"

The Kaid squirmed violently, but did not speak, and at that moment the noise of a wild uproar swept into the room beyond. Timbuctoo raised his right hand, taking careful aim. "Now then— one—two—"

CHAPTER XIV. The Hut in the Argan Forest. It was not until the Sylph struck, that Sir Basil discovered his mistake, and saw that instead of running for the harbor of Arkata, he had blundered into a rocky cove, where his beautiful yacht, caught on the rocks, must be dashed to pieces by the tremendous waves rolling in from the ocean.

But there was no time for regret, or unavailing remorse because he had not taken his first mate's advice and kept the Sylph out at sea. The only thing to be done now was to land passengers and crew as speedily as possible—that is, if landing were possible under such circumstances, and with the tempest upon them shrieking in their ears, while thunder crashed and lightning quivered.

No little boat could live in such an angry turmoil of waters, even if it could have been lowered, and Sir Basil was looking certain destruction for himself, and his passengers, and crew in the face, when a huge mass of water struck the Sylph, lifting her from the rocks on which she had grounded, and flinging her on to the shore of the little bay, where again she was caught and held, but for how long who should say?

It was a desperate chance, but, being a desperate man, Sir Basil hesitated not at all about taking it, and immediately shouted for volunteers to take a rope ashore. The stewardess and another sailor immediately sprang forward, and with the rope round to their screeching bodies, went over the side down to the scething, boiling abyss below; while those on board watched them disappear, knowing full well that their own chance of safety went with the brave fellows, whom the spume and fret of the mighty billows had already swallowed out of sight.

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dragging it ashore with a stouter cable in its wake. After that came a breathless time, and one by one, Mrs. Trevor, Lalla, and the stewardess had been dragged in the extemporized cage across that black gulch to the safety of the land beyond.

The Sylph was breaking up fast, and everybody left on board knew it. Still, there was no panic, only the sharp, short orders, as the ready "Ay, ay, sir," of prompt obedience.

It was now or never, and fearing to be drawn down with his sinking vessel, Sir Basil leaped overboard, the big dog Boom jumping with him, as if to bear him company on that perilous voyage. Save for the dog he never could have won through, expert swimmer though he was; but, clinging with one arm to Boom's neck, and with the other held catching the rope, he was dragged ashore.

The shipwrecked company had escaped with their lives only, and were gathered in a huddled group under the lee of the cliff, trying to make the best of a direful situation, when the tempest began to abate, the thunder grew faint and far away, and the moon came up, sending a flood of silvery light athwart the broken masses of cloud, although the wind blew with hurricane force and the sea was running mountains high.

There must be houses and people somewhere! exclaimed Sir Basil, clambering up on the wind-swept headland to gaze out over as much of the scene as was made visible by the fitful light of the moon.

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speaks of Arab slave-traders, who regard the human fustam fang up by the sea as their own peculiar prerogative, and we have ladies with us," the mate said tersely. Sir Basil groaned. But only for a minute did he give way to despair; then, jerking his head up, with an air that was almost defiant, he said bravely, "Well, had as the look-out is, we've got to make the best of it; and the first thing to be done is to make a fire; so come along, and lend a hand getting fuel to make it with."

This proved no difficult task, and in half-an-hour a bright blaze was leaping up, by the warmth of which the shipwrecked company dried their saturated garments, striving each to put the brightest possible face on the calamity of the night, and to assure themselves and everybody else that success must come with the morning.

Mrs. Trevor and Lalla were huddled under one big cloak, while the stewardess sat close to them; but Boom raced up and down as if in wild delight at finding himself on shore, baying at the moon, and frisking round generally, as if being shipwrecked were rather a pleasant diversion than otherwise.

Then, suddenly, from out of the darkness there appeared a figure, all swathed in ghostly white garments such as the Arabs wear, who demanded in no pleased tone the reason of this trespassing of strangers in his domains. (To be Continued.)

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HULL, P.Q., ST. RAILWAYMEN REACH AGREEMENT. The deadlock which has existed between the Hull Electric Railway Company and its employes since December last was broken last week when at a joint meeting of Mr. B. Gordon Gale, vice-president of the company, and Messrs. J. Gibensht, A. Noel and N. Sutherland, representing the street railwaymen's union, an amicable settlement of the dispute was arrived at.

By the verbal agreement which was entered into, the maximum wage for motormen and conductors until July first this year will be 45 cents an hour, which is a reduction of two cents an hour over the 1921 rate, but is three cents more, as four than the men have been getting since December first, when the company put into effect a five-cent per hour reduction.

The company also agrees to make the agreement retroactive, so that the men will have three cents an hour coming to them as from December first, when their wage scale was cut from 45 cents to 43 cents an hour. The meeting was called at the request of the employes, and it was the first held since negotiations were broken off about three weeks ago, and the services of the labor department were requisitioned in an effort to bring about a settlement.

Mr. Gale stated that the company had agreed to the 45-cent rate, instead of the schedule at first decided upon of 43 cents an hour, in order to meet its employes half way, and that in July next, if the cost of living continued to decrease, the wage question would have to be reopened again.

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# Industrial Review From Many Sources

## OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page One)

...features which it has presented to his travelling public, but the over-riding aim of control is changing all this.

The association contends that much of the blame for the present unhappy condition of trade and commerce must be apportioned to the restrictions and limitations imposed upon business and individuals by authorities.

The writers assert that these restrictions result in the establishment of an arbitrary and bureaucratic authority, and the limitation of the right of the citizen to conduct himself with that freedom which is an essential part of the character of a free citizen.

## REQUEST INCREASE

A conference of unemployed women, which was arranged by the Trades Union Congress general council, passed a resolution calling on the government to allocate a further sum to be expended in providing work for women and on training schemes, with maintenance.

The speakers dwell upon the possibility of single girls living on the unemployed allowance of 12 shillings a week. A member of the Actresses' Association, said that out of 6,000 members 4,000 were workless and without any prospect of obtaining work.

Another resolution adopted by the women at the conference expressed the conviction of the gathering that domestic service should be classed as a skilled trade, and protested against the attempt to make use of the industrial depression to force women to enter domestic service, regardless of their suitability or the conditions of the work.

The mover of this resolution declared that he treated his slaves as well as he could.

## LONDON ELECTIONS

Labourite and Socialist candidates were badly worsted in the London municipal elections. The results, as far as have been announced, give the Municipal Reformers 67 seats, the Progressives 17, and the Labourites 10.

In three constituencies Labourites met defeat by narrow margins, but elsewhere they were swamped by majorities varying from 1,000 to 8,000.

The composition of the last county council was Reformers 68, Progressives 28, Labourites 17, and Independents one.

Interest in the County Council election outside of London was not very great. Except where Labour already possessed material representation, many seats were uncontested. Durham perhaps was the liveliest centre during the election contests. Labour gained a majority there three years ago but the subsequent rise in rates resulted in the formation of a special association to combat Labour activities.

J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, who is generally considered the most statesmanlike of the Labour leaders in England, and who, incidentally preaches moderation, has declared that the result of the London County Council elections is the most serious setback the democratic movement has yet received. While not interpreting the result as a refusal of the electors to trust Labour, Mr. Thomas says it certainly is a sign of the alarm of the electors concerning the popular methods of administration. He declares that Labour must show that it is not out to govern merely for one section of the metropolis.

## WOMAN LORD

The petition of Lady Rhondda to sit in the House of Lords was granted by the committee on privileges of the House of Lords. If she takes the seat awarded her by this ruling she will be the first woman to sit in the upper house of the British Parliament, as Lady Astor was in the lower chamber.

Lady Rhondda is the daughter of Viscount Rhondda, Great Britain's wartime food controller, who died in 1918 from an illness brought on by overwork. He left no male heir, his only child being the daughter, wife of Sir Humphrey Mackworth.

Entitled to Seat.

Lord Donoughmore presided over the committee, composed of Lords Deans, Haldane, Chalmers, Hylton, Wrenbury, Phillimore and Asquith. After Lady Rhondda's right to the present title was established her counsel argued that the sex disqualification removal act had clearly applied to a case like the present, and that the disability existing in the past now

## NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

From the September Number of THE ROUND TABLE

(Continued from Last Week.)

We have repeated instances lately of a strike or lockout in one trade holding up the work of countless other workers and industries not directly interested in the dispute. It is not so obvious to everybody that our national prosperity is equally dependent upon the prosperity of other nations and vice versa. If France or Russia or Germany or the United States are prosperous, it means that they can buy more from us, even as we also buy more from them. If everybody worked not only here but all over the world, it could not be long before mankind produced enough to give everybody a very high standard of life. And there can be no other way in which the world can become prosperous except that everybody should so work. Mankind lives upon what it produces every year. Its accumulated wealth other than the plant and material with which it works, is not very great. Its reserves of food and clothing and raw material, for instance, are quite small, and it cannot live for many weeks on redistributed houses, and furniture and land. It is certain that the present distribution of accumulated wealth, by increasing indignation at its inequality or injustice, hinders work and gives rise to false economic doctrines which hide the elemental truth that probably nine-tenths of mankind's annual needs in food, clothing and amusement are produced by work in the year in which they are consumed, and that only one-tenth is accumulated in the form of property, property which except in the case of land is itself a product of work, and rendered useless by a later invention.

Therefore, work by all nations and all classes, and work intelligently applied, is the foundation of prosperity. We come now to efficiency. Stress has already been laid upon the importance of work being properly applied. People cannot get a living by working, however hard, at just digging holes in the ground or carting mountains to the plain. It has to be work applied according to science and experience in such a way as will result in growing crops, or mined materials, or manufactured commodities, of such a quality and so distributed as to meet other people's needs. Unless the intelligent direction in their all the work in the world will not avert starvation, and the more intelligent the direction, the less the effort required to meet the needs of mankind. The price of foodstuffs, for instance, is infinitely lower and their variety and availability greater, as the result of the use by farmers of machinery and the results of scientific research, than it was a century ago. Efficiency, therefore, is vital to prosperity—efficiency in the individual worker, efficiency in management, efficiency in distribution, efficiency in organization. Without efficiency the effort will be wasted and the return in prosperity low.

## SHIPMENT HELD

Canada is in danger of being with out the revised prayer book within the time specified, was the statement made in the course of an application to Mr. Justice Russell by the Cambridge University Press by an order against Hazel, Watson and Vinay, Limited.

Counsel said that many thousands of copies had been ordered from the Cambridge Press by the church. The defendant firm printed and bound the books for the university and the books were already packed in cases in their warehouses at Aylesbury, but owing to the strike of the papermakers and packers' union, they could not be moved. The plaintiffs were under contract to send the books to Canada and the consignment should be at the shipping point in Liverpool by March 7 at the latest in order to reach Canada in time to be distributed for Easter Day, which was the date fixed by the ecclesiastical authorities in Canada.

## CLOSED SHOP

The application of trade unions operating in the coal industry of South Wales was one of the themes referred to at the monthly meeting of the Rhondda District of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and also that of the Pontypool district, recently, says the London Daily Herald. The question arose over the attitude of the engineers.

At a meeting of the Rhondda district a resolution was accepted that every man working in and about the mines must be a member of the Miners' Federation, and that only those who were members would receive the protection and support of the federation in the case of claims under the Minimum Wage Compensation.

POSTAL AGREEMENT.

Agreements were signed by the postmaster of the provisional government and the president of the Irish Postal Union providing for the immediate establishment of an independent commission to inquire into post office wages and conditions. The commission is to present its findings on the wage question before May 15 and is empowered to recommend that its findings apply retroactively from March 1.

The threatened strike over a ten shilling cut in wages has thus been averted. It would have affected 15,000 employees in Ireland, with the exception of Ulster.

## OTTAWA TRADES COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

Delegate Freeman Rowe stirred up a hornet's nest at the meeting of the Allied Trades and Labor meeting when he came out in open championship of the Emmett street sewer construction being given to contractor Tom McLaughlin.

He was speaking in a resolution by the executive committee, recommending that in view of the present unemployment situation, this work should be done by day labor.

Delegate Rowe said that as McLaughlin had offered to do the job \$5,000 cheaper than the estimates prepared by the city, in the interests of the taxpayers who would have to foot the bill, the work should be given to the contractor. He said that if there had not been so much difference in the estimates of the city and the contractor, he would have favored day labor.

He furthermore said that when a man was working for the city he did not work so hard as when employed by a contractor, and was subject to patronage.

Delegate McEneaney had received the shock of his life to hear a delegate to the Trades Council ad-

vocate such work being done by contract instead of day labor. He felt that the only solution to the existing unemployment situation was for all civic works to be done by day labor. If the city was faced with the problem of feeding so many hundreds of needy, it was surely in the interests of the corporation to provide as many of them as possible with employment.

President Hayden and Delegates Lewis and Leskie also strongly deprecated the sentiments expressed by Delegate Rowe, as being foreign to the stand which had always been taken by organized labor, on this question. The resolution of the executive was finally adopted unanimously.

Delegate Rowe then went after the engineering department, suggesting that the executive of the council should try and find out why estimates could not be prepared by the department for civic works, so that they could be carried out as cheaply as by contract—but he was alone.

At the request of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, President Hayden named delegates R. Plant, F. W. McRae and W. Lodge as a committee to attend the meeting of the association to be held at the Chateau Laurier on March 17.

## NOVA SCOTIA HOUSE INTERESTING SESSION

The meeting of the provincial legislature was featured by demonstrations of the unemployed. Premier Murray, D. D. McKensie, leader of the opposition, and Mr. Foreman Way, the three provincial speakers, were repeatedly interrupted. When Mr. Way referred to the heads of the British Empire Steel Corporation as "financial pirates," there was a outburst of applause. There was a demonstration when Mr. Way declared that in Cape Breton men just as honest as any in the house had been forced to break into a store owned by the Dominion Coal Co. in order to live.

QUEBEC HAS A RETURN TO HOME

Sixty families of mill operatives have left Moncton, N.H., for the province of Quebec since the start of the strike, which has kept some 20,000 employees of the Amoskeag and Stark cotton mills idle for three weeks. Most of these French-Canadians have said their departure was merely for the purpose of visiting relatives, and that they will return later.

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