

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Socialist Labor Paper

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

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## The Minimum Wage Act

IN certain circles it seems to be a fashionable thing to attack the Minimum Wage Act and its administration. For some time the Toronto District Labor Council has been busy at this pastime. Recently a section of the sensational press has devoted considerable space towards the same purpose. What object can be gained, or what good can be done by these attacks "The Canadian Labor Press" fails to understand.

The Minimum Wage Act was passed in response to pressure from the Labor movement. For at least ten years Labor has conducted a steady agitation, asking for the enactment of legislation to protect women and girls in the matter of wages and hours.

Since the Act has been established, the Board in charge of the administration of the Act has been subjected to unjust, carping criticism for which there has not been the slightest justification. It seems to be forgotten that since the Act has been in operation, the wage rates of women and girls have been raised fifty to one hundred per cent.

One has only to read the report of Dr. W. A. Riddell in the investigation he made prior to the passing of the Act, to obtain proof of this fact. The critics of the Act take the ground that the rates set by the Board are inadequate to meet the expenses of a working girl and that the Board does not enforce the penalty clauses of the Act against employers who violate it.

Let us look for a moment at these charges. It was fully understood by the committee which drew up the basis upon which the Act was drafted, a committee by the way, composed of a great many interests sympathetic to the minimum wage principle, and on which Labor was fully represented, that legislation could only be enacted in view of the opposition to it establishing the least or minimum basis of food, clothing and shelter necessary for the upkeep of a working girl. It was not intended to set a rate that would provide a surplus over and above these requirements.

Yet the Labor critics of the Act seem to think that the Board fails in its duty if it does not set a rate that will provide such a surplus.

The truth is, it is not the Minimum Wage Board that fails in its duty in that respect, but the Labor movement.

If Labor is desirous of seeing that women and girls should receive a wage sufficient to provide a surplus, then Labor has the duty of organizing them so that they will secure such a wage. Up to date very little effort has been spent by trade unions in this direction, although they have a good basis established by the Minimum Wage Board to build upon.

As to the second charge, there is not the slightest proof that the Board would seek to shield anyone who violated the law, rather the reverse, and "The Canadian Labor Press" is convinced that the present personnel of the Board, which includes Labor representatives, would, upon clear proof of any violation of the Act, proceed to enforce the Act impartially, regardless of what interest or influence was affected. Suspicion or rumor is not proof, and the Board is wise in seeing that clear proof of violation is obtained before proceeding to enforce penalties, because a prosecution that could not be sustained would seriously shake the efficacy of the Act, and "The Canadian Labor Press" feels that it would be a deplorable loss to Labor if the Act was abandoned or destroyed.

## Labor Men Seek Wage Safeguard

### Want Penalty Clause Inserted in Public Contracts Forcing Cancellation

Winnipeg, Man.—Efforts will be made by the Trades Council to have a penalty clause inserted in contracts let by the provincial government, school board and city council, according to a resolution passed at its meeting recently. This clause would automatically cancel a contract if the Fair Wage Act as violated.

The resolution instructing the council to approach these public bodies was brought up by Neil Crowe, who declared the Fair Wage Act as pre-

sent was practically a farce. In almost every contract let under it so far a fight had occurred in connection with obtaining fair conditions.

The matter of the Fair Wage Act was raised by Delegates Crowe and C. Harding reported the carpenters were tract let by the city to the Nelson Construction Co. for installing the steam-heating mains. Delegate declared the council should aid the carpenters in their efforts to obtain fair conditions from the construction company, with respect to working overtime. Delegate Harding reported the carpenters were endeavoring to get the eight hour day recognized on the steam-heating work.

A letter was read from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to a request for an organizer for Winnipeg.

## Corporation Baiting

TEN or fifteen years ago a favorite pastime in the United States was what was popularly called "trust-busting" which was in actual practice, a series of attacks by sections of the United States press and politicians on large corporations.

The game has fallen into disfavor over the border, but signs are appearing in Canada which show a desire on the part of our politicians to enter upon such a course here.

Recently attacks were made in the Toronto City Council against the oil, milk, bread and coal industries, and now apparently similar attacks on industry are to be attempted in Montreal.

A proposal has been placed before the Montreal City Council by two aldermen, that a surtax be placed on public utilities using the city streets.

Evidently the sponsors feel that such a tax would appeal to the popular mind, but in the opinion of "The Canadian Labor Press" this is very doubtful. As we believe that the public mind is coming to the very sensible view that agitations against industries for the purpose of vote-catching react to the disadvantage of the community and especially to the working class section, due to the fact that these attacks unsettle industry, create depression, retard the normal expansion of capital, plant and buildings, and thus add to the unemployment situation already in existence.

What industry needs is not more taxation, but less, for the burden it has to bear since the war is almost overwhelming and if politicians are sincere and want to do something that is constructive, that will build up industry, create more employment and help to sweep away the present business depression, they will really seek ways and means, by which the present heavy load will be diminished and if they do that they will earn the thanks of every citizen in every walk of life.

The City of Montreal would be well advised to let these proposals go into oblivion, and if they do, the prosperity that Canada is waiting for will come that much earlier.

## Toronto Pump Contract

IN our issue of October 11th, "The Canadian Labor Press" referred editorially to the contract for a pump to be let by the Toronto City Council and which we stated should be given to the John Inglis Company as against a bid submitted by a United States concern. There still seems to be some hesitation on the part of the Toronto Board of Control to give the contract to the Toronto firm, although why there should be does not seem reasonable.

It is admitted by the representative of the United States firm that the material will be brought from the United States, which means that a good deal of the labor in connection with the pump will be American. It is absurd for Mr. T. L. Church, M.P., to say that all the labor will amount to is \$1,500. This totally ignores the patent truth that if the contract is given to the Toronto firm, the material necessary will be produced in Canada and that will mean the employment of Canadian labor apart from the labor employed by the John Inglis Company in the construction of the pump. Mr. Church places himself in a very inconsistent attitude for a former mayor of Toronto and a member representing a Toronto seat, an attitude wholly impossible to reconcile with his previous utterances concerning the welfare and prestige of Toronto.

The fact of the matter is that if the contract is given to the Toronto seat, an attitude wholly impossible to reconcile with his previous utterances concerning the welfare and prestige of Toronto. The United States firm will not, and this should be the dominant factor for the Board of Control in making their decision, for if Toronto citizens are unemployed then the city loses in revenue and in addition has to make extra expenditure for relief purposes.

If employment is encouraged in Toronto, then the city derives the double benefit of more taxes and less expenditure.

## Hamilton T. and L. Council Are Active

### Enter Protest

A protest was forwarded to the provincial government concerning the reduction of interest to three per cent. in the provincial savings banks. It was pointed out that if the scope of business for the bank was broadened out that the institution would be even more profitable than at the present time.

### Colonization Scheme

It was brought to the attention of the Trades Council that the colonization scheme suggested by Miss Margaret Bondfield, while in this city, has been taken up. One hundred acres has been secured in Muskoka and it is the intention to subdivide this territory into lots of one acre each where families of workers, whose breadwinner is departed, will be placed.

### Unemployment Council

On the suggestion of the unemployment committee an effort is to be made locally to form an unemployment council. A call is to be sent out to all local trades unions asking that they affiliate.

## The Chinese Problem

(The following paper by the editor of "The Canadian Labor Press" was read at the recent Lawdrymen's Convention held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, October 30th to November 1st.)

CANADA is facing a grave problem in the Oriental immigration question and it is necessary that all classes of Canadian citizens and in particular the laboring class, should study keenly what will be the effect to Canada if this matter continues to increase at the rate which it is doing to-day.

On one occasion, a famous sociologist stated in reference to immigration, "your immigration is after all, a problem of intermarriage: admit to your national life any immigrant you are willing to accept racially as a member of your family in marriage."

Frankly it may be said that the Canadian people do and must look upon marriage between the Chinese and whites with disapproval, not only because of the difference in color, but also because of the vast difference in outlook, habits, temperament and social philosophy. Chinese cannot be assimilated into the national life; they remain a class apart, bringing with them all the habits and customs of China—habits and customs that in a great many instances are repugnant to Canadian ideals of life and citizenship. This objection applies to other Oriental races, such as the Japanese, but whilst the Japanese problem applies almost wholly to the province of British Columbia, the Chinese question affects the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

The remarkable race fertility of the Oriental intensifies the problem in a large degree; one has only to look at the birth statistics of British Columbia to see how the situation is aggravated. The ratio of Japanese births to whites in that province was in

Year	Ratio
1910	1 to 252
1911	1 to 198
1912	1 to 186
1913	1 to 138
1914	1 to 61
1915	1 to 35
1916	1 to 31
1917	1 to 29
1918	1 to 23
1919	1 to 26
1920	1 to 17

and the first six months of 1921 was 1 to 13, which means that the ratio of Japanese births to whites has increased over 1,800 per cent. in eleven and one half years.

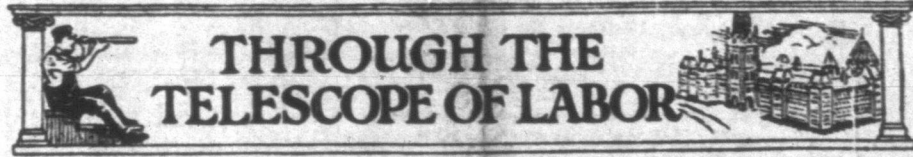
Now whilst there have been less marriages among Chinese as compared with Japanese, the total volume of immigration amongst Chinese has been much greater. During the period 1908 to 1922, Japanese immigration has amounted to 16,565 and of these 7,290 have been admitted between 1911 and 1921. During the period 1911 to 1921, there were admitted to Canada 26,701 Chinese males and 636 females and 1,687 children. Canadians are faced with a dilemma from which there is only one way out for if Chinese females are excluded, then the males will contract either lawful or unlawful alliances with white women, either of which is repugnant to Canadian citizenship, or admit Chinese females so that marriage will be restricted to their own race and the tendency then will be as shown in the case of British Columbia, to equalize the ratio between themselves and the white races and ultimately to submerge the other races in the districts where they settle. There is only one way whereby Canadians can deal with this problem AND THAT IS BY TOTAL EXCLUSION OF ORIENTALS FROM CANADA.

Menacing as the Japanese question is, the Chinese problem is still greater, for the reasons that whereas the Japanese are centered in one area, the Chinese are distributed throughout the country and also because the two industries in which the Chinese are active are extraordinarily important to public health. I refer to the restaurant and laundry business, enterprises concerned with what people eat and the clothes they wear. Medical science makes it quite clear that food and washing, unless prepared under the best possible hygienic conditions, must inevitably tend to produce disease and sickness in the community and I venture to predict that no one will be found who can say that Chinese laundries and restaurants are the best possible exposition of hygienic conditions.

There is also an aspect that must be considered by the working class and that is that the establishment of each Chinese laundry and restaurant means the taking away of a livelihood from Canadian men and women.

Labor has organized itself into a movement to protect and better its standard of life; to be consistent then, it must protest against the settlement in Canada of a race whose methods of living are bound to react and lower the standard of living for thousands of working men and women. The Chinese race live unto themselves, and whilst they make money from trading with the white races, they spend it amongst themselves. They live cheaply, work all hours and only pay their white help, where they employ any, a decent wage when com-

(Continued on Page 2)



## Toronto's New Magistrate

ACCORDING to press reports it is stated to be likely that the new senior magistrate for the city of Toronto will be E. W. J. Owens, M.P.P., the present member for South-east Toronto in the local legislature.

"The Canadian Labor Press" congratulates the City of Toronto on such a matter and hopes that the proposed appointment will shortly be announced.

Mr. Owens, or Eddie, as he is better known to Labor men, is a man of wide democratic sympathies well known and liked by citizens in all walks of life, who will fill the position with capability and who is possessed of a keen knowledge of Canadian law and will make an excellent senior magistrate. Mr. Owens' appointment is one upon which there will be no criticism that it was made for political reasons; for he is equally as popular with Liberals and Progressives as he is with members of his own party.

The old conception of a magistrate's duties, that of a stern official, whose sole function it was to distribute punishment, is passing away and we are beginning to recognize that the man who knows when punishment should be inflicted and who knows when to exercise wise toleration in cases that deserve it, does more to prevent crime than any other agency.

We now know that motives, environment and heredity play important parts in crime, and the man who can weigh these factors wisely is the ideal magistrate. Eddie Owens is such a type and there will be no regrets from any section of the community regarding this appointment.

## To Give Employment to Building Trades

### Brantford Workers Pass Resolution Urging Bar to Immigration

Brantford, Ont.—With a view to providing employment for the men of the building trades, a joint meeting of all workers in those trades, held in the Labor Hall passed the following resolution:

"That in view of the unemployment of the building trades, as well as other workers, not only in the winter season, but during reasonable weather as well, be it resolved that this Building Trades Council urgently request that our representative at Ottawa put before the conference in the strongest possible manner the following clauses:

"First, that all immigration be stopped except bonafide farm settlers.

"Second, that all moneys spent directly on or for immigration be applied along with other moneys to assist in bringing coal from the Western provinces to other parts of Canada with the ultimate intention, in the near future of prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood entirely, and appoint an independent tariff commission with bonafide Labor representatives thereon."

## Has Spent Million on Relief in 8 Years

### This Does Not Include Either Wages or Capital on Work Provided by City as Relief

Nearly a million dollars to be exact, \$992,116.75, has been spent by the city of Calgary in the last eight years in relief and charitable measures, growing more or less directly out of lack of employment. This figure, which is accurate even to cents, includes this year's estimates for relief which will probably be exceeded, according to all indications at present, making the total spent since 1916 very nearly a million dollars.

This does not include either wages or capital expenditure on work provided by the city as relief measures during the time referred to, which would run into many more thousands of dollars, spent not so much with a view to accomplishing work economically as to provide work for those living in this city who needed it.

## Canadian Barbers Form Organization

Canadian barber delegates, who attended the convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, held in Indianapolis recently, have formed a Canadian association to be known as the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Canada.

The following have been elected as officers for a term of two years:

President, Leon Worthall, Toronto; First vice-president, L. Di Mura, Montreal; Second vice-president, A. Na Vanstone, Regina; Third vice-president, H. V. Garayner, Medicine Hat; Fourth vice-president, G. Yorkston, New Westminster, B.C.; and secretary-treasurer, Albert Call, S. St. Catharines.

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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## THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS  
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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

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

## The Hydro Contract

AFTER considerable discussion, the Toronto City Council, at its last meeting, passed a resolution asking the Toronto Hydro Electric Commission to have 1,200 transformers required for the Toronto system made in Toronto. The facts are apparently that tenders were invited and three Toronto firms, together with one in Hamilton, bid for the work.

After deliberation, the Toronto commissioners decided to divide the manufacture proportionately amongst several concerns. At the meeting of the City Council referred to, pressure was brought forward to have all the transformers made in Toronto, and as a result the resolution mentioned above was passed.

"The Canadian Labor Press" has often affirmed that wherever possible Canadian institutions should purchase their supplies in Canada, and in view of the fact that the Hamilton firm tendered a lower bid we feel that it would be a rank injustice to deprive them of a share in the work. Their products are made in Canada and give employment to Canadian workers just as much as goods made in Toronto, and industry ought to be allowed free competitive play within the confines of Canada, otherwise we shall come to the position that each industrial centre should be a closed, self-contained organism having no trade or barter with any place outside its own environs—a position which to say the least of it in this modern era is absurd. There is another aspect to be considered also and that is the wisdom of the Council in placing the Hydro Commissioners in an embarrassing position of having to decide whether to remain firm to good, sound business principles or acceding to the Council's request when they will instantly be accused by the enemies of public ownership of having yielded to civic pressure.

"The Canadian Labor Press" believes that if the City Council sizes the importance of the points we have urged, it will not ask the Toronto commissioners to take a step that all who prize ethical standards in business will feel is a retrograde one.

The administration of Toronto's vast investment in electrical power is in the hands of three capable business men, two of whom, Messrs. Ellis and Wright, have given long years of splendid service to the citizens, and the third member, his Worship, Mayor Hiltz, has shown by his actions in public life that he is desirous of placing the welfare of the citizens as his chief aim and the city's representatives ought to let these gentlemen continue the excellent record of efficient management that has been established by the Toronto Hydro for many years.

## The Press and Finance

THE conviction of Aemelius Jarvis for conspiracy seems to be the signal for an outburst against the financial institutions of Canada, if we gauge correctly the attitude of a certain attitude of a certain section of the Ontario press.

Against this attitude of wholesale condemnation of Canadian finance without any reason or evidence, "The Canadian Labor Press" thinks it proper to protest.

The great majority of Canadian financial institutions have been established and are carried on by men of upright probity and honor.

Even in the case of Jarvis, despite his conviction, it is almost inconceivable that evil intent was the ruling motive in the unfortunate transaction in which he became involved.

Here we have a man endowed with plenty of this world's goods, internationally known as a good sportsman, active in patriotic work during the war, by birth a member of a family distinguished in Canadian history and it seems logical and charitable to believe that his mistake was an error in judgement, rather than an infraction of moral standards. But even if it were true that he willfully erred morally, that is no reason why our whole financial system should be accused, and our credit structure shaken by unjust attacks on men devoting their lives to build up a sound monetary basis for Canadian industry. Labor must realize how important and delicate our financial system is. It is the life-blood of industry, it is the heart and arteries of our manufacturing organism. If it is weakened by unjust and untrue attacks, the effect is similar to what takes place in the human body when the heart is attacked by illness. A serious blow is dealt to industry, to employment, to Labor which necessitates a long and painful recovery. Hence a strong and sound basis is of extreme importance to Labor and Labor realizes that abuse of men directing large institutions does not help to increase the prosperity of Canada, but on the contrary, will tend to react to the injury of the working class.

## The Chinese Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

pelled to by the provisions of minimum wage legislation. The Chinese laundry is not compelled to obey minimum wage laws as Canadian laundries do for in general they do not employ women or girls but young Chinese males instead.

Labor in Canada must do as Labor in Australia has done and press for legislation to be enacted that will stop the influx of Chinese in Canada. Australia has protected her workers against Oriental competition and there is no reason except the apathy of our lawmakers why Canadian workers cannot be protected also. In addition to his own special interest in this question, the worker has an interest as a citizen in a matter so profoundly affecting the community's welfare, and the community is now reaping the fruits of a large Chinese immigration.

Police court records show that a large portion of the unlawful drug traffic has its origin in the Chinese sections of our cities whilst it is an everyday occurrence for Chinese to be convicted of gambling or running gambling joints. Gambling and drugs, two vices that

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## The Plebiscite Result

(Continued from Page 1)

was self-determination, and properly applied where it would result in harmony among conflicting interests, this is a sound principle.

"The Canadian Labor Press" feels that this principle should be applied to the existing situation and we suggest that legislation be enacted allowing all cities, who voted against the O.T.A., to take a municipal referendum and if the civic electors decided against the O.T.A. then stores under Government control should be established in these centres. In this way the direct responsibility would be placed on the urban electors, and the Government would be relieved of a difficult situation.

Under such legislation all dry areas should be kept thoroughly under a rigorous enforcement of the O.T.A. By this means a square deal would be given to both city and country and antagonism between both would die away as quickly as it is growing now, because of resentment against the O.T.A.

empty stomach. Lots of work for everybody will solve our present problem will solve our present problems, and that is the goal we all should strive for. Any act that puts a man out of work should be investigated. A working people are a happy and contented people. The unemployment problem must be solved.

## Painters Object to City Competitors

Want Tenders Called For on Painting Fire Hydrants

Victoria, B. C.—Objections were voiced by the local council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Painters in a letter read at the City Council meeting to city workmen being employed painting fire hydrants. It took the city workmen away from competition with painters, many of their other duties and put them in whom were out of work, said the letter. The Painters' Brotherhood suggested that tenders be called for when the hydrants needed painting.

On Alderman Andros' motion the letter was received and filed. Alderman Woodward moved that in future tenders be called for paintings the fire hydrants, but found no seconder.

## Employment Is What Is Needed

At a recent meeting in Toronto by Social Welfare workers and others interested in looking after the needy and unemployed, it was pointed out that over 7,000 people would have to be taken care of during the winter months on account of unemployment. Two ministers made a protest against steps being taken to bring in new immigrants when at the present time there was not enough work for those now here. Theirs is a pertinent objection. It seems futile to try and bring prosperity by adding to our list of unemployed. What the country needs is work. It's all right to say: "Put them on the farms," but everybody knows that the farmers' lot is no better than the city man's just now. Growing only for his own use is not sufficient. He must harvest enough to sell to secure the necessary clothing and machinery that he must buy. His natural market is in the city. The city man can't buy unless he has work. If we have more farmers we must have more and larger markets. The United States has seen to it that Canadian farmers and industries will not use their country as a market place by building a preventive tariff wall. Europe has little money with which to buy. Canadian farmers must depend mostly upon a Canadian market. To buy, one must have money. To have money, one must work. And that's the root of the whole matter—for farmer, manufacturer and labor—unemployment. Immigrants won't create work for others unless they can find work for themselves. A recent newspaper article claims that a \$2,000,000 glass plant in Hamilton had to close its doors because Belgian glass manufacturers were allowed to compete with them by the method of taking advantage of the exchange rate and greatly underselling the Canadian firm. As soon as the Canadian firm was put out of business by this kind of competition and lack of Canadian government protection, the Belgians immediately doubled the price of their

product. Fine work—for the Belgians! But what a peculiar way for a government to provide work for its people—allowing a plant hiring many men to be put out of existence by foreign competition. Dominion, provincial and municipal governments have one way—and one only—of putting Canada on its feet, and that is to do all in their power to find employment for its people. Theories and pipe dreams sound all right when poured from orators in flowery speech, but they won't fill an

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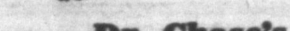
# OUR HOME PAGE



## "Nerves in Bad State Could Not Sleep"

Mrs. H. N. Tardell, Harrowsmith, Ont., writes:

"My nerves were in a very bad state, and for nearly six months I did not know what it was to have a good night's rest. I could not eat, and never felt well. I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and thought I would try it. After taking it for a few days I began to feel better, and soon was able to sleep well at night. My appetite also returned, and I felt stronger and better, and after taking three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was quite well. I have also given the Nerve Food to my little girl, with good results."



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## HOUSEHOLD NOTES

### CARING FOR YOUR HAIR

#### Those Hundred Strokes

Even the poorest head of hair, if given proper attention, such as massage and daily brushing, will, in time, respond to such treatment, and will look well cared for instead of being a frowny mop.

I do not advocate bobbed hair for grown-ups, but have you noticed how often hair is improved by being bobbed? The chief reason is that bobbed hair gets more combing and brushing and very much more washing than it did when long.

If your hair is dull and lifeless-looking give it a course of massage. Every night spend at least ten minutes massaging the scalp by placing your finger-tips on it and working it about, thus stimulating the blood circulation. Rub a few drops of olive oil into the roots if it is too dry. Every night or morning give it a good brushing—one hundred strokes is about the

The gentle friction of the brush against the scalp brings the blood into the tiny veins near the surface, and in so doing, brings nourishment into the roots of the hair. Besides, the friction stirs into action the supply of oil and food forming in the roots and starts it on its trip down the long hollow tube contained in each single hair. The passing of the brush between the hairs draws this oil along down the hair shaft and takes off the particles of dust that cling to the outside of each strand. If your hair is naturally too oily, brush it only half as many strokes, and massage the entire scalp vigorously with the fingers. Hair tonic, used once or twice a week, is excellent even for hair that is exceptionally healthy.

Comb the hair frequently to get air into it and to make it light and more fluffy. Wash it frequently. A hand shampoo will brighten it, and so will rinsing it in an infusion of camomile flowers after a thorough cleansing with ordinary soap dissolved in water. The addition of lemon juice or ordinary household vinegar to the final rinsing water will make the hair beautifully soft and glossy.

If your health is run down, your hair will suffer for it, the strength that should go to make it luxuriant

will be used to make up the strength your body has lost. A general tonic for the whole system will react on the hair too. Of course, a hair tonic is needed also.

Another important thing to keep in mind is to study your hair-dressing. Try it a new way now and again, otherwise your style of hair-dressing will "date" you. Once a woman settles down into one style she loses her sense of self-criticism, and shows a lack of interest in herself. The business woman especially should endeavor to keep abreast of the times, both with her clothes and her hair-dressing.

### BACON COOKED WITH VEGETABLES

Cooking bacon this way, with vegetables, gives them an extra taste, or it can be fried, the fat used for the vegetables and the bacon be served eating the dish of vegetables. Cook the peas, spinach, carrots, or whatever vegetable is being used before giving it a fry with the bacon. Or, again, fry the bacon, cook the vegetables, and turn both into a casserole, cover with crumbs, and finish by baking.

A vegetable is no more cooked when it is boiled than a fish is. It wants spicing, finishing, stuffing, covering with sauce, a final baking—anything to make it interesting.

### HERMITS

This is the recipe for Hermit cookies from the book of "Things Mother Used to Make," which L. M. Gurney got out a couple of years ago:

One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, two-thirds cupful of butter, two eggs, one cupful of raisins, chopped fine; two tablespoonfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful of cloves; flour enough to roll.

Cream the butter and sugar together, beat the eggs, add to the butter and sugar, then stir in the molasses, salt and spices. Add the raisins which have been covered with flour, and last of all, the flour into which the dry soda has been sifted. Roll thin and cut with a cookie cutter.

## O.B.U. Disruption Fails in Nova Scotia

Stellarton, N.S.—The disrupting tactics of the One Big Union have failed completely in Nova Scotia.

Ben Legge, of Lawrence, Mass., was the first disruptionist to be sent into the province. After many vain attempts to gain a foothold in the miners' ranks, he declared himself baffled and sent to Winnipeg for assistance.

Russell Comes on the Scene—Reinforcements arrived in the form of Robt. Russell, He, in his usual platform strategy, devoted all his time to harping on the discomfiture of the miners.

One of Russell's favorite platform stunts is to procure at irregular intervals, from various recesses upon his person, pamphlets, cards, letters, etc., and in a flaunting manner wave them before the assemblage. During these maneuvers he tells the audience that the papers are evidence of traitorous acts of local labor leaders. However, no one has been so fortunate as to ascertain the validity of the papers.

Recently Russell succeeded in calling a vote of the miners in an outlying section on the Mainland. These men are at so great a distance from the miners at Glace Bay that they are unable to keep up with agents that transpire in other parts of the district. This was sufficient to give Russell his toe-hold. The vote was held six weeks ago. There are over 2,500 men in that particular section, and only 500 voted. Out of that 500,

the O. B. U. received a majority of only 267

### Miners Realize Mistake

The vote had hardly been counted when the miners realized that they had made a mistake. However, that short interval gave Russell ample time to connect with his lawyer and an injunction was placed on the funds of the Stellarton local. The amount tied up is in the vicinity of \$7,000. The case will be tried in Halifax in the course of a few weeks.

Russell may not be successful in stealing the miners' funds and placing them in far away vaults in Winnipeg. But if he does his mission here will be accomplished.

## Many German Printers Idle

Berlin—The stabilization of the German currency which results in the printing of Rentenmarks instead of the daily printing of a thousand varieties of the paper money circulated during the inflation period, has reduced the workers in the government printing office from 12,000 to 3,000.

A control system is being put into force which makes every worker subject to thorough search before he can leave the plant, though most of the printing have been working in this office for many years. The organizations of the printing and graphic trades realize that such a measure, if permitted in the government office will speedily be used in other offices as well and are protesting.

## Carpenters Have Complete Autonomy

Several years of agitation on the part of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners throughout Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand for a greater measure of self-government has been finally productive of satisfactory results. The parent body, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of Great Britain, has, by a vote of the entire membership throughout the English-speaking world, given to their members residing in the countries above mentioned complete autonomy over their own affairs, the only condition being that there would be a free exchange of clearances as between the different countries. The membership in Canada is now taking a vote on the question of becoming affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labor.

## Amalgamation in Australia

Amalgamation is going on apace in the Australian trade union world. The various workers engaged in postal work are discussing fusion in one organization. Similar discussions are taking place between various unions engaged in the clothing trade, and it is expected that a new union of clothing workers will soon be formed, called the Amalgamated Clothing and Allied Trades Federation.

## Unsanitary Shops Operate in Toronto

Declares Workers on Ladies' Garments are Crowded in Small Room

Toronto, Ont.—"Kitchen shops," unsanitary in character and infested with disease, appear to be furnishing ladies' garments to retail stores in Toronto. Seven such shops are mentioned in an affidavit by Miss M. McNab, organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which will be placed before R. A. Stapell, President of the Board of Trade, who has interested himself in the allegations of the union, on behalf of manufacturers of ladies' garments.

After ten days in Montreal, where he was organizing workers on ladies' garments, Julius Hochman, General Organizer of the union, from New York City, returned to Toronto recently and prepared a letter to Mr. Stapell in which he pointed out that the criticism of the union was largely toward the "kitchen shop," and stating that the larger shop is, generally speaking, working under conditions against which there could be no complaint. Mr. Hochman sent a copy of his affidavit to Mr. Stapell.

Describing the conditions in the seven shops which she investigated, Miss McNab states: "Shop Conditions Described. In shop No. 1 there are six girls working at sewing machines in one room, which is without windows. In an adjoining room two men are working on gas irons, the fumes from which penetrate the first room mentioned and make an extremely unhealthy and unpleasant atmosphere therein.

In shop No. 2 there are no windows in the operating room and the cutting room of the establishment is situated in the cellar.

In shop No. 3 the ground floor is used as the shop. The front room is very small and is crowded with operators; the middle room is occupied by women workers and in the kitchen immediately adjoining, the family housework and cooking are carried on. Conditions in this place are very unsanitary.

Shop No. 4 is very unclean. The lavatory is in the cellar which is infested with rats and mice. The drinking tap is about one foot from the floor without any sink to catch the drip of water which leaks onto the floor, making the place very unsanitary.

Shop No. 5 consists of one room in a private house, in which the operators inhale the fumes from gas irons.

Shop No. 6 is also an unventilated, windowless room, in which the operators inhale the fumes from gas irons.

Shop No. 7 is a very filthy and unsanitary place in which only girls are employed.

### Larger Shops All Right

"That there may be no further misunderstanding in this matter permit me to state that I did not, and do not, contend that the sanitary conditions are bad," stated Mr. Hochman in his letter. "A personal visit has convinced me that the larger shops are, generally speaking, working under conditions of sanitation against which there can be no complaint. These large shops, I found light, clean, well ventilated and provided with the necessary comforts to make work healthful and pleasant. "But this, continues Mr. Hochman, does not in the least minimize the danger lurking to the workers, the

legitimate manufacturers and the consumers in a considerable number of shops in the cloak industry. The danger to the health and life of the workers employed in these kitchen shops is obvious. The cost of low rentals, or no rent at all since most of these shops are conducted in the living flat of the employers—and the sweating system used in the production of the garment create an unfair competition for the manufacturers of cloaks maintaining a fair establishment.

Considered Menace to Industry "We have information that some large stores and reputable establishments buy merchandise from the kind of shops described in the affidavit. Well displayed these garments are easily made to look very attractive to the eye of the woman out to buy garments and may be very profitable to the retailer. What is more important, some of these shops are supplying children's clothes. The implication, I believe, needs no further explanation."

Mr. Hochman states that the union regards the shops as a menace to the industry and to the public. He expresses the hope that Mr. Stapell will join the union in attempting to suppress the shops which, he claims are increasing in number.

## Laborers' Union Forging Ahead

Membership Is Growing

Hamilton, Ont.—Although only organized a short time ago, Local 17,778 Federal Laborers' Union, has already begun to make headway. The membership is growing by leaps and bounds and at every meeting the members assemble at the Labor Temple in force.

Efforts are being made to organize the civic laborers, and it is stated that a number of municipal employees will be initiated shortly. It has been reported to officials of the local that it is contemplated to reduce the wages of civic laborers. "We will resist any attempt which is made to reduce the men's pay," said an officer recently.

## May Lose His Army Commission

New York.—Friends of Capt. Paxton Hibben army officer threatened with the loss of his commission for his activities in Russian relief, are discussing the cryptic statement issued by Gen. William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the board of inquiry.

"The very friendships that a man makes, entirely harmless in themselves, might be such as to cause doubt in the minds of men under him and of superior officers as to whether an officer with similar connections could be relied on to act with requisite firmness in suppressing a rising against the public peace or proceeding against a particular enemy," Barclay said.

## Use of Injunction Against Labor

Discussing the danger lurking in the use of injunction against labor in industrial disputes, U.S. Senator George Wharton Pepper, told the Convention of the American Bar Association that in "the Senate one quickly becomes aware of the existence throughout the country of a sentiment."

The Senator from Pennsylvania made it clear that there is a "growing bitterness of organized labor toward the federal courts," and urged the members of the Bar Association who were about to leave for England to make a study of the English method of dealing with strikes.

Under a system of Government as ours, Senator Pepper said, "the maintenance of well might universal confidence in the judiciary is pretty nearly essential to national safety."

His plea was that we consider whether it "is not worth our while to place elsewhere than upon our federal judges, the burden of solving for us our legislative and executive problems."

Senator Pepper draws a parallel between the method of facing the strike situation in England and in the United States. He points out that our British friends have come to recognize peaceable picketing as a legitimate concomitant of a strike, but have trained the guns of their criminal procedure upon conduct (in connection with strikes) which threatens breach of the peace or invasion of private right. "What they (the English) have thus domesticated," Senator Pepper says, we still seek to enjoin.

Continuing, Senator Pepper said in part: "When you mark this contrast you will be led to review our own industrial history during the last thirty-five years. You will begin with 1888 when a State court first issued an in-

junction in a Labor case. You will pass to 1891 when the Federal Courts first entered this field. Then you will note the frequent recurrence of federal injunctions until to-day such injunctions have become a recognized exercise of the federal equity power.

"I was led recently to make such a review of our industrial history by my desire to account for the growing bitterness of organized labor toward the federal courts. In the Senate one quickly becomes aware of the existence throughout the country of a sentiment on this subject, which, if unchecked, may easily develop a revolutionary sentiment. I accordingly addressed a letter to every United States District Attorney asking him to secure from the clerk's office in his district a copy of all such injunction orders made by the United States Court in his district during the last few years. Courteous attention to my request has supplied me with a most interesting mass of material. The injunction orders have become more and more comprehensive and far-reaching in their provisions until they culminate in the Shopmen's Injunction order already referred to every thoughtful lawyer who has not already done so should read that order and meditate upon its significance. In so doing he should have in mind that during the shopmen's strike in 1922 nearly every one of the two hundred and sixty-one "Class 1" railroads and number of short-line railroads applied for injunctions in the various federal courts. No applications were denied. In all nearly three hundred were issued."

The concluding paragraphs of Senator Pepper's address follow:

"I commend this question to your thoughtful consideration as with open eyes and ears you gather your impressions of English law and English life. Respect for the courts is not the least valuable part of our English inheritance. Under such a system of government as ours the maintenance of well might universal confidence in the judiciary is pretty nearly essential to national safety. Is it not worth our while to place elsewhere than upon our federal judges the burden of solving for us our legislative and executive problems?"

"To maintain such confidence must we not confine the courts to the sphere in which the creators of our constitutional system intended them to live and move and have their being?"

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### RELIABLE TESTIMONY

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

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# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## German Police Are Brutal

Berlin.—The German police are sinking to the level of American third degree experts in the treatment of workers arrested on suspicion. Evidence given before the Prussian legislature showed that German police dogs are ordered by the police to attack workers held in police stations. One man testified that he had been savagely bitten in the side by such a dog after the officers had smashed several of the man's teeth by blows with the fist. Another worker from Halle testified that he was forced to run a gauntlet of policemen who kicked him with their hobnailed boots, pounded and finally laid him out with a club.

## Has Few Workless

Edmonton, Alta.—This province has hardly any unemployment problem at all in comparison with some other parts of Canada, says Hon. R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer, on his return from Eastern Canada. "The situation appears to be so much more serious in the east, especially in Ontario, that Alberta has very little reason to complain. Reports from the eastern industrial centres showed that the conditions there are far worse than here."

## Says Gompers' Day Is Past

Sydney, C. B.—Mr. Clinton W. Gilbert, a well known American newspaper writer, says of Samuel Gompers that his day of power in the American Federation of Labor is past. "He is old, broken in health, and his power will not long survive the passing of leadership into other hands." The immediate reason for Mr. Gilbert's belief that President Gompers' day of power is done is that the executive of the Federation recently endorsed La Follette and Wheeler in the American presidential fight, and thus brought the Federation more definitely into politics than it had ever been before. When a man becomes 74 it may easily be that his day of power is nearing its end, but is the action of the Federation executive the indication of fading Gompers power Mr. Gilbert thinks it to be. Mr. Gompers' opposition was not to the endorsement of individual candidates but to the endorsement of a party; he was continuing his opposition to any action that might be made to a step toward the formation of a Labor party. And what the executive did was to endorse two candidates and not to endorse a party. In other words, the Gompers view prevailed. Samuel Gompers is an old man, broken in health, but it looks to be a bit early to say that the grip of this resourceful old leader has given way.

## The Eight-Hour Day Question

### General Opinion Seems to Be That It Should Remain a Federal Matter

Ottawa, Ont.—The reference to the supreme court of Canada of the question of the powers of the Dominion parliament and the provincial legislatures to pass and administer legislation respecting the 8-hour day in industrial undertakings, is in the course of preparation by the department of justice. At the conference held in Ottawa last year between representatives of the federal and provincial governments, doubt was expressed as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion under the British North America Act. The purpose of the reference is to ascertain definitely the powers of the Dominion and the provinces, and is the result of recommendations made to the House of Commons in the last days of the session by the committee on industrial and international relations. It is uncertain yet as to what stand the provincial governments will take or what representations they will make before the supreme court. The doubt was expressed as to the respective powers at the conference of last year; there was a general opinion that as the federal government had agreed to the draft convention it should remain a federal matter.

## Canadians Return From the States

### About 200 Per Month Is Estimated, Mostly Mechanics and Artisans

Bridgeburg, Ont.—Immigration Inspector J. F. Johns said recently that between 150 and 200 Canadians are returning through this frontier port every month, which total also includes Port Erie. "I would say the total here is about 200," said Mr. Johns, in commenting upon reports from other places. "We keep a good record here and the to-

## Montreal Trades and Labor Council

Considerable time was taken up at a recent meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council in propaganda for "Made-in-Canada" goods—especially printing. Delegate Brunet, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen, denounced manufacturers who were getting their printing done outside the country. The question of unemployment was brought forward by a report from Delegate Spence, on behalf of a special committee on unemployment dealing with an interview between the social agencies, the Mayor and the Executive Council of the City. It was during this discussion that Spence and Gus. Franq expressed their desire to keep relief from all unemployed who were not genuine residents of Montreal.

## Deportation Order Is Cancelled

Vancouver, B.C.—The Canadian Government has ordered that the deportation writ issued by the immigration department against Sam Scarlett, I. W. W. organizer, be cancelled. This action followed a vigorous campaign against the deportation order which was waged, not only by radicals of this city, but by all the elements of the Labor movement. It had its culmination in a big mass meeting here when representatives from all Labor groups voiced their protest against the immigration department order. So flagrant was the unfairness of the order that one of the capitalist dailies carried a front-page editorial denouncing the immigration officials. Scarlett was arrested and ordered deported from Canada on three obsolete provisions of the war hysteria immigration act and even on these charges there was not a semblance of fact to warrant the order. He was tried secretly by the immigration authorities and although all the evidence submitted indicated that he had committed no offense that would serve as a pretext for deportation, he was ordered to leave the country. This judgment, it was shown, was already prepared before the trial was held.

## Wage Board Would Boost Salaries

Calgary, Alta.—The report of the board of arbitration appointed recently to consider the wage dispute between the city of Moose Jaw and the Saskatchewan Steam Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been submitted to the minister of labor. A majority report, signed by James Smith, chairman of the board, and W. G. Baker, recommends that the increased wages asked for by the men be granted.

## Times Have Changed

New York.—That heavyweight prize fighters are becoming as respectable as other captains of finance was made clear to Canon Chase, Brooklyn preacher, when he was defeated in his second attempt to K. O. the Firpo-Willis fight. The second stopping of the canon was given by federal Judge Runyon of Newark, who refused to issue a warrant for the wild bull's arrest on a charge of violating the Mann act. Time was when a prize-fighter was a much harried individual, with the law always on his back but that was in the old days before the million dollar gate. In those days the young Argentine slugger would have been rushed before deportation authorities with scant ceremony.

## Pays Big Wages to Lumber Workers

Quebec.—While there has been a fair demand for lumberjacks wages offered in Ontario this season, as compared with last season, have been a reduction. Work in the lumber camps of the Abitibi and Northern Quebec is still available, and the wages paid are higher than those of Ontario, running as high as \$45 and \$55 per month, which is a reduction over those offered last year.

## Toronto T. and L. C. Want Gov't. Control

Toronto, Ont.—Without discussion the District Trades and Labor Council at a recent meeting reaffirmed the stand taken in 1916, when the Provincial Government was considering war-time prohibition, and declared itself as "opposed to the Ontario Temperance Act," declaring that "proper regulations of the manufacture and sale of beers and spirituous liquors under a systematic control will be in the best interests of the people of Ontario." R. Russell, agent of the Walters' and Cooks' Union, informed the Council that a union label campaign was being instituted and asked for its active support. The Provincial Government was vigorously criticized for its action in reducing the interest rate of the Provincial Bank.

## Sarnia Has Many Unemployed

Employment Officer W. H. Lott of Sarnia reported an absolute dearth of jobs in the city, with about ninety unemployed registered on his books. The official also gave the opinion that the situation would be worse before it was better, as he anticipated early reductions in labor at a big local industrial plant.

Members of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Labor Party held their annual meeting recently in the Labor Temple, drawing up a new constitution and adopting additional by-laws. The branch will be known as the Centre Toronto Section of the party, and will leave suburban areas free to organize their own clubs.

## Labor Federation Formed by Women

The eight-hour day and a forty-four hour week; equal wages with men for equal work; higher pay and compensation for injuries, form the main objects of the Canadian Federation of Women's Labor Leagues, which was formed recently in London, Ontario. The new association also has among its objects the enrolment of women in industry as members of the unions of their trades; the enrolment of the wives of union men in auxiliary bodies; the development of minimum wage laws to take in women employed in housework in both city and country, and the protection of organized women workers.

## Housework and Nursing

Special attention is to be devoted to bettering the condition of women and girls employed in housework and for nurses. Shorter hours are to be demanded, with prohibition of night work, two months' leave of absence before and after childbirth, full pay and a guarantee against dismissal. The absolute prohibition of the emptions is to be sought. It was decided that the Government should grant various forms of relief for women, including pensions for the wives of disabled husbands, or of husbands who are sent to prison; insurance for the protection of females against unemployment, and women inspectors and women doctors for factories where female help is employed.

## Criticism of Wage Board

There was some criticism of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, it being stated that the wages frequently are decided upon before public hearings are held. The Women's Federation, at its concluding sessions adopted a resolution bitterly attacking the cadet system as a preface to militarism, endorsed by the Government and used to bring moral pressure on boys by means of which they are forced into the military machine. The claim was made that the ranks of the working classes furnish the bulk of the man-power for war and that enlistment is made easier by sowing the seed in the cadet movement.

## Want Fair Wage in Construction Work

Edmonton, Alta.—The C.N.R. will construct a new station in this city; in co-operation with the city fathers will build a sub-way and spend something like two million dollars in construction work. The Trades and Labor Council has made strong representation to Mayor Blatchford that this work be done on the basis of the fair wage clause. Letters and interviews have resulted in the promise of the mayor to get this done. Local Labor men intend enforcing this clause and to do a good deal of organizational work on the job.

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