

## QUICK ACTION NECESSARY TO COMBAT SEEDS OF COMMUNISM AND UNREST SOWN IN NOVA SCOTIA AND RAPIDLY SPREADING ACROSS CANADA

### WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA DEFINE THEIR OBJECTIVE AS "WORKERS' CONTROL OF INDUSTRY", "INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY", AND "COMMUNISM."

We cannot do better at this time than to impress upon our readers the fact that a deeper realization is needed of the true state of affairs in Canada and the undercurrent of industrial unrest which exists throughout our fair Dominion, caused by radical agitation.

No better proof is required of the existence of a demented organization which has as its objective the overthrowing of industry, which also means the disruption of our social system and the ruination of the peace of mind and progress of our Canadian workmen, than the activities of the Workers' Party of Canada within the past few months.

These red revolution agents from Russia, not content with upsetting, disorganizing, and destroying their own country, come to Canada and endeavour to convince our people here that there is only one way to be happy, and that is, "to destroy themselves," for that is what their objective virtually conveys to our mind as evidenced by the trial it has had in Europe. The extremists fail to realize that Canada is a young and progressive country, and that we are determined to progress in the right direction, that every man in Canada provided that he has the natural ambitions of a man, has the opportunity of becoming one of the most useful, highest paid and most respected as well as influential. They seem to forget that every man in Canada commenced on an equal basis and that the biggest men in our country started at the bottom of the ladder and worked themselves up to the top rung through persistent study and effort, that these so-called capitalists were once poorer than the poorest Canadian workman of today. When these men were working and toiling to advance themselves they did not have the advantages that our present day Canadians have. Through the efforts of our forefathers and these men who have risen from the ranks, we are living on a higher plane and enjoy countless comforts that were considered extreme luxuries a few years ago.

The Communists do not attempt to conceal their objective and at a recent convention of the Workers' Party, James B. MacLachlan, militant leader of the miners' union and adviser to the Steel Workers' Union, made the open threat that they would wreck industry if they did not attain their demands, that they are going to control industry the same as they are attempting to do in Russia and their ambitions know no bounds, and no doubt they will even go so far as to treat the heads of industry the same as the Greek cabinet ministers were treated a short time ago.

MacLachlan's address was lengthy, dealing with the relations between the unionized miners for the past two years. He depicted them as wage earners who had no concern with the morals and ethics of industry, and as men determined to secure at all costs what they deemed to be living conditions.

"Their welfare and their future and that of their families is the prime consideration of their existence, and the care of the company's property a secondary consideration," he said. "Unless we can get a living wage out of the industry, WE WILL WRECK IT."

"We struck on the job," he declared. "We set to work to sabotage the profits of the British Empire Steel Corporation. We intended that any coal which left Cape Breton would be at a price which would make the corporation's profits vanish. If they watered stock we intended to water labor. We had a few dollars in our treasury. We spent this in disrupting the company's organization. We got cost reports daily through paying company's men. The result was that the cost of coal on the car rose to \$2.25 a ton.

MacLachlan openly admitted that on another occasion when a cost report of the company was desired he told an employee in the office if he would return an envelope to a certain address with the desired report he would be paid for it. "It came to the address," he said. "The only way to get them is to take them from the company's offices. Labor in its fight must play the game of buying up and corrupting the other side."

#### BULLETS NOT BALLOTS IS COMMUNIST PLEA.

Flamboyant appeals for "armed action, not armed phrases," praise for the miners who are alleged to have participated in the Herrin, Ill., riots which resulted in the death of twenty non-union men, and a call for "bullets, not ballots," were features in the trial of William Z. Foster, charged with communal syndicalism.

The state put into the record a mass of speeches and writings of Communists in the United States, and the entire "thesis and resolutions" of the third world Congress of the Communist Internationale, held in Moscow in 1921.

Much of the evidence was identified by Francis Morrow, who, as "K-K-7," a Department of Justice agent, attended the communist convention in the hills near St. Joseph, Mich., last August. His testimony delved into the inner workings of the convention last summer. He testified that Foster was present for two days, and that Foster served on the "Presium," the governing body of the convention.

Morrow produced what he said was the secret code of the Communist Party in America.

Another State exhibit read to the jury was the resolutions of the convention's "adjustment committee," announcing that the "road to revolution in America leads over the destruction of the power of the yellow leadership of the American Federation of Labor. This work can be accomplished only through work within the A. F. of L., for the conquest of this organization.

#### CONFIRMS FAILURE OF "BILL" HAYWOOD TO GOVERN COLONY.

Further proof of the failure of revolutionary methods in industry is furnished in a letter from Russia which sets forth the

fact that "Bill" Haywood, who led the most violent strikes in recent years on this continent, and refusing to stand trial on a charge arising out of his activities during war time, fled to Russia, when he was given charge of the Kusbus colony, has fallen down as a leader of an industrial enterprise in Soviet Russia.

The whole summary of the foregoing is this—How can these aliens hope to obtain by bloodshed and foolish force, that which took our Canadians years to attain by patient toil?

Wake up Canadian workmen and show that you are not going to be dictated to by ignorant proletarian foreigners.

### AS WE SEE IT.

Some of the most important factors contributing to hard times, unemployment, and low wages are far beyond the reach and control of the leaders of our country. The radical worker blames all our difficulties and the seemingly oppression of the workers upon the men who are the brains of our land and in reality the friends of the working man. They do not stop to realize that what Canada is in need of is more men with courage and ambition, and there is plenty of room for these complainers to show their ability to organize and develop the national resources of Canada and her industries.

It is not to be expected that the very few who have risked their all in the work of building up, can accomplish wonders in a short space of time. In the first place Canada has not enough population to take care of our large overhead. Our Dominion is as large as the United States in size with but a comparative handful of people to carry the burden. We have thousands upon thousands of acres of vacant land not producing. Not only is this true of the west, but in the older sections of the country. Farms lay vacant, and it is notable in the maritime provinces that there are vast areas of fertile farm lands that have been abandoned and allowed to go to waste. And what has caused this? Simply the desire of our population to flock to the already crowded cities. This situation stimulates the spirit of discontent and restlessness, and we wonder why we are discontented. There is plenty of opportunity for everyone of us if we but took a common sense view and were willing to dig in. The cure for the existing evils rest with us individually, and it is not fair to lay the blame at the door of those who are already doing their utmost. What we require is selective immigration of industrious people to assist in sharing the burdens of those already here. Until all our land is being tilled, our natural resources developed, and we have a population of sufficient magnitude to consume our production and assist in carrying the burden of our large overhead, we will suffer with high taxes, low wages, and unemployment.

### More Immigrants Came in February Many Thousand Farm Laborers To Go on Strike

Total for 11 Months Less Than In Corresponding Period.

There was an increase of 51 per cent in the immigration into Canada last February over the corresponding month of last year. The increase is in the influx from Great Britain and from "other countries," while the number of settlers from the United States has fallen off. The total immigration for the month was 3,290 as compared with 2,183 for February, 1922. From British there came 1,356 as compared with 509 a year ago; from the United States 722 as compared with 1,078 a year ago; and from "other countries" 1,212, as compared with 566 a year ago. For the 11 months ending with February there has been a decline from 84,451 for the period closing with February, 1922, to 66,139 for the corresponding period closing at the end of the last month.

### To Finish Peace Tower This Year

"One Man Strike" Has Been Settled Amicably.

The Peace Tower, which rises over the main entrance of the parliament buildings is to be completed during the coming summer, and work is expected to be resumed on it following an amicable settlement of the "one man" strike when Chief Architect John Pearson left for Toronto taking with him, it is understood, the drawings for the completed tower.

The difference between Mr. Pearson and the public works department over remuneration were stated by officials of the department to have been "amicably settled." Mr. Pearson will superintend the completion of the tower.

The design calls for a spire on the top of the tower. The second story room of the tower is to take the form of a memorial room in honor of Canadians who fought overseas.

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### Allowance For Mother's is Cut In Manitoba LABOR PARTY GLAD INVITES ACCEPTED

Laborite Claim is Penny Wise Pound Foolish Policy.

WINNIPEG.—Despite strong criticism of the Government by Labor members, who claimed the amount should be \$490,000, the estimates under the Mothers' Allowance Act totalling \$450,000 were passed in the Legislature, an amendment by John Queen expressing regret that the Government had not seen fit to continue the work on the former basis being voted down by a large majority in committee of supply.

The Laborites took the ground that penny wise pound foolish policy in view of the fact that it cost more to look after children in institutions than to provide for their care in the home. Hon. Robert Jacob and Mrs. Edith Rogers, Liberals, Winnipeg, joined in the plea for an additional allowance.

The stand of the Government was expressed by Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, who claimed that, having due regard to revenue, the Government was trying to be fair to the widows and the taxpayers. He pointed out that Manitoba was paying more for mothers' allowances than any other province in the Dominion, and that there was only one state in the Union that equals the Manitoba legislation.

### Socialization of Land in Britain On I.L.P. Program

Another Idea is to Split Commons into Committees Each Controlling Govt. Department

LONDON.—Some familiar socialistic aspirations and a few new ones, or at least old ones dressed up in a new style are discernible in the program for the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party. This organization is purely socialistic. It has entered upon a new lease of life since the last general election, judged by the fact that fifty new branches have been opened and 12,000 members have subscribed for political propaganda.

Chief among the resolutions to be proposed at the conference is one calling for the socialization of land, which is a very familiar plea that comes frequently from any ultra democratic political group. This latest declaration, though gone into details as to how the thing ought to be done.

The community should take possession on the procedure based on the Bill of Rights of 1689, according to the resolution. This would be followed seemingly by the passing of a finance bill to make things shipshape.

Reminder of Abraham's Time.—The details of the proposed socialization of land have a flavor of the style of land tenure which presumably was in vogue in the days of the patriarch Abraham.

It is more complicated though and the average Tory critic would almost certainly stigmatize it as confiscation without compensation despite the fact that it makes provision for tribunals to consider grievances of dispossessed land owners.

Another idea of the Independent Labor Party is to split the House of Commons into Committees, each of which would have one of the departments of government particularly under its control. This, of course, would mean the end of joint cabinet responsibility. Parliament is admittedly overloaded with administrative work under the present system, it is claimed.

### Eugene Debs Says Rockefeller Pauper The Problem Of Periodic Unemployment

"Serving Life Sentence in His Castle at Tarrytown," He Declares.

CHICAGO.—John D. Rockefeller is "an abject pauper serving a life sentence in a castle at Tarrytown," Eugene Debs told Socialists here in the opening speech of his campaign for Wm. Cunneen, lawyer and Socialist candidate for mayor.

He pictured socialism as an association of men working for each other's good, and compared their life to what he said was Mr. Rockefeller's.

"John D. Rockefeller, who has the most dollars of any man in the world, to my way of thinking is an abject pauper," Mr. Debs said. He is not a prisoner in Atlanta, but is serving a life sentence in a castle at Tarrytown, N. Y.

"This castle is provided with a lighting system through which, by pressing a single button, the entire building and grounds will become immediately flooded with light. That is to protect the richest man in the world from assassination.

He never sleeps peacefully. Because he does not know at any moment he may be blown into eternity."

### Papermakers Are Asking 1921 Wage Schedule

President Says Living Costs Up and Industry Prosperous.

Nearly 30,000 pulp, paper and sulphide workers are demanding increases in wages because the cost of living has increased and because the paper industry is more prosperous and manufacturers are getting higher prices for their products, according to Mr. J. P. Burke, International President of the Paper Mill workers, who addressed a mass meeting of workers in Hull, Que.

The meeting went on record in favor of the demand for restoration of the 1921 schedule, which practically means an increase of ten per cent. on wages now being paid. It was decided to send delegates to the conference between the employers and employes representatives to be held in New York next month. Any agreement that may be reached will in all probability be applicable to the employees of the E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd. and J. R. Booth, Ltd.

Mr. Burke, who was accompanied by Vice-President Frank McLeod made the following statement: "We are basing our claims for wage increases on the fact that the cost of living has increased considerably during the past year, and that the paper industry is more prosperous and manufacturers are getting higher prices for their products. The increase in living costs is appreciated by other industries as wage rates have been increased in several instances. Labor is being paid a minimum of 40 cents per hour in many industries and in some the rate is even higher. I think there will be a general wage increase throughout the country this year."

Mr. Burke came to Ottawa from Montreal where he had attended a conference of workers who agreed to demand a restoration of the reduction of wages made by the Board of Arbitration in 1921. There had been approximately 10 per cent. affected skilled and unskilled labor.

The workers in the Chaudiere Mills are strongly organized, but yesterday afternoon 50 applications were received for membership. A few other new members are expected to join the locals within a short time. The meeting was one of the most largely attended in recent years and was presided over by Mr. Phil Joannis, local president.

The other type of unemployment, namely, that which results from the natural movements of the business cycle, exists in all countries. In a period of expansion there is usually a shortage of labour attended by high wages, while as soon as depression sets in, the state is obliged to spend money in unemployment relief measures. The British Government has attempted to solve the problem by spreading out over the periods of least employment various public undertakings such as the building of roads and public buildings. It is quite conceivable that Canada may find this a partial solution, particularly in view of the fact that, being relatively undeveloped, she is constantly faced with the necessity of constructing public buildings, highways and railways.

The trend of employment as reflected in the reports from employers of labor to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was favorable at the beginning of March, although the movement was not pronounced. Returns were received from 6,387 firms with an aggregate working force of 743,128 persons as compared with 741,511 on February 1st.

The index number therefore rose slightly from 89.5 on the latter date to 89.9 for the period being surveyed. Varying conditions were indicated in different industries; manufacturing generally was decidedly more active than at the beginning of the preceding month, but construction continued to be recorded in transportation, construction and trade. The commencement of seasonal slackness in logging camps, moreover, affected a large number of workers, and coal mining showed considerable losses. Improvement of a somewhat more decided character had been reported at the same period of last year, due mainly to the resumption of operations in the railway car shops following a temporary shut down. The situation then, however, was not so good as for the period under review.

The volume of employment afforded in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg showed a decline, while marked improvement was indicated in Hamilton and Vancouver. An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that the most important expansion within the manufacturing division was indicated in iron, steel, textiles and lumber.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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## CO-OPERATION AND COMMON SENSE VS. REVOLUTION AND STRIFE

In an article on the front page of this issue, we endeavour to point out the dangers which beset Canadian workers and Canadian industry from the activities of the representatives of Soviet Russia in Canada.

Every meeting and every utterance of the members of this organization of industrial outlaws, who are bent on putting Canada on a plane with Russia, is a pungent attempt in this direction. They have also called printers' ink to their aid in the form of an official organ of their party. This paper was commenced as a monthly, is now a semi-monthly, and it is their proud boast that it will be a weekly before convention time. The publication is full of Revolutionary and Socialistic ideas and the insidious propaganda is being spread broadcast in Canada. A recent issue of the paper contains a report of the International Convention at Moscow of the Workers Party, and the delegate from the Canadian branch of this organization describes vividly what took place at this convention, and the throbbing of revolution that permeated the atmosphere, and goes on to say that the prospects are good for a world revolution.

We are confident, however, that our readers are not going to be led astray by this false doctrine, and they will continue in the path of common sense and co-operate with their employers in a true brotherly spirit, remembering that these same employers are merely industrial workers who have developed into leaders, but have a far harder job on their hands as leaders, and their responsibilities have increased enormously.

## THE WRONG ANGLE

While we are, perhaps giving the One Big Union Bulletin undeserved prominence, we must confess that we find in it so much humor of an economic variety that we are reluctant to deprive it of a wider circulation than it appears to get. The Bulletin is nothing if not "slashing" in its methods, and its bombastic proclamations to the "proletariat" are in the true Napoleonic strain. Almost we can see the O. B. U. editor, surrounded by an admiring circle of the Winnipeg Central Labor Council, chest well out, and with hand raised to heaven calling on mankind to witness that he, and he alone, has the true and infallible remedy for the woes of a suffering world. Almost we can hear the plaudits of his auditors and without undue exertion we can visualize the Winnipeg Central Labor Council dissolved in tears, as it emotionally gasps its devotion to a modern Moses. It is a touching vision.

True to the Communistic creed of "hypnotic suggestion" the Bulletin harps on the well worn string of coming starvation. "Capitalism cannot feed its workers," announces Moses in capital letters, and proceeds to elaborate the theme with the further development of capital employment will decrease and the lot of the working class be harder to bear. Finally, in a glowing peroration of eloquence, he announces the remedy:

"It is in our interest to organize with our fellows into an organization of our class to propagate our ideas, so that, when enough of us are ready, we may scrap this old mad-house system of exploitation and erect in its place a system where the existence of an abundance of good things shall be a blessing to society, and not, as it is today, a curse." Wonderful and yet again wonderful. Continued on Page 4.



A great many people begin to save and fail because they haven't any definite plan. They save "once in a while". The person who ties his Big Ambition to that method has a long and weary wait for fortune. Practice the simple exercise of saving trifles. Decide to save when tempted to spend.

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## PUBLIC ARE DECEIVED ON DRUG PROBLEM

We hear much discussion of the dope evil, but if we are to believe Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, most of the discussion is either ignorant or carried on with the object of deceiving the public. That Dr. Bishop may be classed as an expert is established by the fact that he was formerly resident physician for the narcotic prisoner wards at Bellevue, New York; is on both the New York State and the Federal Narcotic Committee; is a member of half a dozen hospital boards, and is clinical professor of medicine at the Polytechnic Medical School. For the past fifteen years he has been lecturing and writing on what he calls the opium dependent's disease. So we may safely accept him as a competent authority, and while the remarks he makes apply particularly to the State of New York, they probably have a wider application. In brief, he asserts that the present situation with regard to dope addicts has been brought about by a few corrupt medical men and lawyers operating politically, and that their object is not to put an end to the disease but to make a profit by increasing it.

### The Sick Man

In an interview with a New York World reporter, Dr. Bishop said: "Do not say dope fiend. Better say opium dependent and speak of his trouble as the opium dependent's disease. When you stigmatize this fellow's misfortune by a sordid vocabulary you are branding a sick man. It can be proved by blood tests that any red-blooded animal given regular doses of any form of opium for more than a month contracts the opium dependent's disease. His organism sets up some antidotal toxin which requires opium in some form to counteract its effect; in other words, a mechanical process within his body has been set in motion and, has made him ill. He should no more be ashamed of his illness than you would be if a thyroid gland had been removed from your throat and you were prescribed thyroid to counteract the effects of the poison within your body. . . . Every poster depicting an octopus or a snake as a symbol of this man's illness is worth a fortune to the smuggler, peddler, black-mailing type of official and fakelore promoter."

### Doctor's Shot Off

Dr. Bishop says that after every war there is an increase in the number of those who take narcotic drugs. They have contracted the habit through no fault or desire of their own. They have been given morphine to deaden their pain, and the habit has been fastened upon them. Not to limit your drug would have resulted, perhaps, in the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives. These opium dependents return home, and what do they find in the State of New York? They find that there is not a single responsible doctor in the city who will undertake to treat them. Why is this? It is because a few corrupt doctors and lawyers were able to have legislation enacted which prevents a doctor from treating such cases in the only way they can be treated, and this method involves the use of the drug. It is illegal for the doctors to prescribe these drugs. Therefore, when an addict presents himself the doctor does not treat him, for he cannot tell whether he is an informant, a sufferer, or perhaps a man who expects later on to block, mail the practitioner.

What, then, is the sufferer to do? Two courses are open. He may present himself at an institution that advertises its ability to cure the habit, but Dr. Bishop says that there

are practically no available facilities for the treatment of opium addiction today, and most of those that do exist are hopelessly incompetent and are beneficial only to the peddler and crook. The sufferer may go to one of these institutions or he may not, but the result is the same. He will not be cured, and so to escape torment, he has to get his supply from the underworld. He is made to feel that he is the lowest of the low, that there is no escape or cure for him, and abandoning all self-respect he sinks helplessly into the clutches of the demon. For this Dr. Bishop does not blame the opium dependent. He blames the little clique that had laws passed which made it impossible for the addict to be rationally treated by reputable members of the medical profession. If dope makes criminals, as all are agreed, then those who deprive them of the only possible cure are responsible. Dr. Bishop says the press of this country was duped by these alleged reformers into supporting various bills which built off the addict from the expert practitioner, from whom alone he had anything to expect in the way of alleviation and cure.

### The Fakers

These facts, he contends, have been brought to light in more than one official investigation. For instance, the Legislative Committee report of the New York State Medical Society referred to an interested group of not more than ten men in the medical profession and a couple of lawyers, who had got control of certain committees at Albany and whose recommendations were incomplete and unreliable. The present laws regarding the addicts are said to have been inspired by an ex-insurance salesman who bought a formula for the alleged cure of addiction and established an institution for its exploitation. The narcotic drug situation did not exist until there were pseudo medical and administrative "cures." It came in with the alleged cures, and will go out with them. Evils have been advertised which did not exist until the belly-aching campaign was begun. All real work has been suppressed, but the medical profession, when it gets the chance, will again set to work rebuilding in the light of past experience for stabilizing the rational treatment of a disease on a plane of constructive remedy.

## PROTECT YOUR WEEKLY WAGES

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## GIRLS CAN LIVE ON \$12.50 WEEK SAYS MacMILLAN

Explains Steps Taken in Setting Minimum Wage for Women. MANY WORK FOR LESS.

At the recent meeting of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, the chairman, Dr. J. W. MacMillan, outlined the history of the minimum wage proposals for office workers, and explained that the lines drawn by the board were based upon the cost of living. After careful investigation of conditions in this city the board had decided on \$12.50 as the lowest sum upon which a girl employed in an office could live in a wholesome, respectable manner. Board and lodging, he declared, could be obtained in quite desirable homes for \$7 a week, and on the remaining \$5.50 other expenses might be covered.

The board, he stated, had inserted, just as an experiment, a modest advertisement in the city papers, asking for experienced office workers at a wage not exceeding \$10 a week. In reply 94 applications were received from girls who either had no positions or were getting less than \$10.

### Worked for \$6 a week.

Twelve of these girls were interviewed, and one confessed to having had 15 years' experience, while several had from four to six years' experience. One had stood in a line of 57 applicants for a \$6 a week position, and, together with her unemployed companions, was willing to take anything to get steady employment.

Dr. MacMillan also explained that provision had been made for girls presenting diplomas from an accredited business college, or from the commercial department of a high school, these workers being released from the necessity of serving a period of training, and entering at once upon the full minimum salary.

Temporary workers had been provided for in the clause stipulating that where the term of employment was less than two months the minimum wage in full should be paid. In answer to a question as to what the term "office workers" meant, Dr. MacMillan replied it in-

cluded not only trained stenographers and book-keepers, but girls employed in doctors' and dentists' offices and in all phases of office work.

Considerable discussion took place on the possibility of \$12.50 being made to cover expenses. Mr. W. Elmes, who had acted as paymaster in a certain business institution, argued that this wage did not allow for sufficient recreation and for a decent vacation.

Miss Hislop took the stand that the question of how a girl spent her time after working hours was of paramount importance, and the consensus of opinion on the part of all visitors seemed to be that \$12.50 was scarcely a sufficient wage.

Dr. MacMillan patiently met all the arguments. The board, he said, would be delighted to have the minimum raised if possible. The proposals were based on long and careful investigation and with due regard to both employers and employees. Other wage schedules drawn up by the board had proved satisfactory and the minimum wage merely protected the worker against an extremely low salary; it did not pull down high salaries.

Mr. Foster, of Hamilton, after listening to the many arguments threw out rather a silencer when he explained that the Minimum Wage Board had no control over male labor and pointed out that, if female workers were too high in price they would simply be dismissed and boys taken in their stead. This, he said, had already happened in the case of other classes of workers. Mr. Foster also emphasized the need for co-operation of all sorts of workers. The board, he believed, might sometime be able to set a higher minimum if all helped to establish the rates already made. The improvement had to be a gradual one, and, under present conditions \$12.50 for office workers seemed a reasonable minimum.

"We are concerned with the poor girl on the edge," said Dr. MacMillan, who admitted that \$12.50 a week did not provide for luxuries or the indulgences of pride, but did protect the workers against unwholesome living conditions. He emphasized again and again that \$12.50 was merely the minimum for experienced workers, and that, to the ambitious, industrious and clever the ladder of success was still there to scale.

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# OUR HOME PAGE

## Your Home and You

By HELEN KENDALL.

### A REVOLVING CLOTHES RACK.

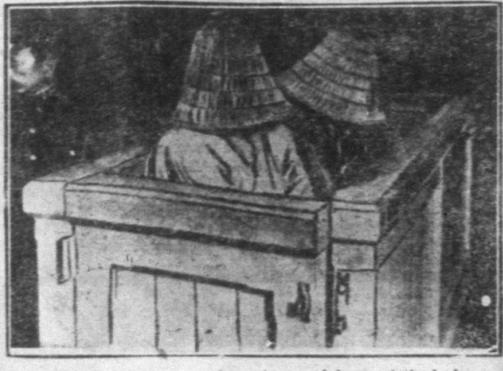
We women are beginning more and more to take advantage of the many ingenious contrivances introduced into the world of clothes by modern shops and department stores. The necessity for handling so many gowns, wraps, hats, blouses and furs has brought about the invention of all sorts of devices for the proper care and display of wearing apparel, and the clever woman is quick to see the convenience of these devices and to adapt them.

For example, one woman of my acquaintance has been able to secure one of those little twirling metal standards on which dainty neckwear is shown in the shops. She says there is no other way to keep her collars and cuffs, chemisettes and gimpes so crisp and unsoiled. When laid on top of each other in a drawer, they are sure to be crumpled, but the little swinging horse keeps them immaculate.

Another contrivance which she has borrowed from the shops is the revolving rack for gowns, coats, and wraps. We all know those handy

double bars, with their two lines of frocks, which are snugly tucked away behind sliding glass doors and can be drawn forward and revolved when one is scanning their contents. This woman, who happens to have a good deep closet at home, inquired from the manager of one of these department stores as to where she could purchase one of the racks, and promptly had one installed for her own use.

"On one rack I keep all my street suits, heavy coats, and everyday apparel, and on the other my dinner gowns, evening dresses, pretty wash frocks and negligees. These daintier garments are hung at the back of the closet, leaving the more practical things in front where they are quickly reached and help to protect the delicate articles from dust. The rack pulls forward easily on a grooved track in the top of the closet, and revolves at a touch, bringing any garment into view. It doesn't take up as much room as the long straight rod from which hangers are generally hung, and keeps all of the articles in better order because they are not so crowded together."



When Japanese women are brought to trial on criminal charges, they are forced to wear baskets over their heads while in the dock.

## HOME NOTES ON HEALTH

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D.

### HOW ST. VITUS'S DANCE MAY SOMETIMES BE BANISHED

There are afflicted children who have lost control of the voluntary muscles. Without apparent reason and without knowledge on the part of the victim that the thing is to happen, the face is drawn into horrid grimaces the eyes wink rapidly, the head is jerked to one side, the shoulders are raised, the arm jerks or some other muscle or set of muscles is acted upon, to the amazement of the onlooker and the unhappiness of the patient.

This disease is called "St. Vitus's dance." It is so called because it was thought to be cured by a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Vitus. The doctors call the trouble "chorea." It is usually found in childhood, between the ages of five and fifteen years. Excitable, nervous children are more often affected. Fright, anger, grief—some sudden and deeply felt emotion—may bring on the first symptoms.

Among the causes of chorea many things have been suggested. Heart disease and rheumatism have been counted important factors.

Whooping cough, scarlet fever, and anaemia are not to be disregarded as causes. The importance of these common diseases is too often overlooked. The worst thing about them is the multitude of possible after effects. Chorea is one of them.

Eyestrain should be thought of as a cause. A great many spasmodic twitchings of the face and head have

disappeared after the fitting of proper glasses or the correction of defective eye-muscles.

In the care of these patients there is much to be done. In the first place the poor little sufferer should not be laughed at or made to bear the agony of ridicule. He must be so placed as to escape this misery, otherwise the cure will be much delayed. Common humanity should point out the importance of this suggestion.

The general health of the child should be promoted in every way. Many a poor youngster is the victim of underfeeding or of improper feeding. Undernourishment from either cause is a fruitful reason for the trouble. A quart of pure rich milk every day will go far toward a cure.

The teeth should be examined by a competent dentist to determine, especially, if there are any unsuspected abscesses. In the public schools the great majority of children have defective teeth, cavities, abscesses or disease of the gums. Relief of the tooth disturbance may cure the chorea.

The tonsils and throat should be examined. Adenoids may be present. The intestinal tract must be cleaned, because disease here may be responsible for chorea.

Happiness, music, fresh air, sunlight, moderate exercise and good food will amazingly aid recovery.

compared with only .6 per cent of the mothers in homes in which the fathers' earnings were \$1,250 or over. The greater prevalence of mother's employment in the low income groups is evidently a factor in the high infant mortality rate which characterizes families with low incomes. Previous reports of the Children's Bureau on infant mortality have shown a definite connection between

income and infant mortality. As the income increases the infant death rate decreases. This Baltimore study based on a larger group than the previous studies, permits a closer analysis of the single factor of employment of mothers. The importance of this factor may be realized from the fact that even within the same income groups the mortality rate is higher for babies whose mothers are employed outside the home.

## HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel.

### PETER'S GARDEN

Peter's mother had a garden of beautiful flowers. It was the delight and joy of the whole neighbourhood. Little Peter loved it as much as anybody, but he caused his mother endless annoyance by picking half-open buds, bruising delicate blossoms and breaking off foliage through his persistent handling and touching of the plants, in spite of her admonitions to keep away from them.

How to preserve her lovely flowers and yet satisfy Peter's love of them was a problem to his mother, but a happy solution was found in her decision that he should have a little garden of his own.

Accordingly, then, at planting time Peter's mother told him of her plan, and to his delight she presented him with a miniature set of garden tools. He helped to dig up the earth in his allotted small space and was untiring in his efforts to make it smooth and fine. Peter accompanied his mother on the trip to the seed store and revelled in the seed packets with their flowery illustrations, from which were finally selected seeds that would mature quickly and give an abundance of blossoms: such as nasturtiums, larkspur, poppies, marigold and phlox.

With his mother's help and careful guidance, Peter planted the seeds and then began the watchful waiting for the first signs of plants in his very own garden. His mother taught him how to water it gently and one day showed him how to make a border around the garden of shells and small

stones, which required careful matching and placing and occupied many happy hours.

Great was Peter's delight when the tiny plants began to appear and daily he reported the progress of their growth. "Mother, the poppies are ahead of all," or "The larkspurs are ahead of all," he told his mother. Peter kept all weeds out of his garden as his mother had taught him to do and watered it whenever necessary. After long weeks of care buds began to appear on the plants, and Peter and his mother speculated daily as to which one would blossom out first. By and by the tiny garden rivaled his mother's larger one, with its mass of gay colors, and Peter's joy was very great when his mother gave him a small pair of scissors and showed him how to cut flowers carefully. He loved to gather a bouquet for her to use on the table, or to select an especially lovely flower for his father to wear in the buttonhole of his coat. But he was happiest of all the day he gathered a beautiful bouquet of all the different kinds of flowers in his very own garden and carried it to his grandmother for a birthday gift. And Peter's mother was as happy as Peter himself, not merely because her flowers were no longer molested by small hands, but because her little Peter was learning so much about nature, was experiencing the joy of possession and the still greater joy of sharing his possessions with others.

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## WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT AND INFANT MORTALITY

New evidence bearing upon the question of the influence of the industrial employment of mothers upon infant mortality will be made available in a report entitled "Infant Mortality Results of a Field Study in Baltimore, Md." Based on Births in one year, soon to be issued by the Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. The material relates to births in Baltimore in one year and includes in regard to each infant information as to mother's employment, nationality, economic status, type of infant feeding, and other details that might throw light upon the infant mortality rate.

The evidence indicates that the mother's employment away from her home either during the months immediately preceding the confinement or during the infant's first year of life is detrimental to the infant's health. The employment of the mother during pregnancy was found to be associated with a markedly high stillbirth rate, a high rate of premature births, a high mortality rate during the first month of life, and a high mortality from causes peculiar to early infancy—causes which are directly related to the health of the mother before birth. The stillbirth rate among births to mothers who were gainfully employed in industrial pursuits during the year preceding the birth was over twice as high as the rate among the births to mothers who were not so employed during that period. Of the births to these mothers 6.7 per cent were stillbirths, as compared with only 3 per cent of the births to mothers not employed. Of the live births to mothers employed away from home 6.2 per cent were premature, as compared with 5.7 per cent of those to mothers not so employed. The mortality rate during the first month of life was 77.3 per 1,000 among the babies of mothers employed away from home, or nearly twice the rate, 39.9, among the babies of mothers who were not so employed; and the mortality rate from causes peculiar to early infancy among babies of mothers employed away from home was 57, as compared with a rate of 37.2 among babies of mothers not so employed.

The common belief that the employment of the mother is especially harmful if continued until a short time prior to the confinement is confirmed by this new evidence. Among the births to mothers employed away from home in industrial occupations the excess mortality from stillbirths

and from causes peculiar to early infancy was greater in the cases of mothers whose work continued until just previous to the confinement. It is of interest in this connection that nearly 40 per cent of the mothers who were employed from home were employed until within two months, and 26 per cent till within two weeks, of the confinement period.

The employment of the mother too soon after confinement also appears to be a factor in the infant mortality rate. The mortality rate among the babies included in this study whose mothers were employed away from home during the babies' first year of life was found to be one and one-half times the rate among babies of mothers not so employed. In determining this figure allowance has been made for the fact that the mothers who are employed are largely of nationality and income groups in which the mortality rates from other causes than the mother's employment are high.

Breast feeding is a principle element of care denied the baby whose mother works away from home. A much larger proportion of the infants of mothers employed away from home were artificially fed than of those whose mothers did not work. That this artificial feeding has serious consequences is apparent from the fact that the mortality among artificially fed babies averages between three and four times that among breast-fed babies.

That the low earnings of the father bear the principle responsibility for the employment of the mother is shown by the marked contrast between the several income groups in respect to the proportion of mothers employed. Of the mothers in families in which fathers earned less than \$450, 29.2 per cent were gainfully employed away from home during pregnancy, while only 1.2 per cent of the mothers in families in which the fathers' earnings were \$1,250 or over were so employed at that period. The contrast is equally striking in the case of employment following the birth. Of the mothers in homes in which the fathers' earnings were less than \$450, 22.1 per cent were gainfully employed away from home during the infant's first year of life, as

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TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

AUSTRIA. It is claimed by Austrian manufacturers that the heavy financial burdens imposed on employers by the so-called social welfare laws, which were enacted for the benefit of wage earners, are largely responsible for the present industrial stagnation in Austria.

During the month of January 1923 the Austrian metal manufacturers informed their workmen that wage reductions aggregating 15 per cent had been decided upon. The metal workers' union declined to consider this proposition, which was finally mollified, under agreement, to a five per cent reduction.

Conditions in the Austrian milling industry are said to have gradually become so unfavorable that the reduction of work from three to two eight-hour shifts daily, has necessarily been followed by a further reduction from two shifts to one shift.

There were an unusual number of demonstrations of social unrest in Austria during January, 1923, culminating in Vienna on January 27, when 100,000 Social Democrats and Communists united to demonstrate for higher government unemployment relief for idle wage earners of Austria. Similar demonstrations were held simultaneously in all Austrian industrial centres.

Unemployment in Austria increased steadily during the month of January, 1923, at the close of which 50,000 or one-eighth of the country's entire labor population, as compared with 120,000 at the end of December, 1922, were idle. In this connection it is said to be probable that the Government will be forced by the labor party to increase the unemployment dole.

CEYLON. Railroad strikers, who ceased work two weeks ago, have been joined by harbor freight stevedores, whose strike has practically paralyzed harbor activities.

FRANCE. Arbitration of the questions in dispute between the Lyon Printers' Syndicate and the publishers' body has finally been secured, with resultant wage increases for the printers. As a further result of the settlement, certain Lyon newspapers have already increased in price and it is anticipated that the remainder will soon follow this precedent.

At a recent meeting of the National Council of the Federation of Underground Workers, the delegates of various French mining centres rejected the proposal of extremists for a general strike. Resolutions were passed in favor of salary increases and improvements in miners' pensions.

With more than eighty fishing ships of and above the 400 horse power, idle as the result of the strike of the association of boat engineers, the fishing industry at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, France's largest fishing port, is seriously crippled. More than 1,600 striking fishermen, who in this protested wage decreases, are involved in the strike protest.



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GREAT BRITAIN.

On January, 29, 1923, the wholly unemployed on the live registers totalled approximately 1,409,900, a decrease of 28,941 under the preceding week.

JAPAN.

In order to settle disputes between landlords and tenant farmers, a co-operative society has been organized in the Tainan province. Its Board of Directors will include the principal officials in the county government office.

SOUTH AFRICA.

At the present session of the South African Parliament it is said that a bill will be introduced providing for the establishment of conciliation boards for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

WOMEN IN WORK AND OUT OF WORK

The Employment of women in industry in England at the present time is a matter of deep concern, as they are passing through a siege of hardship which we do not believe is equalled by any other class of labor today.

In dealing with this subject "The Labor Woman," a monthly journal for working women, published in London, Eng., says: "There is no doubt about the fact that women are in Jack Jones' phrase 'going through the hoop.'" Out of work or in work, they are bearing the worst of the brunt today.

The weakest link in the industrial army, when bad times come they have the least chance. Every wage cut, cuts most cruelly those who have the lowest wage. Every threat to the weakest worker by the weakening of the Trade Boards set up to protect them, menaces most tragically the women who are the most sweated of all.

There are still about 200,000 women and girls of sixteen or more on the register at the Employment Exchanges. There are many thousands more who are under eighteen. There are hundreds of thousands of little girls of fourteen and fifteen and even sixteen who have never had a job at all since they left school.

They are learning the terrible lessons of idleness in poverty at the very beginning of their lives, learning to be unemployed before they have learned to work.

There are thousands more who have given up the hopeless trudging to the Exchanges and are saving their weak forces—and wrecks of boots—and not registering any more. Thousands have never registered at all.

At this moment there must be more than 300,000 women and girls from sixteen upwards unemployed. If they get unemployment benefit fit, they have only 12s. a week. On the "gap," they get nothing. If they have poor relief, they may get 10s. 6d.—or they may have to go into the Workhouse. Some get nothing because they are living at home and have a father or mother or sister in work or on relief who is expected to provide for them.

But take those who are alone. A lodging cannot be found for less than 5s. In many cities 5s. is too little, but even that leaves only 7s for food, clothes, and fares in the hunt for work. Some have to keep a mother or sister or a child on 12s. A young widow gets 12s. and 1s. for each of her three children.

Think what it means for a young girl turned out of her lodgings for which she cannot pay, and the streets offering the only profession open to her. In some of our cities, this most terrible traffic of all is overcrowded, and competition and low wages have made it more precarious than ever.

The middle-aged and elderly woman's plight is one of lonely starvation with permanent imprisonment in a Workhouse as a possible alternative. For how can she ever get out when once she has entered its doors? Especially pitiful are the poorly trained clerks who have been years in their jobs, and now are the victims of the trade slump.

Domestic service. That is the remedy which is drummed into our ears. Perhaps, for some, it is a good solution. But many are both untrained and unsuitable. For those who can leave home and can bear the loneliness and restrictions of the life and its "Yes, Ma'am," "No, Ma'am," marks of servitude, training can do something, and we have advocated the extension of schemes of

training with maintenance. It is no use trying to get domestic work without training because scarcely any mistresses know enough themselves to train their servants. But thousands of women are not suitable for training, and thousands, alas, are not strong enough to do the work at all. They cannot manage the running up and down stairs, the scrubbing and cleaning, the heat of the kitchen, and the long hours.

The home workers, such as the lace-makers at Nottingham, the chain makers of Cradley, the glove makers at Yeovil, and a host of others, are not eligible for unemployment benefit at all. When they fall out of work, it is Poor Law or occasional charity, or nothing. Some are too proud to go to the Guardians.

But what of those in work? Do our readers realize that women's wages are rapidly falling to less than pre-war rates? There are women today getting 9s. for a full week's work; there are some getting piece rates that bring in 6s. And at present these are worth less than 6s. or 4s. pre-war. It does not sound possible, but it is true. Those working under the Trade Boards ought to get the minimum rates laid down and legally enforceable. But the Government, in the name of economy, have so reduced the staff of inspectors, that bad employers openly disregard the law without fear of detection followed by prosecution. In numbers of low paid trades, Trade Boards were promised four years ago, but have never been set up. The Government are now talking of a Bill to amend the Trade Boards Acts, by lessening their power presumably in accordance with the Cave Committee Report. So even this protection of minimum wages under the Trade Boards is failing the women.

Meanwhile, is it surprising that the membership of women in Trade Unions is falling off? First, came the change from war work to peace work. Then came the general attack on wages and the slump. Discouraged and poor, the women are dropping out.

Advertisement for Carnes Artificial Arm Company. 'If you lose your arm you want the best substitute and no other.' Includes image of a woman with an artificial arm.

Advertisement for Tiger Tires. 'No More Punctures -- or Blowouts!' Includes diagram of a tire cross-section.

Advertisement for Canadian Drill & Electric Box Co. 'Panel Cutout Boxes, Service and Type E Boxes and other Electrical Supplies.'

Advertisement for Thermos. 'In a THERMOS That's a real noonday Lunch.' Includes image of a thermos.

Advertisement for Health - Peace - Plenty. 'Recovery of Ancient Eastern charm presents an inestimable boon to mankind in bestowing Power and Success upon all wearers.'

Advertisement for Trilokbejoy or The Mystic Charm. 'A Divine Gift! Sought after for centuries! Recovered by mere accident from the disciple of a Hindu Sage, dweller of the sanctified, mysterious, snowy heights of the Himalayas.'

THE WRONG ANGLE.

Continued from Page 2.

ful, or perhaps, as Alice would say in Wonderland, "Curious and Curiouser."

Capital cannot feed its workers. What is capital? Capital is labor. Therefore, labor cannot feed its workers.

With the further development of Capital, that is with more work, which creates capital, the workers will be worse off and employment will be less. This paradox we leave to the O.B.U. Bulletin to explain.

The only way is to erect a system where the existence of an abundance of good things shall be a blessing and not a curse.

Exactly, but what is the system? Some hundreds have been tried. One is now in operation in Russia. Where Lenin and Trotsky, with Russia to play with have failed, we do not think the editor of the Bulletin will succeed, notwithstanding the assistance of the Winnipeg Central Labor Council.

Advertisement for Ontario Laundry. 'Are You Wearing a Whole Suit of Underwear?' Includes logo for Ontario Laundry Limited.

Advertisement for Dominion Securities Corporation Limited. 'The sound policy for the investment of surplus funds is to place money as it becomes available in the best securities obtainable at the current rate for investment.'

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Advertisement for London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada. 'The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada. Established 1915.'

Advertisement for Dominion Express Money Order. 'SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER.'

Advertisement for Keefe's Imperial Ale, Lager or Stout. 'Higher Prices Tea Explained. The Salada Tea Company, the largest distributors of tea in Canada recently announced an increase in prices on each of their blends.'

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Advertisement for The Royal Bank of Canada. 'The Only Safe Hiding Place. FOR your money is the one everyone knows about—the Bank.'

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Advertisement for Consolidated Asbestos Limited. 'MINES at Thetford Mines, Robertsonville and Coleraine, Que. EXECUTIVE OFFICES—Canada Cement Company Building, Phillips Square MONTREAL-CANADA.'

Advertisement for Carswell Construction Co., Ltd. 'GENERAL CONTRACTORS 58 Wellington Street E. Toronto'

Advertisement for Canadian Paperboard Co., Limited. 'Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS. Head Office: No. 2 Seigneur St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 1162, Private Exchange: Mills or Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q.'

Advertisement for Grenville Crushed Rock Co., Limited. 'SMITHS FALLS ONTARIO'

Advertisement for Eddy's matches. 'The Best MATCHES. You'll always find the most of the best in an Eddy box. When buying always say EDDY'S'

Advertisement for Dominion Glass Company Limited. '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.'