

LABOR CONGRESS SHELVESSQUESSION OF INTERVENTION

Will Not Oppose Allied Action in Sending Aid to Russia

By Courier Leased Wire
Quebec, Sept. 20.—A resolution emanating from Toronto, from Toronto Lodge No. 439 of Machinists, that the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress go on record as being opposed to any intervention on the part of the Allies in the internal conditions in Russia, promised a heated discussion, but after some argument it was tabled indefinitely. Delegate Lowe of Transcona said that speaking as a returned soldier, he felt that the Allies have enough enemies in front without having any in the rear. He considered it a disgrace to the Congress to bring up such a question. The chair was asked for a ruling as to the constitutionality of such a resolution and Chairman Waters replied that he had grave doubts whether the action of urging defiance or opposition to the Allies in entering Russia would not be construed as treasonable or seditious.

A Russian delegate from Toronto spoke on the question at some length and held that the Russian people should be left to work out their own destiny.

Delegate Taylor thought the workers of Russia should be left to work out their own salvation without intervention from anybody. The Government was asking for volunteers for Siberia and conscripts for France.

A resolution passed regarding policemen and firemen's unions followed.

"As with all other wage earners it has been found necessary for the police and firemen to get increases in wages and better working conditions to form unions, and the authorities in some cities have tried to deter them from legally organizing, this Congress pledges itself to support police and firemen's unions and to instruct its officers and urge locals to oppose any legislation tending to deter or diminish the right to form such unions."

A short debate took place among the delegates on a motion which sought to place the Congress on record as approving of the action of the Ontario executive in urging Premier Hearst to allow beverages containing two and a half per cent. of alcohol, and requesting the Dominion and Provincial governments to make it legal to manufacture and sell anywhere in Canada any beverage not exceeding two and a half per cent. of alcohol.

The motion was sponsored by John Young of Toronto. John A. Bruce, Toronto, opposed the motion. He contended that the argument that more and stronger beer would increase the productivity of the workmen, was wrong in logic and fact.

Mr. Young said they should have a proper beverage instead of the slops now served out.

Thomas Stevenson, Toronto, showed that there was nothing in the productivity of workmen in the resolution.

J. E. O'Leary, Toronto, claimed there were some blind pigs selling cheap whiskey now. He thought the temperance element in Canada should follow the example of the prohibition party in the United States. Three per cent. beer was allowed in Maine.

Gustave Francis, Montreal, said he liked beer and intended to keep on drinking it. The present temperance beverages were worse than water.

Richard Lynch, Montreal, said he had emptied several breweries and a couple of distilleries and was still alive. He intended to stick to beer.

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CLERGYMEN OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE ANGLICAN SYNOD. The above picture, taken on the front steps of St. James' Cathedral, shows the clergymen of the lower house of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, at present meeting in Toronto. Some well-known figures in the church may be recognized, from many parts of the Dominion.

until he crossed the River Jordan. He supposed Delegate Bruce wanted them to drink spruce beer. T. C. Cassidy, Montreal, said in England the working classes were allowed by the Lloyd George Government just enough to keep them from their productivity and enough to prevent them from thinking. The motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

HALIFAX DISASTER HIT CHURCH HARD

Three Anglican Churches Destroyed, and Many Others Damaged

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Difficulty in obtaining proper statistics of the state of the church was reported to in the report in this connection by Archbishop Armitage, Halifax, when he moved its adoption at this morning's session of the General Synod. The report embodied recommendations that an attempt be made in the various dioceses to have statistical forms issued up on the same general lines at least. A model form of report in order to obtain some uniformity in the information supplied was also recommended. According to the report of the archdeacon the state of the church in the diocese of Nova Scotia is fairly good in spite of war conditions and disaster of December last.

This catastrophe affected every church in the city and neighborhood of Halifax. Three were destroyed and the others will require extensive repairs amounting to many thousands of dollars. The relief commission has not as yet made a settlement with the church corporations, but has advanced as loan sums for temporary and other repairs. It is understood that restoration of St. Marks and Emmanuel Churches will be made. For over eight months the churches of St. Georges, Trinity and Christ church were not available for public worship.

The monetary loss upon the churches damaged will reach a total of over \$200,000. On account of the increased cost of building material and the fact that under the city building regulations new structures must be of a more substantial character than hitherto, the situation as far as the churches are concerned is one of extreme complexity.

Rev. Canon Horsley, Montreal, discussing the report declared that one third of the men registered under the national registration as Anglicans were unknown to church authorities. This also applied to a large number of soldiers registered as Anglicans. "This ought to be an inspiration to some of us to go out and win back these lost sheep," he said. This statement did not meet with the approval of a number of clergymen, who disapproved of the term "lost sheep". The report was finally adopted and referred to the executive council.

THIRTY KILLED IN COLLISION.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Thirty people were killed, and more than a score injured in a collision between Dujon and Daroch yesterday.

Three cars filled with passengers, who were mostly children returning from their vacations, were telescoped. Soldiers lent vigorous assistance in taking out the bodies and transporting the injured in ambulances to a cantonment near the scene of the accident.

ROBBERS ON TRIAL.

By Courier Leased Wire
Quebec, Sept. 20.—The trial of the five alleged bank robbers arrested in connection with the rifling of the safe at the National Bank in Scotts, Beauce, some time ago, is expected to start at St. Joseph de Beauce on Thursday next.

CHADWICK TURNS NURSEMAID

By Harold Brighthouse, author of Hudson's Choice, The Silver Lining, etc.

Mr. Chadwick filled his usual chair in the bar-parlor of the Butting Ram and a look of extraordinary satisfaction testified to the state of his feelings. A day's work which would have crippled many a younger man left him brisk and happy.

But his was the only cheerful face there. Rogers frowned from his corner and Tom Uttley came in with a disgruntled air. Nor did Chadwick help him.

"You look tired lad," he said. "What's to do?"

"Don't be a fool, Chadwick," retorted Uttley irritably. "You know what's to do. I'm fed up. Well, the aerodrome is all right and no reason we've never shirked yet, but I've seen no sense in rushing other jobs and I haven't seen the sense in this one."

"You don't like turning nurserymaid, eh?" said Chadwick. Uttley stared. "Nurserymaid? We're on work for a new aerodrome."

"Aye," said Rogers viciously from his corner. "I don't hold with flying."

"No," said Chadwick. "I've heard tell of old folks who don't like railways."

"Oh, flying's right enough," said Uttley. "What I'm getting at is this. Here we are on work for an aerodrome, making the thing as if it had to last for ever, and I thought this was to be the last war!"

"There's more than me will be bitterly disappointed if it isn't," said Chadwick. "But if you'll look at the matter straight, the end of war has nothing to do with a solid built aerodrome. That aerodrome was making like a lot of other peaceful things; it's temporarily confined to war purposes, and it's made solid because it's intended to last. War's been a forcing house for flying and peace will see the results of it."

"Why, even to-day you can see the beginnings of what will happen. Aeroplanes carry the mail from Italy to Sardinia because of the submarines, and Scandinavia's doing the same, which is one of the advantages of being neutral. It's all in a small way to-day and its held back because there are not enough planes for war purposes, let alone peace. The sort of planes they want to-day are observation planes, battle planes, bombing planes and for the sort they'll want to-morrow will be mail planes and Atlantic greyhound planes and transport planes. Is that a reason for building that aerodrome solid, Tom?"

"Aye," grunted Uttley. "If you're right."

"The only thing that's wrong," said Chadwick "is that some folk can't believe their luck and it dare say we're not particularly lucky to be alive in the midst of a European war, but all the same I'm glad I'm here to do my bit and I'm glad to get this chance. It frightens some folk, seemingly." He glanced at Rogers. "They're afraid of new ideas, but I'm not, though I grant you flying's a big enough idea to be scaring at first, and one that means more to the British Empire than anything that's come along in donkey's years. It's a spread-out place the Empire, and if it had a weakness it was that it took a long time to reach the further parts of it. Australia's a long way off, but aeroplanes are bringing it about as close to us as London was to Edinburgh in the coaching days. I suppose Rogers here would like to go back to coaches!" Rogers indignantly protested. "No? I beg your pardon, then!" said Chadwick. "You're reconciled to railways," but

I fancy you don't think motor-cars quite decent. I'm afraid of you, myself. I've caught up with the aeroplane idea, the idea of the Empire linked by trade-routes in the air. London to Cape Town in three days instead of three weeks and the Empire, air-floats as big and strong as the mercantile marine and the Navy are to-day."

"That's the idea I reckon. Our government has grasped it and that's why that aerodrome's built strong and to last. If we don't do the trick, Tom, Germany will get in first. In the air we have to keep ahead of Germany in peace as much as in war, because it means the chief trade of the world."

"I called you a nurserymaid and I'll tell you why. Well, the aerodrome's the nursery. It's more than a home for aeroplanes or a hospital when they're damaged. It's the nursery of the Air Service of the Future and I'm proud to be a nurserymaid, eh?" said Chadwick.

Uttley stared. "Nurserymaid? We're on work for a new aerodrome."

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Frank Whentley, Bank Head, Albert, opposed the motion. He said recently when the western miners during a strike asked for help, they were told by the international heads they could not get it because \$50,000 had been invested in war bonds for the "laughter house." They could have starved. The money had been subscribed to protect the workers.

J. C. Cassidy, Montreal, expressed surprise that the resolution should have been introduced by Mr. Stevenson. It read as if it had been composed by the finance minister. He warned the workers that the larger the capitalization of a concern, the harder men had to work to pay dividends on it. Again in the disastrous peace which would follow this war, they would be compelled to sell the bonds at a great sacrifice. He referred to Sir Thomas White, as "a fine animal monstrosity" and complained that the bonds would only serve to make fortune for those capitalists who were already riding them.

Alfred Stone, Toronto, asked if they were going to let the men at the front think the Labor Congress of Canada were not supporting them. Were they going back upon them now when the Germans were being pressed back.

Mr. Stevenson explained that there was no compulsion about the motion. He claimed that the talk of the Socialists was propaganda which could be carried on after the war was ended. In the meantime the principal duty of Trade Unionists was to win the war and to do this money was required.

There ensued a series of disorders. H. J. Halfor, Hamilton, moved the vote.

The "ayes" for the amendment seemed to be in a majority. A dozen delegates demanded that the debate continue and were "booted." The chairman allowed further speeches.

Michael Bouhay, Montreal, said much "gush" was being talked. "Why don't you go to the front?" asked Delegate Lynch.

"I don't want to," confessed Mr. Bouhay.

Several speakers talked at once, one showing that the repudiation of interest would hurt the widows of soldiers and poorer folk who had bought bonds and another referring to the call of gold the unions would be worshipping if they accepted interest. Another speaker said the amendment was a clever move to secure the defeat of the appeal in the motion.

A hundred delegates arose en masse and protested on another attempt to take a vote. For five minutes Chairman Waters sounded his gavel. Ultimately partial quiet was restored and Mr. Waters then denounced the obstruction tactics.

Mr. McGowan, Cobalt, said if the workers did not invest in the bonds they would be taken up by men like the Rothschilds of Europe.

C. W. Foster, Transcona, moved as a second amendment that all future war loans carry no interest. Delegate Taylor asked for a roll call vote and the convention turned down the request.

The Stevenson motion was adopted amidst cheers and the members of the faction opposing it asked that their names be entered in the minutes as objecting.

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