

DAVID REBEL  
FINDS HIS CURE  
IN RUSSIA

Left Toronto Preaching Bolshevism—Now He Sees Error—Wife Left in Rags.

John Yaska, a native of Estonia, the part of the Russian Empire, but who emigrated a number of years ago and worked in Toronto as a gardener, became impregnated with revolutionary doctrines, and during the winter 1917-1918 did active propaganda work in Toronto on behalf of Bolshevism. He was deported to Russia, where he held three months' imprisonment and took part in the revolution. Unable to gain entry from Europe, he finally went to the United States, where he held three months' imprisonment, and then returned to his children in Toronto, giving an account of his experience during the five months' imprisonment. He made the acquaintance of Bolshevism first-hand, and finally, by proclaiming his Estonian citizenship, escaped across the border to Ravel. His wife, he left in rags near Petrograd, where she was a Communist, in charge of Government railway coal stores. His letter, dated Ravel, Estonia, Nov. 18, 1920, is as follows:

Letter to Friends.  
Dear Children and Friends, I am notifying you that at last I have got to a place where I plan to remain a longer time. I reached Vladivostok Nov. 29, 1919, and lived there one year and seven months. On June 18, 1920, I left Vladivostok by the train of the Trans-Siberian Road to Ravel, and after five months reached Ravel. To remain in Russia is impossible; even righteous and honest Communists must hide in the furthest corners. The Commissars (i.e., all officials, high or low, of the Bolshevist Government) are living and enjoying themselves, but according to their own regulations but according to their desires; if you are well-to-do, bourgeois, and you are robbed; but when a Commissar has a fur coat which formerly cost a thousand rubles, but now is worth three million rubles—he is allowed to do so—he is a privileged person. The Government is composed almost entirely of Jewish youths and Estonian and Latvian hooligans.

Peasants hide their grain under ground and from time to time exchange it secretly for salt, tea, needles, thread, and other goods, but in the barns he dare not keep it. He is supposed to receive the ration of a city laborer, but the results are under registration and the peasant is supposed to deliver all but his ration to the Government. The Government takes away from the fixed price of 27 rubles for a pud (40 pounds) of grain and also milk, and for his chicken and meat 100 rubles a pud. Yet the Commissars where there is free trading, one pound of meat cost 1200 rubles, a pound of cow butter, 3,000 to 4,000 rubles, but now it is worth 1,700 rubles, according to quality, a pair of boots 100,000 to 120,000, and my rubber boots at Verkhendinsk cost 27,000 rubles and bought a pud of rye flour for 13,000 rubles; in Irkutsk a pound of bread cost 400 rubles.

IMPOSSIBLE TO BE HONEST.  
"So it is impossible to live honestly. Everybody is stealing, no matter whether he is a Commissar or not. The laborer receives only 1,500 to 2,000 rubles a month, and 20 to 30 pounds of rye flour a month. To eat or to live in this manner is only in name, for at Verkhendinsk they gave the laborers one pound of flour each at Easter and three pounds in August, and a pound of meat a month. But the Commissars eat as though they had three stomachs, while soldiers and laborers, especially the laborers, starve.

Now, I will describe why peasants are hiding their grain. For instance, if he has a cow, he will get for this, say, ten pounds of meat at 100 rubles a pud, or 1,000 rubles from the Government; the Government cannot give him goods in exchange, because it has nothing except Soviet rags and money, which is called. The peasant needs salt. On the market he must pay 1,500 to 1,700 rubles for a pound of salt, and so his cow will not give him more than one pound of salt. That is why the peasant hides his products. In Transbaikalia, peasants hide their cattle in the woods, but rations are in full swing.

I appealed for permission to proceed further, and because I was not registered in the Labor Bureau at 3 o'clock in the morning of September 18, I was arrested in bed. After ten hours they allowed me to go and be registered, but I found that here there was no liberty for the laborer; you were, as you might say, chained to your job. An overseer of the Military Electrical District gave me a certificate appointing me to work gathering the wood supply for them, but I did not work there even a minute. I visited markets and sold old boots and shoes in peasants in exchange for flour.

Pass to Petrograd.  
In September the garrison commandant received a telegram from Moscow to pass ten laborers, including myself. We left Verkhendinsk on October 16 and arrived at Petrograd on October 27. Wooden pavements have been pulled up and used for fuel; water closets are never cleaned; the banks of the Fontanka, Moyka and Katherina canals are covered with rubbish of wood, where women with hand sleighs stay in line waiting their turn.

I visited Toronto for a day and a half and found my wife and two in rags; Lidochka is through the Gymkhana and now is at Novgorod studying in the Higher Courses. I did not see her. My wife is sitting on the Nicholas Railway at the Malaya Vozerskaya Station; she is a commissar-herculean of the Bureau of Light, which is coal oil; she steals two pounds of coal oil and trades it for potatoes and flour. Fedka and Finka are living poorly; but Fedka, from mama at Toronto ten pounds of potatoes and some flour. At Moscow rye flour cost 15,000, and at Verkhendinsk 11,000 rubles, but laborers' wages run from four to seven thousand rubles a month. A bottle of milk costs five or six hundred rubles.

Ask friend Volchok to read this letter and not believe I have become an ardent monarchist.

"I want to stay at Ravel, where we could live better. But owing to my long travels I have used up all my money. With three to five hundred dollars it is possible to live here better than in Toronto and start a little business. I hope mama, Ted and Lidia will make a choice of Estonian citizenship and come here after Christmas for ever. Ask Lidia to send me fifty or seventy-five dollars—no less or more."

"Y. YASKA."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NO NEED FOR NATIONAL RAILWAY ORGANIZATIONS.  
Mr.—I congratulate you on the stand you are taking regarding the C.R. of R.E. I do not think we want it. We of this road are controlled by the American Labor and Wage Boards. I see, now, they are talking of One Big Union, railroad employees and at one time I thought it a good thing, too. We must stay away from such thoughts. We are making progress and will continue. They try to tear us apart, but we will stick in the future as in the past.  
Yours fraternally,  
E. R. McCOLL,  
Local chairman Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division No. 22, Highgate, Ont., Feb. 7, 1921.

NEEDS GOODWILL OF BOTH EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYER

Present Situation Offers Unique Opportunity to Anticipate Problems, Says Geo. MacLain.  
The man who starts out to crush labor will have to pay for it some day," declared Mr. George MacLain, director of Services for Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass., during his impressive and instructive speech before the Kiwanis Club of Ottawa recently. Mr. MacLain spoke on the subject of "Fundamentals of the Labor Situation," and his opinions were heard with a great deal of interest.

"Now is the time to do the things that were out of the question during the past five years," said Mr. MacLain, who pointed out that 14,000 strikes had occurred in the United States during the years of 1917, 1918, 1919 and the first half of 1920. "Last fall we entered a new regime and control of the situation passed from labor to employer within the next two years or before. The fact that we are in a reactionary period does not change fundamental principles, however."

"Interest in industrial housing schemes has suddenly waned in the United States," said Mr. MacLain, "and employment managers are now looking for jobs themselves. The man is making tremendous mistakes when he thinks that an employer can take up the line of business 'as he left off before the war.'"

Mr. MacLain referred to the concentration of effort that was apparent during wartime. Activities of the labor unions were practically offset by the departure of many persons from the United States, so that labor is already about 10 per cent short in the United States.

"When business becomes normal again there was bound to be another labor shortage," he said. "Grievances would still have to be met, and in his opinion, the organized labor plan is necessary because the time was past when an employer could negotiate with each worker individually. With regard to the distribution of wealth, the general tax status of the United States showed that less than 10 per cent of the population was subject to the tax. Previous figures showed that two per cent of the people of the United States possessed 60 per cent of the wealth. The unequal distribution of wealth was the cause of the labor shortage."

PUBLIC OPINION MUST ENFORCE ADOLESCENT ACT

Dr. Putman Questions How Pupils Can Be Kept at School Till 16 Years.

"That the operation of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, which will begin to function in September, will raise a storm of protest from thousands of parents and children is without saying. Essentially, the attempt to enforce it will bring into relief the whole problem of education, and will make it especially necessary for us to re-examine our views upon compulsory education," says Dr. J. H. Putman, senior instructor of the Ontario Public Schools, in his annual report to the School Board. He continues: "The Act of 1914, which proposed to allow local coercion. If public sentiment in any municipality was strongly in favor of the act, all children living in that municipality would have to attend full-time day classes until they reached the age of 16 years, and in some cases part-time classes up to 18 years. The coercion proposed was a sort of family affair and could be exercised with some measure of parental discretion. It will probably be found that the drastic intent of the act will be ameliorated by the force of public opinion."

"The compulsory clauses of the present act apply only in cities and in towns having a population of 10,000 or over. The act is elastic, and the reasons for it may not at first glance be apparent. Why should the Legislature of Ontario propose to change the school law education for town and city children between 14 and 16 years of age which the children on farms or in villages may not secure. Probably one answer is that the act would never have passed the Legislature had not provision for the compulsory attendance of adolescents in rural districts." Continuing, he asks:

"How can the mass of these young people be held at school until they reach the age of 16 years? Most certainly not by compulsion. Force is an antiquated method and what was needed was a constructive policy with co-operation of the parents. The compulsory clauses of the present act are a labor question, either pressure was desirable."

48-HOUR WEEK FOR MANITOBA WORKERS

Fifth Annual Report of Manitoba Bureau of Labor.  
Hopes for the enactment of a 48-hour week for Manitoba are expressed in the 5th annual report of the Provincial Bureau of Labor, which was issued last week. The Minimum Wage Board, under whose jurisdiction this matter falls, held 46 meetings during the year, and made 2,132 inspections.

The labor bureau, during the year, made 15,817 inspections and issued 554 orders. In 1918, 1536 inspections were carried out and 3,229 orders were issued.

Work done by the bureau during the 12 months included the investigation of new passenger and freight elevator regulations, the adoption of rules and regulations governing construction and operation of steam boilers, which will be ultimately adopted by all the provinces in Canada, a special survey of compressed air tanks and safety appliances in connection, throughout the province, and a rigid enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act. A substantial increase in revenue from fees collected due to extra inspections also is reported.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to change a number of ladder type escapes in buildings used for industrial purposes in the city.

During the year total of 2,507 accidents was reported to the bureau. Of this number, 11 proved fatal, 153 were serious and 2,383 minor accidents.

The statement of receipts shows that \$14,252.99 was collected during the year.

Complaints that officers at the City Council meetings have difficulty in hearing the addresses of aldermen whose backs are turned to the gallery while speaking, were met by several dispatches attending a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council.

A report of the special delegation to the Provincial Government, consisting of representatives from the Trades and Labor Council, the running trades and the Dominion labor party was submitted.

Four committees were appointed to make arrangements for the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will be held in Winnipeg in September. They are: Arrangements committee—James Leslie (chairman), A. W. Gibson, R. Zimmerman, J. Green Addison and E. T. Heelis. Entertainment committee—W. McCormick (chairman), H. J. W. Powers, D. Bailek, J. McClelland and James Winnick. Reception committee—J. McElveen (chairman), A. Astin, E. Faulkner, H. Macraib and G. Reynolds. Finance committee—J. McBride (chairman), W. H. Hoop, A. J. Carley, E. Macdonald and H. Kempster. The executive committee is composed of the chairman of each committee together with E. Robinson, secretary.

Everybody Smokes

OLD CHUM



There's a world of satisfaction in a pipeful of Old Chum Tobacco.

"The Tobacco of Quality"



THE CAPITALIST CONSCIENCE

By Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., in the Catholic Charities Review.

In the mazy three-volume work of J. L. and Barbara Hammond, which deals with the period of the industrial revolution in England, there are two very illuminating chapters, entitled "The Mind of the Rich" and "The Conscience of the Poor." These chapters attempt to answer the question: how the rich of that period could have shown themselves so indifferent to the universal wretchedness of the whole society. As all students of industrial history are aware, the great industrial inventions, such as the steam engine, the spinning jenny, and the power loom, increased enormously the wealth of England. But the entire increase was taken by the owners of the new industries. The condition of the workers became worse rather than better. The high lights in that general history are the child laborers, the historical student; children of seven years of age worked from 12 to 12 hours a day in factories, mines and in chimneys, and the child laborer like beasts of burden toiled in the depths of the mines. In the whole industrial district, one individual out of every seven was a pauper, and the general condition, physical, moral and religious, of the working population was degraded beyond the power of words to describe.

Yet the wealthy and dominant classes in society opposed every attempt to raise the age limit, or reduce the hours, or otherwise better the condition of the workers by legislation. How could this have been so heartless? The answer is given by the Hammonds in the following passage: "The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life."

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life. The moral attitude of the working classes who are exploited in this life.

CHURCH MEN'S VIEW ON ALLEGED "OPEN" SHOP CAMPAIGN IN THE U. S.

Federal Council of Churches, Social Service Commission.  
We feel impelled to call attention to the fact that widespread impression exists that the present "open shop" campaign is inspired in many quarters by antagonism to organized labor. Any such attempt must be viewed with apprehension, by fair-minded people. It seems incumbent upon Christian employers to scrutinize carefully any movement, however plausible, which is likely to result in denying to workers such affiliation as well in their judgment, best safeguard their interests, and promote their welfare, and not to precipitate disastrous industrial conflicts at a time when the country needs good will and cooperation.

We Catholics know that Christian principles are adequate to solve the great industrial problems. But we also know that they will not achieve that result unless they are taken seriously and applied in everyday thought and conduct. What we do not know or see is how men like the editor of the Wall Street Journal, and those who think as he does, shall be Christianized.

Poor thinking means poor doing. The employers had made in the past, and are making now, a profound mistake, by always conceding to force what they ought to concede to reason.—J. H. Thomas.

"Probably no nation has ever done so far as England in its neglect and contempt for the intellect,"—J. Talbot.

THE "R SHIELD" WATERMARK

It Guarantees Rolland Quality

Which means the best in Bond and Ledger Papers. Made in Canada by Canadian Workmen.

THE ROLLAND PAPER CO., LIMITED. Montreal, P.Q. Mills at St. Jerome and West Rolland, P.Q.

J. P. Anglin, B.Sc., President. H. J. Gross, Vice-President. C. D. Harrington, B.Sc., Vice-President & Manager.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Limited

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS. 65 Victoria Street, Montreal.

Our Operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, Etc.

Call or write for preliminary estimates. Uptown 2640.

JAMES ROBINSON COMPANY, Limited

Wholesale Shoes. MONTREAL P.Q.

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co., Limited. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Montreal.

Wholesale Shoes. MONTREAL P.Q.

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co., Limited. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Montreal.

Wholesale Shoes. MONTREAL P.Q.

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co., Limited. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Montreal.

Wholesale Shoes. MONTREAL P.Q.

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co., Limited. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Montreal.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited.

Manufacturers RU-BER-OLD ROOFING. 52 VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL.

GREAT WEST ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

61-63-65 Albert Street Winnipeg. Wholesale Electrical Supplies and Apparatus. Laco Lamps—Eden Washers—Century Motors—Royal Vacuum Cleaners.

GROUP INSURANCE

Group Insurance is the biggest thing that life insurance has ever done for labor. It is issued in Canada by the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Lost His Arm—But Still Holds Position!

Like others from all walks of life, Mr. J. D. Massey, of Richmond, Virginia, though minus one of his arms, is back on the payroll, and filling his former position with the railroad, thanks to the Carnes Arm.

The Carnes Arm is artificial mainly in that it is not flesh and blood. Its mechanism is so nearly human in action and the actual experience of its inventor could describe.

It has been granted highest awards by Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital and the Federal Government. Proofs of its adaptability and increasing facts of vital interest for those who have suffered amputation are contained in an illustrated catalogue, which will be sent on request. Write to—

The Carnes Artificial Limb Co. Kansas City (Dept. 710) Missouri.

Try Frontenac

INDIA PALE ALE

The Good Old English Type

It's good ale, well brewed in a special department of the celebrated Frontenac Breweries, by a master of the art, who has been successful in combining in this brew the fullness, winey and snappy hoppy taste, with the creamy and full-mouthed qualities that have made the good ales of Old England so popular the world over.

It's On Sale Everywhere.

The Frontenac Breweries, Limited

MONTREAL

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co., Limited. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Montreal.

Wholesale Shoes. MONTREAL P.Q.

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co., Limited. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Montreal.

Wholesale Shoes. MONTREAL P.Q.

The Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co., Limited. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. Montreal.