

## STARTLING AUDACITY OF FOLLOWERS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

### INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By TOM MOORE  
President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

TOM MOORE



Who was re-elected President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at the convention held in Vancouver, B.C.

Whereas conditions of labor involving such 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 these conditions is urgently required. So runs the preamble to Part XIII of the Peace Treaty which set up the International Labor Organizations of the League of Nations.

To carry out the ideals of the above declaration the International Labor Conferences are held once each year and are composed of four delegates from each of the fifty-four states which are members of the organization. Though Germany is not a member of the League of Nations, she was admitted to membership in the International Labor Organization at the first annual conference held at Washington, October-November, 1919. Of the four delegates from each country two represent the Government, one the employers and one the workers.

Decisions of the Conference are divided into three classes—

- (a) Draft conventions which require a two-thirds majority to be adopted and which must be accepted by the League without alteration.
- (b) Recommendations which merely lay down the broad lines which the states in each country should follow and are adopted at the annual conferences on a clear majority vote.
- (c) Resolutions which are adopted simply as suggestions to each country and are also adopted by majority vote of the conference.

Four annual conferences have been held—first Washington, 1919; second, Geneva, 1920; the latter two Geneva, 1921 and 1922, while the fifth annual conference is convened on October 22nd this year at Geneva.

The first conference adopted six resolutions dealing with—

- (1) The application of the principle of an eight hour day and a 48 hour week;
- (2) The question of preventing providing against unemployment;
- (3) The employment of women before and after childbirth;
- (4) The employment of women during the night;
- (5) The minimum age of employment of children in industry;
- (6) The night work of young persons employed in industry.

Six recommendations were adopted along with—

- (1) Public employment exchanges.
- (2) Reciprocity of treatment of migrant workers;
- (3) The prevention of anthrax;
- (4) The protection of women and children against lead poisoning;
- (5) Establishment of Government health services;
- (6) The application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The Second Conference adopted two Draft Conventions concerning—

- (1) The age for admission of children to employment at sea;
- (2) Unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ship;
- (3) Facilities for finding employment for seamen;
- (4) Four recommendations were adopted concerning—

- (1) The limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry;
- (2) The limitation of hours of work in inland navigation;
- (3) The establishment of national women's codes;
- (4) Unemployment insurance for seamen.

The Third Conference adopted two Draft Conventions concerning—

- (1) The right of association of agricultural workers;
- (2) Workmen's compensation in agriculture;
- (3) The minimum age of employment of children in agriculture;
- (4) The use of white lead in painting;
- (5) The minimum age of employment as trimmers and stokers at sea;
- (6) The medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea;
- (7) The weekly rest in industry.

Eight recommendations were adopted concerning—

- (1) The development of technical education;
- (2) The prevention of unemployment in agriculture;
- (3) Social insurance in agriculture;
- (4) Night work of children and young persons in agriculture;

### OFFICIAL ORGAN OF WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA PRINTED IN TORONTO BUT MOSTLY EDITED IN RUSSIA.

We are fed up and disgusted with the reading matter and articles to be found in "The Worker," a paper printed in Toronto by "The Workers Party of Canada," and supposed to espouse the cause of the Canadian workman, but in reality promoting the welfare of Soviet Russia, and they are bent upon spreading their Russian propaganda among Canadian workers. Why they should be so intent in their object to discredit Great Britain and Canada in the eyes of the citizens of the country, is more than we can fathom out. While we realize that the so called Workers' Party of Canada is comprised of nothing but a bunch of chronic agitators who are in ill-repute in Canadian labor circles, we think it is time a halt was called to their decidedly anti-Canadian tactics. "Don't bite the hand that is feeding you," would be a good motto for these gentry, and if they do not like Canada and Canadian ways, why waste their time and energy in endeavouring to show Canada in the light of an all-devouring beast oppressing her people.

The following is a sample editorial taken from the columns of "The Worker," issued on September 12th:

**HANDS OFF WRANGLER ISLAND.**

The Kept Press has fairly been revelling in the opportunity Alan Crawford's fate has afforded for the sob stuff that makes old ladies weep, send a lump to the throats of strong men, and causes the bosom of the profiteer to heave with pride. Another Britisher Dies for Far-Flung British Empire Upon Which Sun Never Sets. "Young Empire-Builders' Supreme Sacrifice in Selfless Service to British Ideals." And much more bunk and junk of the same order has filled the headlines when everybody but a crazy jingo of brainless knitter-of-socks-for-the-dear-boys-overseas knows that the onset of Steffanson and Crawford on Wrangler Island was one of the rawest grab stunts of recent British Imperialism. Take a look at the map and be convinced that Wrangler Island is a natural part of Russian Siberia to which it has also belonged politically since the expedition of Lieutenant Wrangel. Quite properly then Condrade Chicherin, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs protested against the Steffanson-Crawford violation of Russian sovereignty to the British Foreign Office in the following terms:

"The Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics being wholly unable to understand the absence of the requested explanation, and having in the meantime learned that a new expedition is being planned by British subjects to the Isle of Wrangel, finds it necessary again to state that it regards the Isle of Wrangel as an integral part of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

The Soviet note reviews Lieutenant Wrangel's expedition and declares: "Russia's sovereign rights to the island have never been questioned by any other government, and it has been generally looked upon as Russian territory. Therefore the Federal Government is compelled to notify the British Government that it regards the raising of the British flag on the Isle of Wrangel as a violation of Russian sovereign rights."

The Wrangel Island incident is not yet closed. Steffanson, who acts as a British agent, will continue to beat the tom-tom of annexation. The only interest Canadian workers have in the crooked schemes of aggrandisement of the British Foreign Office is to protest against them with all their might.

The attempt to annex Wrangler Island is a sheer piece of piracy. An attack on Wrangler Island is an attack on the Russian Workers' Republic. Hands off Soviet Russia.

Nothing is too "rotten" for these radicals to say against Canada and Canadian employers, but we find in this same issue an editorial with respect to Sir Donald Mann's recent tour of Russia and the editorial commences with the words "Our own Donald has returned," and follows with an outline of the favorable impression that Sir Donald gained of Russia as it is today. No doubt Russia is everything they say it is, but why flaunt the cause of Russia here at the expense of Canada? And it is most peculiar that they denounce Canadian capitalists and Canadian employers all and sundry until one comes along who states that he has gained a favorable impression, and then the Workers' Party immediately call him "their own Donald." If Sir Donald Mann had not stated that he found conditions in Russia fairly satisfactory the Workers' Party would have been the first to condemn him along with all other Canadians.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY IN CHINA

Recent developments in China have focussed attention on labor and industrial conditions in that country. It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable information with regard to the facts of the situation, and the International Labor Office is fortunate in being able to publish in the July number of the International Labor Review, an authoritative article on labor and industry in China, by Mr. J. B. Taylor, the acting President of the Pekin University, and Miss W. T. Zung, a Y.W.C.A. worker in China who was a fraternal delegate to the Third International Labor Conference.

China is still in the early stages of her Industrial Revolution, but the changes associated with the introduction of modern methods of industry are taking place with rapidly growing momentum and some social problems connected with the transition are appearing in an acute form. Should her progressive industrialization continue, the number and character of her people and the extent and variety of her resources appear to make it inevitable that China will become one of the dominant factors in the world's industry. The world cannot afford to be indifferent to the course of her industrial development.

The industrial development of China has been much slower than that of Japan and has run on different lines. The Japanese Government has encouraged, even initiated new enterprises, freely using foreign experts until their Japanese assistants had learned sufficient to carry on the business themselves, and then dispensing with the foreign help no longer needed. In China the Government has been reluctant to give the foreign expert a free hand and has consequently hampered the technical progress of his Chinese associates.

The premier Chinese industry—cotton spinning—has undergone a spectacular expansion in the last few years. Rapid progress is also being made in various branches of engineering, in electric installations, in flour mills, in the preparation of egg products, in printing works, oil pressing mills, cement works, match factories and other industrial enterprises.

According to the article referred to above, labor conditions in both the old and the new forms of industry are much below Western standards. Women and children are extensively employed and the hours of labor are long. In the textile industry a very large proportion of the operatives are women and children. Children of 8 years of age are employed in the textile mills and work equal hours with the adults. In the match factories very young boys are largely employed. In the textile mills twelve hour shifts are usual, but in the silk factories in Shanghai a working day of 14½ hours is stated to be quite common. In machine industries the hours are stated to be still frequently as much as 14 to 17 per day.

There were 70,000 fewer children born in France this year than last. The best and strongest young men who might have been the fathers of today, were slaughtered in the war.

### OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN

#### USEFUL WORK VERSUS DEGRADING IDLENESS

Labour's Proposals for Dealing with the Immediate Needs of the unemployed now regarded as Efficient, Practical and Productive

By FRED BRAMLEY  
(Assistant Secretary of the Trades Union Congress General Council).

For over three years, from one-and-a-half to two million men and women have been denied the right to work. The official records show that on May 27, 1921, the number registered at Labor Exchanges was 2,109,654, and a month later, June 24, 2,171,288. The level of about two million was again reached in January and February, 1922, and at other periods up to the present month has been consistently maintained at approximately one million and a half.

These figures do not include thousands of unemployed men and women who are not registered. The Unemployment Insurance Act covers less than 12,000,000, as compared with a total of nearly 115,000,000 wage-earners liable to be affected by unemployment.

During the three years of chronic unemployment the Labor forces have been actively engaged in an effort to rouse the public conscience and galvanize Governments into action. Special conferences, record demonstrations, manifestoes, elaborate reports, deputations to Prime Ministers and House of Commons debates—all these and other methods have been tried.

Labour's Proposals Endorsed.

It is not without interest to note that Sir Allan Smith and his colleagues accuse the Government of being "lacking in foresight and imagination." We endorse the impeachment but express no surprise that those who remained indifferent when unemployment reached the level of over 2,000,000, should become especially active when the number is reduced by over 600,000, and forthwith proceed to accuse others of being devoid of the necessary "foresight and imagination." It almost appears like the audacity of the new enthusiast.

We can, however, appreciate the mental attitude of Sir Allan Smith's Industrial Group, for they have evidently arrived at their conclusions subsequent to investigation and adoption of Labour's proposals for dealing with unemployment, over two years and a half after their publication.

These proposals, as contained in a special report submitted to, and adopted by a National Conference, called by the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee on January 27, 1921, constitute the most reliable and practical palliatives for dealing immediately with the unemployed problem.

Useful Work for All.

They are now being supported by supplementary information prepared by the Emergency Committee on Unemployment, appointed by the Parliamentary Labor Party. If adopted, they would provide work for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled of both sexes, and in addition to substituting useful work for degrading idleness, would produce other results of immense social value.

The general adoption of Labour's proposals by the Industrial Group is due to their irresistible value as practical measures and not to a desire to assist the political or industrial ob-

### OUR OVERSEAS COLUMN

#### USEFUL WORK VERSUS DEGRADING IDLENESS

Labour's Proposals for Dealing with the Immediate Needs of the unemployed now regarded as Efficient, Practical and Productive

By FRED BRAMLEY  
(Assistant Secretary of the Trades Union Congress General Council).

For over three years, from one-and-a-half to two million men and women have been denied the right to work. The official records show that on May 27, 1921, the number registered at Labor Exchanges was 2,109,654, and a month later, June 24, 2,171,288. The level of about two million was again reached in January and February, 1922, and at other periods up to the present month has been consistently maintained at approximately one million and a half.

These figures do not include thousands of unemployed men and women who are not registered. The Unemployment Insurance Act covers less than 12,000,000, as compared with a total of nearly 115,000,000 wage-earners liable to be affected by unemployment.

During the three years of chronic unemployment the Labor forces have been actively engaged in an effort to rouse the public conscience and galvanize Governments into action. Special conferences, record demonstrations, manifestoes, elaborate reports, deputations to Prime Ministers and House of Commons debates—all these and other methods have been tried.

Labour's Proposals Endorsed.

It is not without interest to note that Sir Allan Smith and his colleagues accuse the Government of being "lacking in foresight and imagination." We endorse the impeachment but express no surprise that those who remained indifferent when unemployment reached the level of over 2,000,000, should become especially active when the number is reduced by over 600,000, and forthwith proceed to accuse others of being devoid of the necessary "foresight and imagination." It almost appears like the audacity of the new enthusiast.

We can, however, appreciate the mental attitude of Sir Allan Smith's Industrial Group, for they have evidently arrived at their conclusions subsequent to investigation and adoption of Labour's proposals for dealing with unemployment, over two years and a half after their publication.

These proposals, as contained in a special report submitted to, and adopted by a National Conference, called by the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee on January 27, 1921, constitute the most reliable and practical palliatives for dealing immediately with the unemployed problem.

Useful Work for All.

They are now being supported by supplementary information prepared by the Emergency Committee on Unemployment, appointed by the Parliamentary Labor Party. If adopted, they would provide work for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled of both sexes, and in addition to substituting useful work for degrading idleness, would produce other results of immense social value.

The general adoption of Labour's proposals by the Industrial Group is due to their irresistible value as practical measures and not to a desire to assist the political or industrial ob-

#### THE MOVER AND SECONDER AGREED TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE RESOLUTION.

A proposal from Leicester to reduce membership contributions was defeated.

Further resolutions from Middlesbrough to reduce the fees to Head Office to 1s. per head met with strong disapproval from the general secretary, who said "that the resolution should never have been brought."

The resolution was defeated.

Bargoed had a resolution asking the Executive to appoint a national organizer, but Conference preferred the amendment by the Executive, which empowered it to engage Mr. J. Hines, who has been an official of the union for 12 months, to do organizing work.

The Conference also turned down a motion by Manchester Women's Branch, urging that a woman national organizer should be appointed.

It was argued, in support of the motion, that if night work were abolished the employers would seek to reimburse themselves for expenditure on machinery by employing women at cheap rates.

Bath had a resolution declaring that no full-time official of the union should hold public office.

Mr. Wrencham (London) said a more tyrannical motion could not be put forward.

Only the mover voted for the resolution.

Mr. Marriott (Newport) moved a resolution viewing with alarm the number of cases of dermatitis, demanding an enquiry into the milling trade, and calling on the Ministry of Health to make inquiry with a view to getting a guarantee from the miller to the purchaser of purity.

Even now, he said, some members of Parliament thought the disease was due to cleanliness of labor, which was a libel on a respectable calling.

The matter was left to the Executive.

The Conference unanimously decided to adhere to the principle of endeavouring to obtain Parliamentary representation, and empowered the Executive to take the necessary steps.

It was decided to affiliate to the Baking Trades International, and the Conference appointed Messrs. W. Banfield and P. H. Brown to attend the Conference at Hamburg.

### RAILWAY SHOPS CONTROVERSY

#### SEEKING CAUSE OF UNION DIVISIONS

#### N. U. R. REPLY TO A. E. U. LINES COMMITTEE'S NEW STATEMENT

The points which have arisen in connection with the wages and conditions of railway shopmen are the subject of a communication to us from the Lines Committee of the N. U. R.

Last week we published a statement from a member of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, in which charges were made that the National Union of Railwaymen had been the cause of the division in the negotiations.

The N.U.R. Lines Committee, in its letter, controverts the A. E. U. statement that "the basis laid down by the N.U.R. for joint negotiations in effect means that the N.U.R. shall negotiate and control railway craftsmen."

Attention is drawn to the meetings held between the representatives of the N.U.R. and A.E.U. on January 25 and 26, and February 3, 1921.

At those meetings, it is observed, the president of the A.E.U. explained that the meeting was being held at the request of the N.U.R., owing to the refusal of the A.E.U. to take part along with the N.U.R. in the negotiations for railway shopworkers.

Where Unions Disagree.

At these meetings a general discussion took place on the policy and claims of the two organizations in regard to the skilled men in the railway shops, when the following proposal was submitted by the N.U.R.—

"That the N.U.R. is prepared to cooperate in the setting-up of a joint committee to consider the whole question of membership as between the N.U.R. and the A.E.U. immediately. Pending the decision of such committee, joint negotiations shall be commenced, and in view of the fact that the N.U.R. has a considerable number of craftsmen employed in the railway shops, the N.U.R. shall continue to represent all who are its members without prejudice to any future arrangements."

Continued on page 4.

### WOMEN AND THE GERMAN TRADE UNIONS

Trade unionism among women in Germany has undergone a very marked development since the war. Whereas in 1914 the number of women organized in the German "free" trade unions was only 210,314 or 10 per cent of the total membership, in 1922 it had grown to 1,753,576, or over 21 per cent of the total membership of the "free" trade unions. Women form a similar proportion of the other trade union organizations.

Women workers in Germany generally receive lower wages than men—in most cases about two-thirds of the men's wages. A few collective agreements lay down that women's wages must not be less than 80 per cent of the men's. It is only in the small minority of cases that men and women receive equal pay. These cases are to be found almost exclusively in the textile and tailoring trades.

In theory, according to an article by Madame Gertrud Hanauer, member considers that this view is erroneous.

### BAKERS DISCUSS WAGE OUTLOOK

#### Annual Conference Withholds Action on Agreement: Conditions Inquiry?

After discussion a resolution calling for the termination of the present wage agreement was withdrawn at the resumed conference of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, at Worcester, yesterday.

The resolution put forward by a London delegate was to the effect that notice should be given to determine all present agreements as to wages, hours and working conditions as from September 1, and that a new national programme should be drawn up, laying down minimum rates for England and Wales, with a differentiation between bread bakers, etc.

Mr. H. Keen (London) said no one was satisfied with the present position, or could be expected to be, but the agreement was not obtained because they wanted it. It was all they were able to get. The one thing that had damned the Labor movement more than any other was the desire to use the last weapon first.

May Be Stabilized.

Mr. W. Banfield, general secretary, suggested that the resolution should be withdrawn, owing to the impossibility of its being put into operation, even if carried.

During the next 12 months, he said, there might be a stabilization of conditions, and it might be possible for the Executive to present a report to the next conference in which might very well be laid down certain conditions which could be applied nationally.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



## The Canadian Labor Press

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS  
 PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED  
 A NATIONAL BANE LABOR PAPER.  
 Ottawa Office: Toronto Office: Montreal Office:  
 134 Queen Street. 79 Adelaide St. East. Room 26.  
 Phone: Queen 751. Phone: Main 4122 223 St. James Street.

### BLAMING IT ON THE INTERESTS

In a little country town where I spend my summers is a man who complains about the interests.  
 "But who are they?" I demanded one day.  
 He looked at me as if he suspected that I was having fun at his expense.  
 "You know well enough who they are," he answered, and mentioned certain men prominent in financial circles.  
 "Your list surprises me," he said. "I know one of these men. He was the son of a school teacher and had to work to put himself through law-school. The men who used to employ him as a lawyer think so much of his integrity that they would be willing to intrust him with the care of their whole estates."  
 "One of your other men started with many thousand dollars less than nothing. He paid off his father's debts—debts incurred while he was a boy and for which he was in no way responsible."  
 "If these are the interests" I said, "then don't worry. They are quiet, home-going, family men like yourself—only they work harder and will die younger."  
 I remarked to him that I observed no great difference in virtue between my city neighbours and my small town neighbors. The man in the city who waters stock, if he lived in a small town would water milk. The small town man who listens in on a party line would bribe private secretaries of the city to give him market tips.  
 It is comforting to me, of course, to blame my misfortunes on the interests. I would like to persuade myself that if some one did not pull the step ladder from under me occasionally, I might climb much higher.  
 But in my saner moments I know better. I started work at seventy-five dollars a month; the first financiers referred to above started at forty dollars the other at nothing.  
 Only one man is responsible for the fact that I did not keep ahead when I had such a good head start. His name is not listed among the interests—that man is myself.

### CANADA CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE.

Canada is endeavouring to regain her after-the-war stride in the midst of many difficulties—debt, deflation, and depression being some of them.  
 Quack remedies and academic theories beset her path on every side. Some suggest that our debt worries can best be eased by going further into debt. Others preach blue ruin, decry their own country and indulge in mischievous propaganda generally, while still others look for a new social order or some miraculous sign to indicate a better coming day—all this in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that just as there was no royal road to win the war, there is now no royal road to pay for it or regain our former buoyancy vigor and confidence.  
 Some are leaving Canada hoping to escape taxation, only to find there is no escape anywhere. In seeking for easy remedies too many of us overlook the fact that the greatest remedy is honest, hard work, faithfully and intelligently performed, accompanied by old fashioned thrift.  
 Look back over the path Canada has trod. The French Colonists, cut off from civilization by 3,000 miles of sea, faced a continent—a wilderness—without the aid of even a blazed trail. They had to fight savages, frosts, scurvy, loneliness and starvation.  
 The United Empire Loyalists subdued an unbroken forest in one generation, growing their first wheat amid the stumps and snags of the first clearing.  
 The Selkirk settlers came to Manitoba when the prairie was a buffalo pasture, and grew wheat where none had grown before and where those who knew the country best at that time said wheat never would grow. Today the Canadian prairies grow the finest wheat in the world.  
 In proportion to population Canada stands today among the wealthiest nations in the world, with average savings on deposit per family of \$800. Canada's foreign trade per head of popu-

lation stands amongst the highest of the commercial nations, being \$192 per capita in 1922-23, as compared with \$135 in 1913-14, the "peak" year before the war.

In Canada, although prices in the world markets fell below war level, our farmers reaped last autumn the largest grain crop in Canadian history, and Canada became the world's largest exporter of wheat, thus in large measure making up for lower prices.  
 Last year, Great Britain, after an agitation extending over thirty years, removed the embargo on Canadian cattle, and a profitable and practically unlimited trade is opening up for Canadian stockers and feeders.

"The 20th Century belongs to Canada"—if Canadians keep faith.

### TRADE REVIEW

Although weather conditions in certain sections of the west have necessitated some modification in the unusually favorable crop reports of a month ago, the general outlook is still better than the average. Cutting commenced in Alberta during the second week of August, and despite a few serious hail storms, which fortunately covered only limited areas, it has been estimated that the wheat crop will average 25 bushels to the acre. In Saskatchewan, a slight reduction in yield is expected, as a result of the extreme heat which affected the crops over large areas during the early part of August. Rust and hail were reported from many points but taking the province as a whole, neither has affected the yield materially, nor has insect damage been serious this year. According to estimates, the wheat yield will be above normal. In Manitoba, the extreme heat during the latter part of July caused considerable damage, particularly in those sections where the earlier rainfall had been light. Frequent showers, combined with extreme heat, caused rust to develop in many districts, principally in the southern parts of the province. The net results of these factors is a marked lowering of the grades. Present indications are that this year's western crop will be approximately the same as that of last year.

**The World Wheat Situation.**  
 As harvest operations proceed, economic conditions throughout the Dominion rest in the balance pending the crop outcome here and abroad, and wheat, as usual, holds the centre of the stage. More keenly than ever before the Canadian producer keeps in touch with world wheat statistics. A radical readjustment is taking place in the relative importance of wheat producing countries, and this has a vital bearing upon the future of the Dominion. War and post-war conditions and the Soviet experiment have at least temporarily eliminated as large exporters such countries as Russia, Roumania, and Bulgaria who collectively used to export nearly one-third of the wheat exported by producing countries. To meet the deficit, the wheat acreage of large producers such as Argentina, Australia and India was noticeably increased. It was the North American continent, however, that really filled the breach. This required a substantial annual expansion of wheat acreage which is strikingly illustrated


by the following figures for pre-war acreage, war peak acreage and acreage at present.

United States: Pre-War, 1909-13, 47,097,000; war peak, 1918-19, 67,437,000; Present, 58,253,000 acres.

Canada: Pre-war, 1909-13, 9,945,000; War peak, 1918-19, 18,240,000; Present, 22,165,000 acres.

As will be seen the reduction in the acreage of North America from the war-peak has only been 6 per cent, a considerably smaller reduction than might have been expected under the circumstances. In fact, Canada has increased her acreage since 1919 by 22 per cent. Meanwhile, the abnormal demand occasioned by war conditions has passed, and European agriculture has more or less become normal, agriculture, obviously, being less affected by chaotic political and financial conditions than other lines of industry. Present prospects indicate an increase in the wheat production of Europe, not including Russia, as compared with last year's yield, of slightly over one hundred million bushels. Against the increase which is anticipated in Europe, it is now estimated that production in the United States will show a decrease of about seventy-five million bushels as compared with that of the previous year. Outside of the United States and Canada, the important wheat shipping countries are the Argentine and Australia. The total exporting surplus of these and other exporting countries in the southern hemisphere, harvested early this year, showed no increase.

Continued on page 4.

AN AMBER JEWEL  
 —refreshing—  
 —bracing—  
 —satisfying—  
  
**O'Keefe's**  
 IMPERIAL  
 Ale, Lager or Stout  
 Unrivalled for its invigorating  
 tonic qualities  
 Order a case from your  
 grocer  
 O'Keefe's - Toronto

**Neptune Meter Co., Limited**  
 1195 KING ST., WEST  
 TRIDENT METERS  
 "Made in Canada."  
 Toronto - Ont.

**E. D. Smith & Sons LIMITED**  
 Manufacturers Pure Jams Etc.  
 Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Shippers.  
 WILKINA - ONT.

PROTECT YOUR WEEKLY WAGES  
 For the Best in ACCIDENT and SICKNESS INSURANCE Apply to  
**THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 26 ADELAIDE STREET WEST TORONTO

### ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB.

The race meetings of the Ontario Jockey Club, whether in May or September, are not only tests of speed of the highest order by the best horses, but they furnish the chance for a reunion of admirers of the thoroughbred horse, from the length and breadth of Canada.

How often does one hear the remark, "I only go to the races twice a year. To 'Woodbine' Spring and Fall. I see all my old friends, the best horses running for the best purses, and leave after a most enjoyable week," and more than this ordinary individual cannot ask.

In the stakes which have just closed, to be run at the Autumn meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, quality and quantity are both much in evidence. In the two ten thousand dollar stakes, namely, Toronto Autumn Cup, a mile and a quarter, to be run on the opening day, Saturday, September 22nd, and the Ontario Jockey Club Cup at two and a quarter miles—the longest flat race of the year on the Canadian turf—to be decided on the last day of the meeting, Saturday, September 29th, the best horses of America are entered as well as the stars of the Canadian circuit.

The entries in these two races number fifty-three in the former event and fifty-one in the longer distance race.

Canadian owners and breeders are also well provided for and the stakes confined to Canadians show a most gratifying response in the quality and number of entries, but if "Woodbine" has an especial feature aside from long distance racing, then it is leaping, for it is here that the best leapers of America are to be found.

Much of the success of the revival in cross country racing and steeplechasing is due to the persistent encouragement given the sport by the Ontario Jockey Club. Little wonder then that the Triple Event, which consists of three Five Thousand Dollar steeplechases, in addition to a plentiful sprinkling of overnight jump events throughout the meeting, should attract to Woodbine the last week in September the best steeplechase horses in training on the American continent.

Woodbine possesses the ideal steeplechase course, banks that are broad and brush that is thick, and this means real jumping. No better steeplechase course can be found in America.

The principal events to be competed for are as follows:

Toronto Autumn Cup. Handicap, \$10,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Ontario Jockey Club Cup. Handicap, \$10,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles and a quarter.

Durham Cup. \$7,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward, foaled in Canada. One mile and three-quarters.

Seagram Cup. Handicap, \$5,000 added, for three-year-olds and upwards, foaled in Canada, six furlongs. Owners resident in Canada, one mile and a sixteenth.

Rothschild Cup. Handicap, \$3,000 added, for three-year-olds and upwards, foaled in Canada, six furlongs. Horses are only eligible to enter in this race which during the years 1922-23 have not run upon race courses in Canada which are not under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Racing Association.

Landedown Nursery. Handicap, \$5,000 added, for two-year-olds, foaled in Canada. Six furlongs.

The Grey Stakes. \$5,000 added, for two year olds. One mile.

THE TRIPLE EVENT.  
 Woodbine Autumn Steeplechase.

Handicap, \$5,000 added, for four year-olds and upward. Two miles.

Covey Steeplechase. Handicap, \$5,000 added, for four-year-olds and upward. Two and one-half miles.

Hendrie Steeplechase. Handicap, \$5,000 added, for four-year-olds and upwards. Three miles.

**Quinlan, Robertson & Janin Limited**  
 CONTRACTORS  
 52 DULUTH BUILDING, MONTREAL.

**CARHARTT**  
 "FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF UNION MEN"  
**OVERALLS**

**CLEAN TOWELS**  
 Are a necessity in every office. Ask your Business Friends if our service is not first-class. Try us.  
**Toronto Sanitary Towel Supply Co.**  
 9-15 McCAUL STREET TORONTO  
 PHONE: ADEL. 1130.

Are You Wearing a Whole Suit of Underwear?  
 You wouldn't buy underwear with holes in them. Why wear them that way?  
 ONTARIO Super-Service keeps them always perfect, and gives you another season's wear—with comfort.  
 PHONE MAIN 4821  
**Ontario Laundry COMPANY LIMITED**

SEMI-FINISH does all the washing and most of the ironing.  
**SEMI-FINISHED**  
 TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY CO. LTD.  
 Phone Parkdale 5280. 1123-1125 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont.

**NEW METHOD SERVICE**  
 Does Delight Through Plant Conditions That Are Right  
 WE KNOW HOW  
 We Darn Your Socks, Sew On Buttons And Do Your Mending. NO CHARGE.  
 NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, TORONTO  
 PHONE MAIN 7486 Soft Water Washing

JOHN W. ARNOTT, Manager. Phone Calling 25  
**HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY CO.**  
 31-33-35-37 CHAMBERLAIN AVE. OTTAWA, ONT.

**THE BAKER LAUNDRY LIMITED**  
 300 Linger Street, Ottawa  
 BAKER QUINN 1822

**HULL IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES LTD.**  
 HULL, CANADA.  
 PATENTEES OF CHROMITE HEAT RESISTING GRATE BARS.  
 Steel Castings. Manganese. Chrome Nickel. Forged Balls.  
 Mill Linings. Shovels and Dies.

Tel. Main 1382-2886.  
**Cunningham & Wells, Limited**  
 Carriage Contractors.  
 Office, 21 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

**Dominion Paint Works, Limited**  
 Factory, Walkerville, Canada  
 PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS  
 OTTAWA:  
 Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver.

**PIPE YOUR HOME FOR GAS**  
 Complete gas service is essential in that new home you're going to build. Without it you'll never know the meaning of real convenience.  
 The time to act is when your home is in the planning stage. See that your blue prints specify gas outlets in bathroom, laundry, fireplace and kitchen.  
 The gas equipped home is easier to sell, because buyers instantly recognize the advantages of reliable gas service.  
 Consult us regarding pipe sizes, location of outlets, etc., in order to make your home modern in every respect.  
**THE OTTAWA GAS CO.**  
 35 SPARKS STREET  
 1854—1923. Sixty-nine years of Reliable Gas Service

**HAUGH BRAND KIDDIE GARMENTS**  
 Strong, Durable, Neat and Easy for Mother to Wash.  
 Manufactured and Guaranteed by  
**J. A. HAUGH MFG. CO. LIMITED**  
 474 BATHURST STREET, TORONTO

**GOODYEAR WINGFOOT HEELS**  
  
 Ladies are buying this type of shoe with Good-year heels  
 Goodyear means Good Wear

YOU CAN NOW GET  
**EKERS' I.P. ALE**  
 OF THE OLD QUALITY

With our largely increased capacity you can be assured that you will get EKERS' I.P. ALE in the choicest old condition.

The National Breweries, Limited

# OUR HOME PAGE

## CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

Results of an extensive investigation into infant mortality and its causes in Baltimore, Maryland, have been made public by the U.S. Department of Labor through the Bureau of Census.

The study is the latest and "in respects the most important" of the bureau's infant mortality studies. Previous investigations have been in Johnston, Pa., Manchester, Waterbury, Conn., Brockton, Saginaw, Mich., New Bedford, Akron, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., Gary, Ind.)

The Baltimore study is especially important because Baltimore is the largest of the cities studied, and also because it is, in its population, the largest of its industries, and the largest mortality prevailing, a typical American city.

Every employment of mothers at home, housing below the standard, short intervals between births, and the death of mother or soon after child-birth were among the conditions causing high mortality under one year of age in Baltimore. Similar conditions were found in other cities.

A summary of the findings of the report is as follows:

The mortality in the entire group was approximately the same as the 10,797 legitimate births studied in the States birth registration area for the same year.

Mortality rates markedly above average for the entire Baltimore group occurred among the colored, foreign born Polish families, and the very poor native white families.

Low mortality rates—approximately those in New Zealand, which has the lowest in the world—were found among the babies of foreign-born Jewish mothers and in families of the highest earnings group.

Breast-fed babies in every group of the population had lower mortality than artificially-fed babies in the same group.

New evidence is afforded by the Baltimore study that poverty is an important factor in infant mortality. Eliminating differences in color and nationality and considering only the babies born to native white mothers, the facts showed that infant mortality rose as the fathers' wages fell. In the poorest families studied about one baby in six died within the year; in the most prosperous families about one baby in twenty-six died within the year.

Employment of the mother away from home during pregnancy (which was chiefly in factory work) was accompanied by a high percentage of premature births and high infant mortality, especially from the causes peculiar to early infancy. Employment of mothers away from home during the first year of their babies' lives also markedly increased the hazard to the baby. Room congestion and lack of sanitary conditions in the house were accompanied by death rates above the average.

First-born babies had a mortality slightly higher than second and third babies, but among the later orders of birth the mortality rose steadily.

Babies of mothers under twenty and of mothers of thirty-five years or older showed higher mortality rates than other infants.

Births following a preceding birth by an interval of less than two years

## THE COMPANY UNION AND ITS RESULTS

By ROD. PLANT  
Treasurer Allied Trades and Labor Association

The Company Union, that pet scheme of the anti-union employer, has failed him. Not only has it proven disastrous, as intended, to the workers, but also has it proven so to the employer in many instances.

The hostile employer apparently considered that all of his troubles would come to an end if he could but rid himself of trades unionism, whereas it has been shown that on various occasions, this decision having been made, was but the starting point from which an endless chain of trouble began. Here is a case in point, and I could cite others which would bear out my assertions.

A certain employer decided that the trade union within his plant must

be destroyed. He succeeded in convincing his workers that the company plan of organization was best for them. Many were the golden promises he made them, in fact, a most beautiful picture of the future was painted for their benefit, the result being the acceptance of his plan.

This so called union, however, did not function very long, the golden promises were broken one by one, the dupes who had so graciously accepted them were in time discharged in like manner, and a spirit of illwill and mistrust arose amongst those who still remained in the employ of he who had so broken faith.

How could it have been otherwise? How could any intelligent man or woman retain faith in one who would destroy their only means of protection, and whose promises were but empty phrases. That spirit of co-operation which is so essential to the welfare of any business was therefore lost to him.

This is but one of the manners in which the company plan has redounded to the detriment of the employer himself. There are others also.

The organized workers decided to refrain from purchasing the products



ROD. PLANT  
Treasurer Allied Trades and Labor Association.

had a higher mortality than births occurring after a longer interval.

The babies born to the 105 mothers who died within the year following the babies' birth had the highest mortality in the entire group. When the mothers died within two months after the babies' birth, the infant mortality rate became six times as high as the rate for babies whose mothers lived.

1000 EGGS IN EVERY HEN

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get Dollar a Dozen Eggs Next Winter Famous Poultryman TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year she may lay 400 more. Then she goes to market. Yet it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born of hatched with over 1000 minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen, how to get pullets laying early, how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens bustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this coming winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how if you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 1112a, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y., and a free copy of THE 1000 EGG HEN will be sent by return mail.

**CANADIAN PACKING CO. LIMITED**

14 PROVISION STORES IN HULL AND OTTAWA

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**G. L. Myles**  
Clothier & Furnisher

House of Hobberlin Made to measure  
Prices \$30.00 up Suits & Overcoats

192 Sparks St. Phone Queen 373

More than a Bread Flour  
More than a Pastry Flour  
—both in one bag!

**FIVE ROSES FLOUR**

Bread, Cakes, Puddings, Pastries

Milled by  
**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED**

Try It Today  
**LANTIC**  
OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR

For sale by all first class grocers.  
There is nothing more delicious on Porridge and other cereals. For baking cakes, pies, etc., it excels.

Persons Desiring to Locate Factories or Distributing Warehouses in Ottawa City should communicate with:

**THE BRONSON COMPANY, OTTAWA**

**U.S. Immigration Policy.**  
The U. S. Secretary of Labor has, after a month's study in Europe of the immigration problems, pronounced in favor of selective immigration. This would be done by giving American consuls the power to refuse visas to "unsuitable applicants. The immigrants to be selected would be those who have understanding and are in sympathy with American ideals."

**Consider This**

THE result of the best thought of many geniuses covering a period of about 150 years—and the expenditure of millions of dollars in experiments and equipment—is what you buy for a most modest sum when you turn the switch that floods your home or business place with light or gives you power for a hundred uses, for which we of the present age should be duly thankful. And the citizens of Ottawa have a further cause for gratification in their own electric service, which keeps electric rates at their present low level.

**Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission**

109 BANK ST. Phone 1901 Queen

**GULBRANSON PLAYER PIANOS**

EASY TO PLAY  
NATIONALLY PRICED

Sold in Ottawa by  
**ORME'S LIMITED**

\$598 \$960  
\$695 \$825

**WE RECOMMEND YOU TO BUY YOUR MEATS AND PROVISIONS FROM A. MARTIN, LIMITED**

SIXTY-FIVE STORES IN CANADA

A Store Near Your Home.

CLEANLINESS SERVICE QUALITY

The First to Bring Prices Down.

PRICES LOWEST QUALITY BEST

**The REGENT TAILORS LIMITED**

SUIT or OVERCOAT — \$25.00 — To Your Measure

Branches in St. Catharines, Stratford, London, Peterboro, Windsor, Kitchener, Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton and Toronto

**GET THE HABIT**

Of Buying your Shoes at this Store, it's a good habit and will save you money.

We always carry the latest styles in stock at the lowest prices.

**BAKER & CO.,**

13 RIDEAU STREET OTTAWA, ONT.

**Right Shoes RIGHT STYLES RIGHT MAKING RIGHT WEARING RIGHT PRICES**

**RUCE STUART & CO.** 276 Bank St. OTTAWA

**UNION MADE HATS**

Label Sewed Inside

**Premier Hat Shops**

200 BANK ST. 28 SPARKS ST.

**PRODUCERS DAIRY LIMITED**

275 KENT STREET, OTTAWA

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER AND ICE CREAM

PHONE QUEEN 630.

**GOODYEAR MODERN SHOE REPAIR CO.**

400 BANK ST. 146 RIDEAU ST. 25 KENNEDY AVENUE  
Phone Q. 2813 Phone R. 701 Phone R. 1940

**Delicious!**

Deliciously fresh and pure rich from the green countryside, Farmers' Dairy Milk is a summertime beverage that not only satisfies thirst, but it is a timely food, a light, easily digested, economical food. It is delicious anyway you look at it.

Keep it on ice and serve it cold—ice cold. Sense its creamy richness and smoothness as it touches your palate. Feel the stimulation as its good food value is quickly assimilated by the body. Truly, milk is the finest known food beverage. It is good for every member of the family any time of the day.

Farmers' Dairy Milk comes from America's Model Dairy—it is obtained from selected herds—it is pasteurized for safety—drink more of it. Increase your regular order. 16 tins for \$1.00.

Have the Salesman deliver Farmers' Dairy Better to you regularly. You'll welcome the convenience and the economy of having it always fresh, always on hand—always supremely good. Telephone or leave a note in one of your bottles to have the salesman leave a few pounds for a trial.

**PHONE: HILLCREST 4400**

Our Salesman Will Call Next Trip.

**THE FARMERS' DAIRY**

WALMER ROAD AND BRIDGMAN STREET

**Milk-fed Children Are Healthiest And Sturdiest**

TO DEPRIVE a child of the milk that it needs is to rob it of its God-given heritage—the right to be healthy and useful in body and mind.

The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.

*Ottawa Dairy*

Phone Queen 1186

J. A. BUCHANAN, President. M. L. PERRIER, Vice-President  
J. W. PERRIER, Sec'y-Treas. HENRY WALSH, Asst. Manager

**THE CAPITAL WIRE CLOTH & MFG. CO. LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Fourdrinier Wire and Paper Mill Wire Cloth of Every Description.

Dandy Rolls and Cylinder Moulds Made, Repaired and Re-covered.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

**UNION STORE**

This is the only store outside of Winnipeg or Vancouver which holds an INTERNATIONAL Union Card. We are 100 per cent. Union—salesmen, salesladies and proprietor included.

PRICES BEING EQUAL WE EXPECT SUPPORT FROM THE LABOR ASSOCIATIONS OF THIS CITY.

**J. A. Larocque Limited**

DEPARTMENTAL STORE

Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, House Furnishings, Fancy Goods, Trunks, Peabody's Overalls and Engineer's Union Shirts, Etc., Etc.

CORNER RIDEAU AND DALHOUSIE STREETS OTTAWA.

Telephones: Rideau 5500 and Rideau 953

### PROTECTION OF EYESIGHT OF THE WORKERS

In recent years technicians and students of hygiene have again given much attention to the problems of industrial lighting and the protection of eyesight in industry. Even before the war much study was devoted to these subjects by the competent associations in Great Britain and America.

The problem of industrial lighting is not only connected with industrial hygiene generally and with the protection of eyesight, but also has a direct bearing upon the important questions of output and of vocational guidance.

Investigation has shown beyond all doubt that adequate lighting of the factory and of the post at which work is done is absolutely necessary to ensure cleanliness, the prevention of fatigue, the avoidance of accidents, discipline among the staff, economical use of raw materials, improved quality of the articles manufactured, and increased speed and better supervision of the work.

A new publication of the International Labor Office dealing with the protection of eyesight in industry aims at giving a general view of the various aspects of this extremely complex problem and the results of the investigations of scientific and technical experts.

The report is to a large extent based upon the conclusions of the International Illumination Commission which met in Paris in 1921, and upon the information collected by scientists in various countries. The first part gives definitions of photometric units and magnitudes, the various factors affecting natural and artificial lighting, and the quantity of light required for various kinds of work.

The following chapter contains a detailed study of a factor which is too often neglected in considering problems of lighting, namely the nature of the work to be done. The size, colour, and characters of the surface of the work are, of course, liable to produce either a favorable or unfavorable effect upon the eye. The third chapter is devoted to the eyesight. There is also a special chapter dealing with eyestrain. Some attention is given to the importance of lighting in the prevention of industrial accidents and in avoiding eyestrain, and an account is then given of the legislative measures which have been adopted in various countries to ensure the proper natural and artificial lighting of industrial premises.

As regards the prevention of eyestrain, it should be noted that the interesting question of vocational guidance in its relation to eyesight is dealt with in detail, and that tables showing the demands made by different occupations upon the eyesight are given. This question deserves the special attention of those persons who issue certificates showing the qualifications of children for employment or who are responsible for the admission of adults to certain kinds of work which require specially good eyesight.

This interesting study of the question of the protection of eyesight in industry contains a large number of tables and illustrations. The notes in the appendix enable readers to follow certain technical details which are not strictly necessary for the comprehension of the questions dealt with in the report itself.

### TRADE REVIEW

Continued from Page 2.  
The estimates given above do not appear to justify the pessimistic outlook for wheat prices which seems prevalent at the present time, but on the other hand they do not indicate that any great improvement may be looked for immediately. There is no doubt that for some time past wheat has been selling at a relatively low price than almost any staple commodity. It is obvious that this situation cannot continue for any great length of time, and its effect is already clearly seen in the situation in the United States, where the production of maize has shown an enormous increase coincident with a reduction in the wheat acreage. Where other agricultural products can be grown more profitably they will certainly replace wheat until the price of the latter comes into line with that of other commodities. In a country where consumption of agricultural products approaches or exceeds production, a change from one product to another can more easily take place than in the case of Canada, which produces a surplus of agricultural products in all important lines. For example, since the United States is a meat importing country, the Fordney-McCumber tariff operates to increase the price of cattle within the United States, as compared with the world price, by the amount of such tariff on cattle. The tariff is imperative insofar as wheat is concerned because production largely exceeds consumption. The effect of the tariff was, therefore, to stimulate the raising of cattle, and, of necessity, cattle food, as against the production of wheat. This situation is one of the factors responsible for increased production of maize as against wheat to which reference has been made above. The tendency plainly is evident in the United States prior to the war towards a steady reduction and final extinction of export surplus of wheat seems to be again asserting itself.

### MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA

The improvement in the mining situation in Canada, and in the metal markets of the world is reflected in the remarkable recovery of mineral production in the Dominion during the year 1922. Preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada indicate the extent to which the Canadian mining industry has recovered from the market readjustments of 1920 and 1921. The value of minerals produced last year, as reported by the Dominion Statistics, amounted to \$183,030,000, an increase of \$11,106,000 over 1921.

The year's output was made up as follows: metallics, \$61,145,000; non-metallics, \$82,582,000; structural materials and clay products, \$39,303,000. In comparison with preceding years the 1922 mine yield may be considered very creditable and is only exceeded by records established in 1918 of \$211,501,000 and in 1920 when the peak of \$227,859,000 was reached. The increase in the value of metals produced, which was 23.9 per cent greater than the previous year, was largely responsible for the improved showing of mineral production in 1922.

The feature of the increase in the yield for last year was the gain made in the output of gold by the two great producing provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. Of the total of 1,263,364 ounces valued at \$26,116,950 produced in Canada, Ontario's mines yielded 1,000,340 ounces or 79.18 per cent, and British Columbia produced 263,024 ounces or 16.42 per cent. Silver recorded a substantial increase in both quantity and value over 1921, production rising 35 per cent and value increasing 46 per cent. Lead showed an even wider spread in its increase, the yield being 40 per cent in advance of the previous year while the prices received improved up to 52 per cent over the record of 1921.

**Non-Metallics**  
There was a slight decline in the production of non-metallics including coal which amounted to about \$5,260,343 in value, largely due to the loss of production caused through labour troubles. The output of coal, notwithstanding this loss of time, reached the encouraging amount of 15,045,286 tons with a value of \$66,466,025. The 1921 production was 15,057,493 tons. Alberta coal mines had the highest output with 5,991,000 tons and occupied second place among the coal producing provinces of the Dominion. British Columbia accounted for 2,927,000 tons.

The production of natural gas in Canada reached 14,954,097 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$5,468,963. Ontario retained the premier position and produced 7,800,000 thousand cubic feet, while Alberta followed with an output of 867,000 thousand cubic feet. About 753,897 thousand cubic feet were produced in New Brunswick. Asbestos mining in Quebec, in common with other asbestos-producing countries of the world, suffered a decline in 1921 which continued throughout the first half of 1922. In the latter part of the year there was considerable activity, the output reaching 163,709 tons of all grades, as compared with 92,761 tons in 1921.

The revival of building activity affected favorably the production of all classes of structural material in 1922 and in the same way the whole material industry of Canada, it may be expected, will benefit from the improvement in the general situation in the world's metal markets.

#### ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB

WOODBINE PARK, TORONTO

#### AUTUMN MEETING

September 22-29

#### Long Distance Racing and Steeplechasing Special Features

THE TORONTO AUTUMN CUP

\$10,000 added, 1 1/4 miles, to be run Saturday, Sept. 22nd.

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB CUP

\$10,000 added, 2 1/4 miles, to be run Saturday, Sept. 29th.

THREE STEEPLCHASES OF \$5,000 each, from two to three miles

GENERAD. ADMISSION: \$1.75 and Government War Tax.  
Colonel WM. HENDRIE, President  
W. P. FRASER, Secy.-Treasurer

### INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

(I.F.T.U. Press Service.)

#### THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN.

The third congress of the International Federation of Working Women, which was held from August 14 to 18 at Schloss Schonbrunn, Vienna, was notable for the large attendance of British and American delegates. Both of these countries were represented by 10 delegates. France and Italy sent 3 delegates each, Belgium and Sweden two each, and Rumania 1. Guests were present from Argentina, Chile, China and Japan, and German, Austrian and Swiss women also took part in the Congress. All the delegates were representatives of trade union organizations. The International Federation of Trade Unions was represented by Sassenbach.

The Congress adopted the report of the Secretary, Dr. Marion Phillips, for the past two years, and then proceeded to discuss the work of women for peace, for legislation for the protection of labor, for the regulation of homework wages, and for a family wage. In respect of all these questions resolutions were adopted, which were drawn up by special commissions. A point of special interest was the resolution respecting co-operation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. In this resolution the I.F.W.W. declared that it was prepared to transfer its work to the International Federation of Trade Unions on the following conditions:

- 1.—That a special Woman Secretary should be appointed.
- 2.—That an International Women's committee should be appointed to co-operate with the I.F.T.U., and to arrange for a meeting with the latter.

TRADE UNIONS.  
National Federation of Federal Employees, U.S.A.  
This Federation will hold their 7th annual convention at Denver on

whenever such meeting might be necessary, but in any case once a year.

3.—That a special Women's Congress should be held every two years.

This resolution was adopted by all but the American delegation which desired, although its decision on the subject was by no means unanimous, to retain the present form of organization.

Mlle. Burniaux of Belgium was elected president, in place of Mrs. Raymond Robins. London is to continue to be the headquarters of the secretariat. Dr. Marion Phillips having resigned her secretaryship, her place will be taken by Miss Macdonald. The resolutions will be dealt with more fully later.

#### YOUNG SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT NUREMBERG.

The great meeting of the Young Socialists' International at Nuremberg, referred to in our last number, was an unqualified success, the numbers being much greater than had been anticipated. The opportunity was utilized for a simultaneous celebration of the creation of the German Constitution at Weimar, four years ago. The young German Socialists and their two thousand foreign comrades assembled in the streets of the town on Saturday, and after a meeting in the Hall of Hercules in the morning, marched in procession to Luitpold Park, the scene of the national demonstration. The next day was given up to games and dancing, a symbolic open-air play, and an evening meeting, when representatives of the Socialist International, among whom was Mr. John W. Brown, of the International Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the young people.

September 3. All branches of Government service but one will be represented. The Federation includes government officials of all ranks from assistant secretaries to charwomen and messengers, and can boast of a large membership of scientists, nurses, librarians, lawyers, doctors, chaplains, engineers, economists, statisticians, etc. It also comprises clerks and accountants, customs officials, inspectors and mechanical workers. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### RAILWAY SHOPS CONTROVERSY

Continued from page 1.  
The A.E.U. would not agree to the proposal (continues the Lines Com-

mittee), and would only agree to joint negotiations with the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the N.U.R. allowing the A.E.U. the right to negotiate for the skilled engineers who were members of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The Lines Committee goes on to say that

"Had the A.E.U. agreed to joint Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the N.U.R. in January of 1921, when the question of determining shopmen's wages and conditions were in progress, the arbitration proceedings would not have been instituted, and the question of grading men would not have arisen, and the railway shopmen would have had an agreement similar to the agreement

governing the other grades in the railway industry.  
Coming to the present position the Lines Committee of the N.U.R. asks the A.E.U. Executive Committee to review the proceedings of the joint meeting held a fortnight ago in connection with the position on the Great Northern.

To remove the obstacle in the way of agreement (says the Lines Committee) Mr. J. H. Thomas proposed at this meeting that a small committee be appointed representing the Federation and the N.U.R. to go into the points in dispute, and present a

joint report to a further meeting of the conference.  
The N.U.R. representatives plainly told that the Craft Union of the conference could not maintain the N.U.R. proposal.

Best Grades Prompt De  
The Riverdale Lumber Co  
Rough and Dressed Lumber  
Interior Trim, Etc.  
677 QUEEN ST. E., TORONTO.  
Telephone Gerrard 2344.

Established 1884. Main 24  
THOMSON BROS. LTD.  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
312 Ryrie Bldg. Toronto, Ont.  
Night Phones  
Kenwood 6650 Parkdale 336



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
SEADINA CRESENT, TORONTO  
Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minisr.  
Jas. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister.

THE STATIONARY & HOIST ENGINEERS' BOARD  
J. M. Brown, Chairman  
THE FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH  
Jas. T. Burke, Chief Inspector  
THE STEAM BOILER BRANCH  
D. M. Medcalf, Chief Inspector  
THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA  
H. C. Hudson, Provincial Superintendent

OTTAWA ZONE OFFICE  
139 Queen St. Phone Q.  
G. S. Ford, Superintendent

When Remitting Send a  
**DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER**  
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS  
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES



**NATIONAL TRUST CO.**  
Limited  
Executive, Administrator  
Trustee  
Capital Paid Up \$2,000,000  
Reserve \$2,000,000  
18-22 KING EAST, TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.  
Capital and Reserve, \$9,000,000.  
128 Branches in Canada.  
**THE MOLSONS BANK**  
Prompt and Efficient  
The service that The Molsons Bank extends to its customers is both prompt and efficient. Branches throughout Canada. Savings deposit of \$1.00 and upwards invited.  
4-523

**The Standard Brick Co. Limited**  
Phone Gerr. 478  
RED STOCK BRICK  
440-472 Greenwood Avenue TORONTO, ONT.

**IN A CLASS BY ITSELF**  
THIS IS NO IDLE CLAIM  
There is no underwear made in Canada by the same process or on the same special machines as used for making "CEETEE" Under-Clothing.  
There is no low or medium grade. "CEETEE" is made in one grade only: the very best.  
Sole makers: TURNBULL'S, of Galt, Ont.

**CANADIAN DRILL & ELECTRIC BOX CO. LIMITED**  
Panel Cutout Boxes, Service and Type E Boxes and other Electrical Supplies.  
Phone: 1402 QUEEN STREET EAST  
Gerrard 554. TORONTO, ONT.

**Britnell Contracting Co., Limited**  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
REAR 925 YONGE STREET, TORONTO  
Corner Young and Baxter Streets Phone Randolph 1373

**W. M. Sutherland Co. Limited**  
CONTRACTORS  
43 ADELAIDE STREET, W. TORONTO, ONT.  
Telephone Adelaide 2425.

**THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA**  
Established 1915.  
ASSETS ..... \$1,083,905.07  
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS. \$ 361,777.97  
Insure with the Old Canadian "LONDON MUTUAL" and keep your money at home.  
A. H. C. CARSON, President.  
Head Office: 33 BOUNTY ST. TORONTO

### We Help to Make Retailers Successful

We co-operate very closely and render the most helpful banking service.

**THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**  
BANKING OVER FIFTY YEARS

**GRENVILLE CRUSHED ROCK Co. Limited**  
CRUSHED STONE FOR ROADS AND CONCRETE WORK.  
MERRICKVILLE ONTARIO

**CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Limited**  
Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS.  
Head Office: No. 2 St. Jacques St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 7102. Private Exchange.  
Mills at Campbellford, Ont.; Frankford, Ont.; and Montreal, P.Q.

**What of Tomorrow?**  
DO you look toward your future with confidence and assurance? There comes a time for all of us when ability to work weakens and earnings decline. One thing only can take the place then of your present earning power—the capital acquired through your determination and ability to save now.  
YOU WILL NEVER BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO SAVE THAN NOW.  
**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**  
Over 680 Branches Over 680 Canadian Branches Total Resources over \$500,000,000

*The Evolution of the Glass Blowing Industry*  
**PROGRESS**  
All kinds of BOTTLES, GLOBES, JARS, TUMBLERS, CHIMNEYS  
All colours FLINT, GREEN, BLUE OPAL, AMBER, & DARK GREEN  
**DOMINION GLASS COMPANY LIMITED**  
Factories and Sales Offices: From Coast to Coast HEAD OFFICE AND EXPORT OFFICE: MONTREAL

### OILY WASTE CAUSES FIRE



PREVENT SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION FIRES in oily waste placing REED'S FIRETITE OIL WASTE CANS where they will handy for your engineers and mechanics.  
The FIRETITE is built of heavy galvanized steel with self-closing fitting lid, and substantial high legs. You can forget your oily waste troubles if your plant is equipped with REED'S FIRETITE OIL WASTE CANS. Made in three sizes. Approved by the Underwriters.  
Sole Canadian Manufacturers

**GEO. W REED & CO., LIMITED**  
37 ST. ANTOINE STREET MONTREAL

"GALVADUCT" AND "LORICATED"  
**CONDUITS**  
for Interior Construction  
CONDUITS COMPANY LIMITED  
Sole Manufacturers under Canadian and U. S. Letters Patent  
TORONTO CANADA

**The MacFARLANE SHOE, Limited**  
THE FAMILY FRIEND.  
61 De NORMANVILLE STREET MONTREAL Quebec

**ANGLIN - NORCROSS, Limited**  
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS  
Our operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, Etc.  
65 VICTORIA STREET MONTREAL

Phone Ken. 1471. 156 St. Helens Ave.  
**WITCHALL & SON**  
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TORONTO

**Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited**  
Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars of every description.  
307 CRAIG STREET W. MONTREAL

**CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS LIMITED**  
Mines at Thetford Mines, Robertsonville and Coleraine, Que.  
EXECUTIVE OFFICES—  
Canada Cement Company Building, Phillips Square MONTREAL-CANADA.

Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS  
When Purchasing Your Footwear