

THE JARVIS RECORD

Published every Wednesday at its Office in the Record Building
 Main Street, Jarvis, Ontario
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 Per Year (in advance) \$1.50
 To the United States 2.00

The Record Printing Company, Limited
 WILLIAM D. HULF
 EDITOR AND MANAGER
 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1922

EDITORIAL

The Printers' Strike

In taking up the above subject this week I do so with the intention of giving those who are more or less conversant with the present "printers' strike," and with some of whom I have had personal conversation, the true facts of the case, which have not been given them through the columns of the daily press. It is true that a large amount of "information" has been given to the public through paid advertisements by the U. T. A. (the employing printers.) But this information has all been written from the viewpoint of the employers and consequently has been biased, untrue and misleading. Statements have been made which did not contain one iota of truth, and were made for the sole purpose of placing the cause of the striking printers in the worst possible light and boosting their own version of the controversy. Many erroneous statements have been made and much false information given in the effort to lower the striking printers in the eyes of the reading public of the continent.

It is impossible, owing to the limited space at my disposal, to go as deeply into this matter as I would like, but I will endeavor to give a few facts to my readers of the situation as it exists to-day.

In the first place I shall touch upon the pivot of the trouble, namely, that of the shorter work week, the reducing of the working hours from 48 to 44 hours per week. In reference to this I will confine myself to the agreements made in 1919 by the Hamilton and Toronto employers as they are typical ones.

In the negotiations between the Hamilton employers and the Union in 1919, the employers signed an agreement with the Union to the effect that the 44-hour week should come into force on May 1st, 1921.

When the negotiations between the Toronto Branch of the U. T. A. and Typographical Union No. 91 were being made, a verbal agreement was made conceding to the Toronto printers the 44-hour week to come into force on June 1st, 1921. This has since been denied by the employers, but it is a fact nevertheless.

"Printer and Publisher," the official journal of the employing printers, in its issue of June, 1919, had the following:

"By the slender margin of 23 votes the Toronto job printers decided to accept the offer of \$32 a week and the 48-hour week. Out of a total membership of about 1,300, only 599 voted, and the count showed 311 in favor of accepting the offer of the employers and 288 against. This does away with the possibility of a strike. The job printers, however, will get the 44-hour week in 1921, through an agreement made by the Master Printers of America with the International Typographical Union, by which the shorter hours are to be granted on May 1 of that year. The meeting was held to decide whether the offer of an \$8 a week increase, from \$24 to \$32, was to be accepted, with the working hours standing at the same level as before. In view of the fact that the 44-hour week will come automatically in 2 years the printers in favor held that this should be accepted and no strike vote taken. There are about 300 newspaper typographical men in the Union who are not affected by any decision, and it is probable that they did not vote, thus making the small total vote registered."

Early in 1920 another adjustment was made in the wages of Toronto printers and the minimum placed at \$32.50 for a week of 48 hours. At the same time the employers conceded that a weekly wage of \$38.50 was the least a man should be expected to support his family upon.

When negotiations were made for

a rearrangement of the wage scales in the previously mentioned places last year the existence of the agreements which had been made, were strenuously denied, and the U. T. A. only treated them as "scraps of paper." Many statements have been made regarding the demands of the Union, which have been only a tissue of lies from start to finish. As far the demands of the Union are concerned it is only a question of 4 hours a week. At the commencement of the strike in Toronto last June, the Union made the following offer to the employers:—

Concede the 44-hour week and leave the wages to a committee of employers and employees. This fair offer the U. T. A. ignored, but spread broadcast the false statement that the striking printers insisted on a 44-hour week and a wage of \$44.

The strike is now in its 11th month and there seems to be no settlement in sight. The employers, who have been guaranteed against any losses for one year by the manufacturing interests and the great financial houses of the land, are trying to put on a bold front and claim that all is well. But all is not well. They have combed the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific in an endeavor to procure men to fill up the positions vacated by the printers who struck for a principle, and who will never go back until that principle is vindicated. In Toronto about 300 of the non-union men brought in by the employers have been induced to come out and join up with the Union, and to-day there are not 100 competent printers in the "struck" printing offices of that city to replace the 850 who went out for a principle.

It is to the everlasting credit of the International Typographical Union that it never broke an agreement or went back on its pledged word. There are only about 7,000 printers out on strike on the continent out of a membership of 80,000, and the 73,000 who are working under the same conditions and hours that the strikers demand, will see to it that their fellow members who are out, shall be enabled to win the same boon. The International Typographical Union has never yet lost a fight and never will.

But before closing this brief article I would like to give my readers a few facts as to what a "REAL" UNION has been able to accomplish within the past 70 years.

In the first place I would show you what the shortened work day has meant to printers. In 1850 with a work day of 12 hours the average age at death was 28 years; in 1858 with an 11-hour day, 35 years; in 1893 with a 10-hour day, 38.78 years; in 1905 with a 9-hour day, 46.48 years; in 1920 with a 8-hour day, 53.17 years. In the Typographical Journal for March there are eighty-four deaths recorded, and the average age at death was 57 years. What a glorious work this Union has done for its members and humanity. In 1850 the average age at death was only 28 years and in 1922 the average life of a printer has been lengthened to 57 years. Surely a Union that has doubled the length of the lives of its members is worth while.

There are many other benefits bestowed by the International Typographical Union. The old age pension which gives to every member on reaching the age of 60 years, a pension of \$8 per week for life; the mortuary benefit of \$500; and last, but not least, that magnificent printers' home at Colorado Springs where those who have no home in old age may go and never again know what want and privations are. Besides caring for the aged at the home many of the members have been restored to health and friends by the beneficial treatment received there.

Long may the International Typographical Union continue to be a blessing to its members and humanity, and may its future be more successful and glorious than has its past.

Observation

The conflict between religion and science, theology, theosophy and materialism—in fact all conflicts arise from one or both of two causes namely:—the lens through which we observe and our position at the time of observation. If you should look at the majestic Rockies through a red glass and I through a blue one, then you will see red mountains and I shall see blue ones. But if we use our natural vision the view that we see will be harmonious. But if your view is taken from the topmost peak and mine from

the plain at the foot, our impressions will be different. But our impressions will more closely coincide if we both start from the same point and carefully examine the various formations which compose this wonderful range of mountains. But our minds even at this point may be far apart, as one may see what the other does not.

Mankind is not constructed or stationed intellectually in the same plane. Hence the futility of expecting a permanent intellectual agreement upon any subject. Intellectual agreements are momentary only. This is evident from current history. Our law-makers frame certain laws one year and abandon them the next. Our judges give certain interpretations this year and reverse these interpretations next year. Our courts set a certain precedent in one case and later upset that precedent in a similar case. This is no less true in the medical profession and religion. The homeopathist and the allopathist, the osteopathist and the electropathist, and all the rest, treat similar cases by entirely different methods.

In religion, the Christian world, for example, all claim to be worshipping the same God, and yet standing apart and fighting each other over details as to God's nature, His relation to man, and what man's attitude should be towards God. All religious disagreements and conflicts and all the bloody wars for which religion has been responsible, as well as the conflicts of the state forum and the medical arena, arise in the attempt to force intellectual agreement upon details or generalities. Such attempts have ever been, and must ever be unproductive of good results. This is due in part to the changing insight and varying attitudes of individuals and classes of individuals.

What has been said above would seem to suggest an endless struggle between men, and the suggestion is true so long as men are content to rise no higher than the intellectual plane of mentality.

There is a possibility of rising above this plane, for there is a means of seeing all things from all point at one and the same time by all who have acquired that means. It is by rising above the intellectual plane of seeing into the spiritual plane of seeing and knowing. But this rising is only possible to the unselfish. The self-centered and self-seeking are over-burdened, and cannot thus rise.

As men ally themselves with the highest good that their environments and best ideals suggest, they lay aside selfishness, and with it goes the kindred host—anger, hatred, malice, narrowness, dishonesty and deception, together with their mental and physical diseases; and as these weights fall away mental levitation begins. We gradually rise to a higher plane, from which we may view a larger landscape.

To become unselfish is to give place to love. Love both magnifies the sight and crystallizes the object to be seen. It thus brings every point into proper view, making desired knowledge possible. By the means of proper knowledge correct judgment and agreement may be gained.

The first struggle for every individual is, and must be, an individual struggle. We must first conquer self with all its selfishness and self-imposed limitations. When we conquer a and throw aside these weights, we rise to higher planes of thought. This may require only a moment, or it may take a lifetime. And it may be accomplished by any one who wills to conquer. It may be done by the most illiterate toiler of the land or the most scholarly professor of our universities. To each of these, and to all that range between them, it is essential, and most essential, that you conquer self and rise to the plane of certain knowledge—spiritual understanding. When spiritual knowledge controls thought and action, both the toiler and the educationalist, in their respective stations, are equally great; for as a miner's lamp is a great light in the dark earth, so the spiritually awakened toiler is great in his place, and the educationalist becomes a prince of peace in every state or national turmoil. The more of such toilers and princes we shall have, the less of dissensions, wars and national degradation. Let us then thank the Great Creator that there is at least the prophesy of many such toilers and princes.

There is a sense in which selfishness or the want of love and uni-

(Continued on Page 5)

OFF WITH A BOUNCE DOUGHERTY'S BIG SHOE SALE

NOW IN FULL SWING
 Special Sale of Orr Stock bought at 50c on the \$1.
 Our 8th Anniversary Sale. Spring Lines Reduced.

THREE SALES IN ONE
 A Mighty, Money-Saving Opportunity

\$5,000 Worth of Shoes at Half Price

Space will not permit us to quote only a few of the extraordinary values offered:

- Men's Shoes at \$2.89**
Men's Shaved Kip Bluchers, all solid leather farm shoes. Regular \$4.50. Sale Price \$2.89
- Men's Shoes at \$3.79**
Men's Fine Shoes and Oxfords in black and brown leather. Goodyear welted soles; also box tip and calf shoes for heavier wear, solid throughout. Reg. up to \$7. Sale Price 3.79
- Men's Shoes at \$4.29**
Men's Black and Brown Shoes with medium or recede toes, Goodyear welted soles. Also men's very best shoes for heavy wear in Urus calf and grain leathers. Reg. up to \$8.50. Sale Price 4.29
- Women's Shoes at \$1.49**
Broken Lines in Women's Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers. Values up to \$6. Sale Price 1.49
- Women's Shoes at \$3.49**
Women's and Growing Girls' Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers in all styles and all leathers. Regular up to \$7. Sale Price 3.49
- Boys' Shoes at \$3.49**
Boys' Solid Leather Shoes in black and tan grain and calf leathers. The best in the market. Reg. up to \$5.50. Sale Price 3.49
- Misses' Shoes at \$3.29**
Misses' Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers in all styles and all leathers. The best makes. Reg. up to \$5.00. Sale Price 3.29
- Youths', Gents' and Girls' Shoes at \$2.29**
Youths', Little Gents' and Girls' Shoes and Slippers, all styles and all leathers. Sizes 8 to 13 1/2. Reg. to \$4.50. Sale Price 2.29
- Big Rack of Odd Pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes to clear. Sale Price 98c
- Women's Bedroom Slippers. Reg. \$2.00. Sale Price 98c
- Children's White Elk Scufflers, sewn soles \$2.29. Infants' Shoes. Sale Price 69c up

BIG REDUCTIONS IN RUBBERS
 Men's Light Weight Rubbers. Sale Price 98c
 Women's " " " " " " " " 79c
 Boys' " " " " " " " " 79c
 Misses' Rubbers, 11 to 2. " " " " 69c
 Children's Rubbers, 5 to 10 1/2. " " " " 59c
 Gents' Rubbers, 8 to 13. " " " " 4.29
 Men's White Sole Rubber Boots " " " " 3.79
 " Red " " " " " " 4.89
 " All White " " " " " " 4.89

These Rubbers are our regular stock and best quality

SALE CLOSSES SATURDAY, APRIL 15th

Store will be open every evening during this sale

Dougherty The Shoe Man Hagersville

We are giving Special Discounts on all Foot Appliances

Farm for Sale

Farm for sale in the Township of Walpole, the south half lot 11, concession 10, one mile from Stone Road, 107 acres of clay loam, new barn 40x80 feet, seven-room house with cellar, hard and soft water, and good orchard. Apply to Thos. O. Phibbs, R. R. No. 4 Jarvis. 52p

Revelations Secrets and Formulas

OF
Beauty Culture and THE SCALP
 Just Published by
Dr. Du Maurier, D.D.
 Price \$1.00
 Advance orders dealt with strictly in rotation.
 ADDRESS -
DR. DU MAURIER
 66 King Street East
 Hamilton Ontario

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th April, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 6 times a week on the route
Jarvis No. 3 R. R.
 from the Postmaster General's pleasure.
 Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Jarvis, Ontario, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector: London.
D. J. McLEAN,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 London, Mar. 17, 1922.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th April, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 6 times a week on the route
Jarvis No. 4 R. R.
 from the Postmaster General's pleasure.
 Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Jarvis, and at this office of the Post Office Inspector: London.
D. J. McLEAN,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 London, 17 Mar., 1922.

Have You Selected The Shoe you want for this season? Our Spring Shoes are coming in daily, low cuts in one two and three straps at \$4.75, \$4.85, & \$5.25



All are of the Gracia make
 Odd lines are now being offered to clear at below cost prices.
Hurlbert Cushion Soled Shoes For Children
Harness A. H. LANGRAF Shoes

Red Bird Transit Company
 DeLuxe Motor Passenger Service

HAMILTON CALEDONIA HAGERSVILLE JARVIS SELKIRK
 Office and General Waiting Rooms, Royal Templar Bldg. Corner Main and Walnut. Telephone—Regent 6500.

Change of Monday, January 30, 1922

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP FOR REFERENCE.

TIME TABLE

| PLACE | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Holidays Sat & Sun Only |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lv. Hamilton | 8.45 a.m. | 10.45 a.m. | 1.45 p.m. | 4.45 p.m. | 5.45 p.m. | 10.45 p.m. |
| " Ryek. Cors. | 9.00 " | 11.00 " | 2.00 " | 5.00 " | 6.00 " | 11.00 " |
| " Mt. Hope. | 9.15 " | 11.15 " | 2.15 " | 5.15 " | 6.15 " | 11.15 " |
| " Caledonia. | 9.40 " | 11.40 " | 2.40 " | 5.40 " | 6.40 " | 11.40 " |
| " Willow Grove | 9.55 " | 11.55 " | 2.55 " | 5.55 " | 6.55 " | 11.55 " |
| " Hagersville | 10.15 " | 12.15 " | 3.15 " | 6.15 " | 7.15 " | 12.15 a.m. |
| Arr. Jarvis | 10.30 " | 12.30 " | 3.30 " | 6.30 " | 7.30 " | 12.30 " |
| Lv. Nelles Cors. | 10.30 " | 12.30 " | 3.45 " | 6.45 " | 7.45 " | 12.45 " |
| Arr. Selkirk | 10.50 " | 12.50 " | 4.00 " | 7.00 " | 8.00 " | 12.50 " |

NOTE—Trip Tickets may be secured for any point upon enquiry to driver. Buses will stop at any point along the highway upon signal to do so. All cars will stop at recognized depots on all trips.

| PLACE | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Daily Including Sunday | Holidays Sat & Sun Only |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lv. Selkirk | 6.50 a.m. | 12.50 p.m. | 1.10 p.m. | 4.00 p.m. | 7.50 p.m. | 8.10 " |
| " Nelles Cors. | 7.10 " | 11.00 a.m. | 1.25 " | 4.10 " | 8.00 " | 8.10 " |
| " Jarvis | 7.40 " | 11.10 " | 1.45 " | 4.25 " | 8.10 " | 8.25 " |
| " Garnet | 7.10 " | 11.10 " | 1.45 " | 4.45 " | 8.10 " | 8.25 " |
| " Hagersville | 7.25 " | 11.25 " | 1.55 " | 4.55 " | 8.10 " | 8.25 " |
| " Willow Grove | 7.45 " | 11.45 " | 2.00 " | 5.00 " | 8.10 " | 8.25 " |
| " Caledonia | 8.00 " | 12.00 " | 2.15 " | 5.15 " | 8.10 " | 8.25 " |
| " Mount Hope | 8.30 " | 12.30 " | 2.30 " | 5.30 " | 8.10 " | 8.25 " |
| " Ryek. Cors. | 8.45 " | 12.45 " | 2.45 " | 5.45 " | 8.10 " | 8.25 " |
| Arr. Hamilton | 9.00 " | 1.00 p.m. | 3.00 " | 6.00 " | 8.00 " | 10.00 " |

RECOGNIZED DEPOTS
 Ryekman's Corners—Key's Grocery
 Mount Hope—Temperance House
 Caledonia—Union Hotel
 Willow Grove—Thos. Campbell's
 Hagersville—Alward's Hotel
 Hagersville—Commercial Hotel
 Garnet—
 Jarvis—Jas. Walker's
 Nelles' Corners—Hotel
 Selkirk—Selkirk Garage.