

ORGANIZED LABOR NOT POLITICAL

By J. W. Hays, of International Typographical Union.

Political action should never be the dominant purpose of organized labor in the opinion of J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, according to a statement issued at the union headquarters in answer to numerous inquiries as to the organization's plans in connection with the "progressive" movement.

"Necessity has compelled labor to undertake the achievement of some defensive and some reform legislative measures," said Mr. Hays. "That does not mean that the Typographical Union is becoming radical. On the contrary we regard ourselves as conservatives with extremists on both sides. What political course will best serve to protect the interests of labor is a matter in doubt at this time.

"One thing however, is certain; congressional blocs are going to continue doing business in American politics. And labor is going to develop strength in that way, if it is to be of any use to labor leaders I know, count on anything. Objectionable as they may be to some politicians, they are natural developments. Geographic representation alone, no longer serves to give voice to the aims of diverse areas and interests of the country.

"The prime purposes of a labor union are economical benevolence and sectional but whenever an organization finds itself unjustly limited in accomplishing these purposes, must strike back. The progressive bloc in Congress will have our support in efforts to bring about the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Act and to end rule by injunction. We also favor direct election of president and vice-president.

"Threatening the continued development of America we have two widely separated elements. One, the so-called radicals, would pull down existing institutions with any very clear ideas as to how to replace them. The other, the veritable special privilege class, would continue exploiting the nation at their course brought about their action.

"Daniel Webster once stated this eloquently: 'The form of government determined (except where the rule) by the nature and distribution of property.' And further: 'Government to be stable must be based on men's interests.' True enough, and unless it is desired to turn this country into an incubator of socialists the interest of every kind condition of honest men must be considered. As Webster concluded: 'Universal suffrage is incompatible with a great inequality of wealth.'

The last contains a warning which the leaders of America will well heed. This is not a government of the sword, although recent actions of Attorney General Clegg and others would indicate that some persons think it is such, the people will not be forever overruled who are their foes. Money power for oppression in the hands of unscrupulous groups is the sort of property the founders of this aimed to safeguard.

Participation in politics by the International Typographical Union for present will be confined to supplying members with data intended to which candidates for office are wisest, fairest and least likely to under the domination of those who would exploit farmers, workers and other producers."

SETTLE BOUNDARY IF DEBT IS PAID

Newfoundland Will Agree Labrador Boundary if National Debt is Wiped Out.

If Canada would assume the national debt of Newfoundland—a modest fifty million dollars—the ancient colony, according to intimation received would be willing to settle the long standing dispute as to where lies the boundary between Canada and Labrador. The case has been hanging for fifteen years, and it is to be argued in the coming year before the Privy Council. Elaborate and expensive preparations have been made for the hearing.

There is no likelihood whatever that a settlement on any such basis will be made, though, if the national debt in question were divided by ten, it might be considered.

Newfoundland claims that Labrador, which it owns, runs away back in the interior of what the Dominion claims to be Quebec. The federal contention is that Quebec extends up to within two or three miles of the coast line. In other words, it is maintained that Newfoundland is entitled to only such territory as is necessary for fishing operations. The suggestion of assuming the national debt would contemplate a concession by Newfoundland of the Canadian claim. It is admitted that Newfoundland which has administered the territory for a hundred years has never got any revenue out of it, but there are power potentials, timber and some mineral deposits.

Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty is counsel in the case for the Dominion Government. If a settlement is reached, Quebec may contribute the larger share, inasmuch as it would come into possession of the territory.

WORLD'S HOPE IS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Arthur Henderson Points the Path of Peace at The Hague. Progressive Disarmament.

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VANCOUVER SUN WANTS ACTION

In Government Provision of Grain Elevators and Storage.

Under the caption "This is Canada," the Vancouver Sunday Sun demands from the Government immediate action on facilities for grain storage and elevators. The editorial reads:

Western Canada and British Columbia have been trying to impress upon Ottawa the necessity of providing additional grain handling facilities at Vancouver so that grain growers could take advantage of the saving possible by shipping their grain via the Pacific Coast.

The Vancouver Harbour Commission, like similar commissions throughout Canada, is a separate corporate body appointed by Parliament for the sole purpose of developing and administering the affairs of this port. Because it is appointed by Government, it was thought necessary that Government keep a check on it, so that before large improvements are undertaken, consent, by Order-in-Council, must first be secured.

Once such consent is secured, the Commissioners have full power to go ahead with the work and issue Harbour bonds, etc., etc., and because of the various Harbour Commissions was considered to be to the general advantage of Canada, it has been the practice of Ottawa to guarantee their bonds.

In the case of Vancouver, all that is required by Ottawa is the passing of an Order-in-Council authorizing the Vancouver Harbour Board to proceed with the construction of:

Two million bushels additional storage to the present elevator.

The construction of a new five million bushel elevator.

Then later on, submit a vote to Parliament under which Harbour Bonds for these expenditures will be guaranteed.

This is the procedure which has been followed in the case of Montreal and Quebec where tens of millions have been spent on elevator and port improvements.

Even should Parliament disapprove of the expenditure and refuse to guarantee the bonds, the work could still be gone on with, only instead of being a Government-guaranteed proposition, like Montreal, the work would be carried on as a straight Vancouver Harbour Board undertaking, and the bonds, instead of selling at par with Government backing, would possibly sell for not more than ninety cents on the dollar. If Ottawa wants to guarantee Montreal bonds and refuses to guarantee Vancouver's, she can exercise that privilege of discrimination.

The important point to the Western farmers and to Vancouver is that construction at Vancouver be immediately authorized—regardless of whether the funds cost three, four or five per cent, because as a good business proposition the saving and benefits to be derived, amount annually to tens of millions of dollars.

But Ottawa withholds the necessary authority and will do nothing. Under one pretense or another, action has been and is being withheld, and meantime millions are being spent in Quebec and Montreal.

The answer is that the Mackenzie King Government has sold out body and soul to French Quebec.

A united press from salt water on the Pacific right through to Winnipeg; members of Parliament covering the same territory; and farmers' or organizations all over the prairies have asked and demand that these facilities be commenced forthwith so that they will be completed in time for the 1923 crop, but the farmers be damned, and, whether they like it or not, they must pay for hauling their grain 2,700 miles through to the Atlantic, regardless of the fact that the natural outlet for all grain grown west of Moose Jaw, is the Pacific Coast.

With French Quebec in control of Ottawa, word has gone forth that political heresy must be stamped out in those communities who, through loyalty to country or through exercise of political conscience, failed to return Liberal members, and that Government consent and Government subvention for necessary public undertakings must be withheld until political discipline is fully restored.

Such a policy is contrary to the great principles of Liberalism. Such a policy is a blot on the clean and bright record of that revered statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who accomplished so much towards uniting the people of Canada.

Mackenzie King must know that this nation is not Quebec; is not British Columbia; Ontario or any other Province.

This is CANADA.

"REDS" PREPARE FOR A REVOLUTION

Workers' Party Formed by Lenine's Influence.

Organization of a National Labor Party was agreed upon in New York at a session of the second convention of the Workers' Party of America.

The proposal for its formation was said to have been made on instructions from Nicholas Lenine, and the Russian Communist Internationale.

Speaking in support of the National Labor Party proposal, C. E. Rotherburg, secretary of the Workers' Party, said that workers in this country could not be led into a revolutionary class movement all at once, but would have to be educated through a political machine. The Labor Party, he said, would accomplish this, and would develop "leadership for the proletarian revolution."

PROVINCES ASKED RE IMMIGRATION

Views to be Given to Federal Government.

All of the provincial governments have been asked by the federal minister of immigration and colonization, Hon. Charles Stewart, to consider a programme of immigration and place their views in the matter in the hands of the federal government. It was stated yesterday afternoon. The provinces are asked to assist the federal department of immigration by laying down a selective policy, as outlined by Hon. Mr. Stewart in his recent statement of policy, and indicating the number of class immigrants which the province can absorb. Attempts are being made, it was announced, to secure from the provinces, periodical statements which will show just what number of new comers can be assimilated, and as far as possible these requirements will be filled by co-operation between the federal and provincial departments.

THREE ARE KILLED BY WOLF PACK

White Man and Two Indians Meet Terrible Death.

The death of an elderly white man and two Indians who are said to have been devoured by wolves, following a losing battle against a great band of timber wolves on a trail seventy miles north of Ignace in the Sturgeon river country, has been reported, but has not yet been confirmed.

The white man resided with his two sons in a cabin some miles from the nearest settlement in which a post office is located. Their livelihood is gained from the woods, and all three were trappers and disposed of their winter's catch each summer at Kenora.

Saturday, December 22, the father said he would go to the settlement and bring home from the post office the family mail. He hitched his dog team and started away, arriving safely at the post office, where he was informed by the post master that the mail expected had not arrived. Promising to return to the settlement on Christmas morning, the trapper left. About noon, Christmas Day, when the old man had not appeared at the settlement, the postmaster grew alarmed. Two Indians, who were at the post office were requested to go out along the trail, and if possible, pick the trapper up. The Indians followed the trail for a few miles, according to the report, when they discovered a trampled-down spot in the freshly fallen snow. A few feet further on and they stumbled on the bones of the trapper. The dogs had disappeared, but the harness torn to bits, lay in all directions. Hurrying back to the settlement, the Indians reported the gruesome find, and urged on by the thought of collecting a good stake through the wolf bounty, they armed themselves and set out in pursuit of the pack. When they did not reappear at the settlement, in a certain time limit, a search party was organized, and led by the post master, the party put off into the bush. It is related that less than four miles from the settlement and about a quarter of a mile off the main trail, the searchers found the remains of the Indians. Their guns were nearby and the breeches were empty and scattered about were evidences of their being compelled to use every bit of ammunition.

The carcasses of sixteen dead wolves, some gnawed at and others half eaten, lay in a circle about the remains of the Indians.

The vicar of a small town was returning home one Sunday evening when he came upon two young boys having a quarrel.

"They were fighting violently stopping now and again to shout at each other using very bad language.

Touching the smaller of the two boys on the shoulder, the vicar said: "Tut tut, my little fellow, what ever would your mother say if she heard you using such wicked words!"

"Spect she would be very pleased," answered the small boy.

"Rubbish!" answered the vicar. "You know she would not be pleased!"

"I think she would be, sir, she's stone deaf!"

QUEBEC TO PROTECT FISHERMEN'S CATCH

Hon. Mr. Perrault, Quebec minister of fisheries, has announced that it was the intention of the government to help the fishermen of Quebec organize so that they could dispose of their catch in this country and not be compelled, as at present, to send practically all to the United States.

He stated that the fresh fish industry was nearly entirely with the United States. This was so true that even merchants in Quebec city bought their fresh Gaspé salmon from the wholesalers in Boston instead of getting it direct from the fisheries in the province.

It was the intention to legislate so as the fishers would be no longer at the mercy of one or two large companies who today control the market.

The legislature will also provide for better production of fish through the establishment of a department of a "marine fisheries bureau" for the conservation of fish by the establishment of cold storage facilities near the fisheries and in Quebec city, for a better supply of refrigerator cars and refrigeration facilities on the vessels which carry fish from the fisheries to Quebec and other points the appointment of agents to look after the interests of the fishers in the United States and South America and even in Europe, and help to develop the Canadian fish business with these countries.

Hon. Mr. Perrault announced that a sum of \$40,000 a year, for a period of ten years, or a sum total of \$400,000 for the construction and maintenance of the new cold storage plants, the expenses of a number of pupils who will go abroad and study the best methods of fishing, preparing and preserving fish, and to aid in the building and maintenance of one or more plants for the canning of fish would be spent by the government.

WHO IS GETTING CHEAP SERVICE?

The September report of operating revenues and expenditures of Canadian railways, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, makes it plain that the Prairie provinces, rather than the Maritime provinces, are responsible for the low earnings of the Canadian Nationals.

The freight traffic carried by the system during the month was 398,000,000 revenue ton miles greater than it was in the same month last year, and yet the freight revenue was only \$370,287 greater. That is to say that, while there was an increase of 34 per cent. in traffic, revenue increased by only 6 per cent.

It is true that the net operating revenue was \$135,000 greater, but it would have been far greater, if the increased grain traffic on the prairies had been carried at charges in any way proportionate to that charged for service in the Maritime Provinces. When a road does 34 per cent. more business and only gets six per cent. more revenue, there is only one explanation, and that is that this extra business is being done below cost.

What a howl would have gone up from the Toronto Globe, if this extra business had come from the Intercolonial with no greater earnings than those reported? As a matter of fact, investigation would no doubt show that the increase of \$150,000 in revenue was due to a better showing on the eastern sections of the National system, and that these really did much to offset the drop in revenue that otherwise would have followed the return of the 1898 grain rates.

Sir Henry Thornton will find considerable sectional feeling manifesting itself through a desire to influence his management, and we venture the prediction that this will become more pronounced in proportion as he goes inland. The Maritime Provinces have never adopted an antagonistic attitude towards the development of the West, but they do resent being charged with stealing all the plums, when other portions of the Dominion in plain sight of all, are eating them.

"Unfair, I say," remarked the glove girl with the red hair.

"What is unfair?"

"The way they treated that ship which just landed from England. It had only been four days crossing the Atlantic, hadn't laid off an hour, had run every minute."

"Yes."

"And still, when it got here, they docked it."

THE PRICE OF GERMAN PROSPERITY

It is difficult to get a clear conception of the social and economic conditions in Germany. The desperate fall of the value of currency in that country has produced problems that seem without solution because no parallel circumstances of the past have given a lead.

Even the legend of German prosperity has gone its way, writes the Manchester Guardian. Yet the hollow ring of the word is echoed as every fresh wave of exchange depreciation brings poverty and distress to bigger and bigger sections of Germany's population. A year, even six months ago, the fall of the mark was dreaded mainly by the "rentier" classes. Prices, even of imported commodities, rose in all leisure and in a small degree. The workers and the salaried middle classes did not connect the depreciation of the mark with their material welfare, while large sections of the business community welcomed it as a key which would open to them the gates of the world's markets. The evolution which has since taken place in the minds of these classes is in itself a chapter of social and economic history.

The "rentier" classes are now out of the field. There is nothing for them to do but die. Business classes see the fallacy of prosperous trade on a depreciating exchange. They realize more and more that they are living on capital and eating away their very subsistence. Yet they see no way out. An improvement in the exchange even a stabilization, if it were possible, which no one in Germany now believes, would spell certain disaster. Even large enterprises are finding it more and more difficult to finance their businesses, and banks cannot cope with the huge demand for credit. Points to note here are restriction of output, general retrenchment, and the subsequent dismissal of employees, because business houses cannot pay the present high paper wages. It is the beginning of unemployment, which every fresh wave of depreciation seemingly checks, but actually furthers.

The retail trade margins of profit are high, but even exorbitant margins and huge paper profits do not enable traders to replace stocks at new values. Credits are unobtainable, and there is a growing reluctance to sell, as traders realize that their most business-like procedure would be to purchase stocks for themselves.

An uncertain present and precarious future. Yet their lot is a happy one compared to that of the salaried and wage-earning classes. It is they, by far the largest section of the population, who suffer the full misery and pay the full price for German "prosperity". For purposes of examination this class thoroughly is divided into two; the working classes and the salaried middle classes. Though the lot of neither is enviable, the position of the latter is hardest and saddest, for they have lost more and have fallen deeper. In peace times a government official on some standing earned, say, six times as much as a workman. Two or three months ago he earned perhaps three times as much. Now he earns barely twice as much. The only class in Germany whose earnings have kept pace with the money depreciation and the rise in prices are the unskilled workers, who were, however, notably underpaid before the war. The general attempt is being made a levelling, possibly for political motives, which is, however, full of the gravest danger for Germany's intellectual future.

The average wage of printers (compositors) at the end of September was 3,050 marks a week for married workers, and 2,930 marks for single. The wages of workers engaged in the building trade were as high as 18,000 marks a month in September. The striking thing about September figures is the exceedingly narrow margin between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers, higher and lower officials. It is this systematic attempt at levelling which must needs stunt intellectual efforts and affect workmanship.

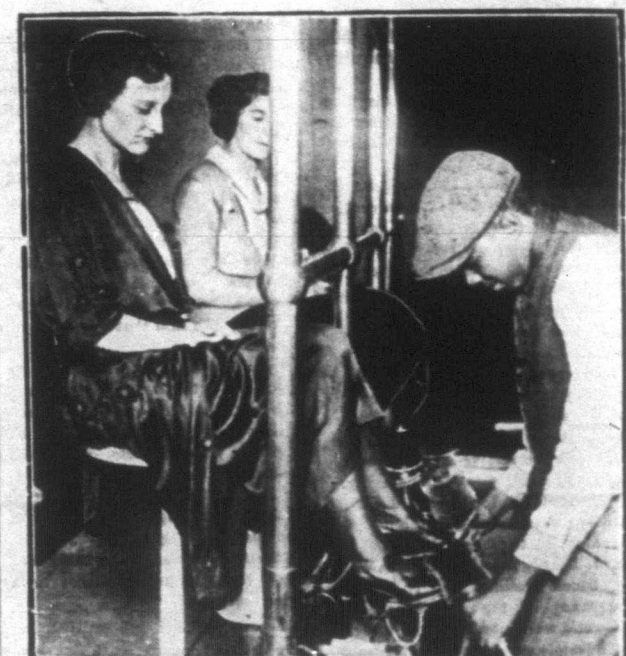
Strict parent—"From my observation of him last night I should say that young man of yours was rather wild."

Dampter—"Of course. He was your watching him that made him wild. He wanted you to go upstairs and leave us alone."

"What would you suggest for our literary club to read," asked Mrs. Flubdub. "A good cook book," responded her brutal husband.



A fashion picture from the Spreewald, Germany, snapped after church on Sunday morning.



Electric shoe shining appliances latest from New York.



Allen Woodring, on foot, beat "Yankee Lad," a horse, in a short race at Syracuse.



All that was left of an Irish freight car after collision.

In a poor parish in the east end of London a suffragan bishop promised to address the women at a mothers' meeting, and to make it easier for them to attend the lady church workers arranged to mind their babies in another room.

Of course it rained, and the ladies thought their work would be greatly minimized; indeed they very much doubted whether any babies would be brought to them at all.

To their great surprise a loud knock was heard, and a small child stumbled in, carrying a very fat baby. She looked nervous for a moment and then laughed.

"Please, ladies, will you tell the suffering bishop mother is very sorry it is too wet for her to go to the meeting, but she has sent the baby and I will come for him later."

Another woman has tried to drown her troubles by pushing him into the river says Mrs. Chatterbox.

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.

"Double your savings. It CAN be done."

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Eczema Covered Arms of This Healthy Child

Mrs. Alex. Marshall, Sprucedale, Ont., writes:—

"When my little son was three months old he broke out in sores on his chest and arms. We did all we could to heal those terrible sores, but nothing did him much good. Finally I ventured on a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and kept on using it. At last we were rewarded by the steady healing of the sores, and finally he was completely relieved of them. He is now three years old, and has had no return of the trouble since."

Baby Marshall

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50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.