Labor News From Coast to Coast.

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Restrained From Making Wage Reductions

Mr. Justice Russell, of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, has granted an injunction restraining the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company from putting into effect the wage cut recently announced for January 1. The decision follows a lengthy hearing on the matter.

The named companies gave notification of the wage cut, which approximates thirty-three per cent., following failure of a conference at Montreal this month of the operators and the miners, represented by the executive of district 26, United Mine Workers of America, to reach a wage agreement. The existing agreement which has been in force since November 1920, has expired.

The miners applied for a board of arbitration following the wage cut announcement of the coal companies, which was granted by the Canadian Department of Labor. They also sought an injunction against the companies to prevent them putting their announced wage cuts in force, claiming that it was a breach of the Industrial Disputes Act to put the cuts in force before the board of arbitration has made a finding.

Mr. Justice Russell's decision follows in part:

"The defendants are about to effect a reduction of the wages payable to their employees after an inadequate notice and without the sanction of a board of conciliation which chapter 20 of the Acts of 1907 makes a condition precedent to the change coming into effect. I think the number of persons to be affected by the change has much to do with the propriety or otherwise of granting the remedy. I am told that there may be thousands. It seems to me more convenient that the defendants should be required to stay their hand until the matter has been dealt with by a board of conciliation than that a change should be made of which it is possible that such board might not approve. The provisions of the statute of 1907 seem so clear and to prohibit the changes on such distinct terms that I think it both "just and convenient" that the injunction should be issued. It has not been made clear to me that the right to the injunction has been established as respects the companies other than the Dominion Coal Co., but I assume the intention to reduce the wages is common to them all."

An intended reduction in the price of coal cannot now take place, and it is predicted that general idleness at the Nova Scotia collieries will follow. These statements are contained in a statement from the British Empire Steel Corporation, issued through the office of the vice-president of the corporation in Montreal.

The statement declares that owing to the granting of a court order restraining the coal companies from making any changes in wages pending the report of the board of conciliation now in process of being formed, a reduction in the selling price is necessarily deferred.

MATTERS PERTINENT TO MINISTER OF LABOR

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, is not worrying about getting a seat in Parliament. Asked where he was going to seek election, he said that he had nothing to do with the question.

"Well who decides it? he was asked.

"I suppose the Liberal members from Ontario will decide it," he replied.

"Do you think you will run again for a Toronto constituency?" the reporter persisted.

"Do you think that any dyed-in-the-wool Tory will resign his seat in Toronto to let me run?" countered the Minister. He said that he was not worrying about getting a seat. The reporter suggested that he might follow the example of his predecessor in office and sit in the Senate. Murdock replied that he had no criticism to offer of the former minister but that he "was not ready to be laid on the shelf yet."

Members of the Brotherhood of Railways Trainmen are discussing the report that Hon. James Murdock, the new minister of labor and vice-president of the order, had tendered his resignation of the brotherhood office to President Lee.

According to members in this city, the resignation is not likely to be accepted. Hon. Mr. Murdock is expected to continue his connection with the brotherhood as vice-president.

There is a precedent for such action. Senator Gideon Robertson, minister of labor, in the Meighen cabinet, was vice-president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers when appointed to the cabinet and still holds the office. Hon. Mr. Robertson will likely now return to the active work of the telegraphers' organization.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen hold their International convention in Toronto next May. Hon. Mr. Murdock is the canadian vice-president of the order.

TORONTO TYPOS GOOD-WILL MESSAGE

The Officers of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 extend the Greeting of Good Will to the members, their wives and families.

May the New Year bring us all to a better understanding of the Great Brotherhood to which we belong, of our duty to ourselves, and to all our fellowmen. Let us always be willing to extend the glad hand of fellowship to all members of our organization; to instil into the minds of our members the solid foundation upon which our organization is built, and, by so doing, set an example for others to follow.

We congratulate the members for the loyalty they have shown to the International Typographical Union in upholding the principle of a square deal, not only to ourselves, but that the success of our fight may reflect upon the welfare of our fellow workmen on the North American Continent. The loyal manner in which our members have defended the principles of the I. T. U. proves conclusively that their love for this great Brotherhood is second only to their love for their God and country.

Right will eventually triumph. Fair dealing will reap a rich reward for both the master printers and the members of the Union. May the co-operation between employer and employee, which is so desirable for the welfare of the printing industry, soon become an accomplished fact—and let us practice "Peace on earth and goodwill towards men," instead of preaching it.

On behalf of Officers of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, and the Executive Committee of Strike.

A. GERARD, President.

MEMORANDUM OF FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH STATES PACKING HOUSE SITUATION

The packing house workers listened to the appeal of the Government in the Winter of 1917, and signed an agreement with the President's Mediation Commission, to submit all disputes to arbitration during the war period. These workers, had they exercised their economic power during this period of actual warfare and during the years of 1919 and 1920, could have exacted wages one hundred per cent higher than they obtained through the process of arbitration.

In March 1919, the five big packers pressed the Secretary of Labor, Wilson, on their own initiative, requesting that the Alschuler Arbitration Agreement be extended for a period to run one year after Peace had been signed and gave as their reason for desiring an extension of the agreement "that they desired peace in the industry during the reconstruction period."

The packing house workers again listened to the earnest appeal of the Department of Labor and went along with the principle of arbitration.

On February 21st, a few days prior to the exit of the Wilson Administration, the packers arbitrarily attempted to withdraw from their agreement with the Department of Labor. It was only after most earnest persuasion by Secretaries Davis, Grover and Wallace, that they were induced to return to that agreement for a period of six months expiring September 15, 1921. The packers, however, before agreeing to return, compelled the employees to agree to accept a reduction of 12½ per cent. in their wages. This was in March of last year.

In July of this year, the packers petitioned Judge Alschuler, the Arbitrator, for another reduction of 7 cents an hour. After hearings and consideration, Judge Alschuler denied the request, setting forth in his award that the cost of living and the labor market did not warrant such a decrease.

Following the expiration of the Alschuler agreement, the Butcher Workmen's Union waited upon the five big packers and presented an agreement on the basis for negotiations.

The demands contained in that agreement, provided that the wage rate and working conditions then in effect should continue and that no change should occur except upon mutual agreement or through the process of arbitration. The agreement did not contain any demand for the union or so-called "closed shop." The packers refused to negotiate with the union.

Early in November, the packers announced, through the columns of the public press, that they had met their employees representing their so-called "Industrial Relation Plan" and that these so-called representatives had agreed to accept a wage reduction.

On November 19th, the packers announced that the reduction would take effect November 28th and that unskilled labor, which constitutes 65 per cent. of the total employees, would be reduced 7½c an hour—from 37½c to 27½c. The semi-skilled workers would be reduced 5c an hour and the skilled workers 3c an hour.

The National Executive Board of the Butcher Workmen's union, immediately called upon the packers, seeking a conference to discuss proposed wage reduction. Such conference was refused. At no time have the so-called representatives of the "Industrial Relation Plan" ever conferred with their fellow-workers. Their agreement with the packers to accept a wage reduction was never submitted to their fellow-workers for ratification. In fact the packers' so-called "Industrial Relation Plan" has never called a meeting of the workers in any department of the packing plant.

A referendum had been taken by the Butcher Workmen's union in the month of October, authorizing the National Executive Board to call a strike in the event that the packers refused to negotiate or that the packers took any action inimical to the workers.

Upon being refused a conference, and a wage reduction to take effect November 28th, there was nothing left for the Butcher Workmen's union to do but to put the referendum vote for a strike into effect.

The best evidence that the packing house workers had never agreed to a wage reduction and would not accept an arbitrary wage reduction, was the fact that on December 5th, practically every packing-house worker obeyed the strike order.

The facts are, despite the packers' statements to the press to the contrary, that the plants of Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy have been practically closed since that date. Chicago being the hub or largest packing house center, strenuous efforts have been made here to operate. Branch house managers, Superintendents and foreman have been brought to Chicago and put to work on the killing floor in an effort to give a semblance of operation. The packers feel that if they can get operations started here, that it will effect the strike spirit of the workers in other centers.

Up to date, with the supervisory force working, the plants in Chicago have not killed more than 25 per cent. of their normal killing and they have made no attempt to save the by-products, such as edible fats, casings, etc.

The packers have made strenuous efforts to procure strike-breakers. Despite the large army of unemployed, they have not been very successful. They have succeeded in inducing some negro workers to come into the yards and they have deliberately paraded them, with the hope of inciting riots. In fact practically all of the disturbance of the peace that has occurred has been as a result of the efforts of paid agents of the packers mingling with the crowd of strikers and because of the packers hiring negro strike-breakers.

Some months ago, one of our local representatives, while in the office of Roberts and Oakes, was told that Mr. Hall of Armour & Company had just phoned and urged that concern to have nothing to do with the union, because the big packers had 20,000 starved negroes available for service.

The average wage of the unskilled at the rate of 45c an hour, has been $18.00 a week for the past six months, due to the fact that they have not worked over forty hours per week.

These workers, together with their wives, are determined to resist to the limit, the arbitraty wage reduction put into effect by the packers. If this strike is to be a contest of endurance, it will run for months and guerrilla warfare, if that term may be used, can be expected in every packing-house center throughout the Winter.

Our Butcher Workmen's union has announced publicly that the strike can be settled upon two conditions—

One—the packers rescinding the wage reduction that they put into effect November 28th.

Two—the packers' agreement to submit the questions of this wage reduction to arbitration, restoring the former wage, pending arbitration proceedings.

Our union has exerted every effort to prevent disturbances of the peace since the morning the strike was called. Facts are, however, that the men and women workers, together with their dependents, are so incensed and aroused at the action of the packers arbitrarily reducing wages prior to the Holidays, that it is difficult for any agency to maintain peace. These men and women remember that they obediently listened to the request of the Government during the War period and the two years following, when the labor market was in their favor, and submitted to arbitration. But thoughts of the rank injustice perpetrated upon them, and then being further aroused by the packers parading of negro strike-breakers, and by the paid agents of the packers that mingle in their midst, it would be almost a miracle were not the peace of the community disturbed.

The general public are being compelled to pay the packers' strike-losses by the increased cost of meats.

We believe this is a situation that warrants action at the hands of the Government—first from the standpoint of equity and justice to the workers who followed the Government's suggestion during the War, and secondly, from the standpoint of the effect of the situation upon general public and the peace of the land.

VANCOUVER MAY HAVE STREET CAR STRIKE

Following a protracted meeting of its employees belief is expressed by union leaders that the British Columbia Electrical Railway faces a strike of its street car men. The company has announced its intention of enforcing a 10 per cent, reduction in wages, beginning Thursday. The men have already voted to reject the majority award of a conciliation board which authorizes the reduction. They will vote again on Tuesday with the question of a strike, and a favorable vote is expected. The cities of Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster and suburban lines on the mainland and Vancouver Island are affected if the tie-up takes place.

ALBERTA STRIKE CORRECT REVIEW

The Alberta Labor says that the exaggerated stories sent out to the daily press regarding the strike of miners in Drumheller have turned out to be the attempt of an enterprising reporter to make much ado about a peacefully conducted strike against a company that has broken its agreement with its employees. The press reports relating the fact that union officials had been arrested and bloodshed had almost taken place gave the impression to the average reader that the mine workers had resorted to violent methods. As a matter of fact, as related by the Labor News correspondent, the strike has been most peacefully conducted and the arrest of a miner official apparently was the result of the activities of a newly appointed and over-zealous J.P.

It is gratifying to learn that the other operators of the Red Deer valley will not make any attempt to reduce wages but will live up to the agreement with District 18, which does not expire until March of the coming year. The action of the Callie mine in breaking their agreement at this time is deserving of a severe rebuke and it is to be hoped that the workers in other parts of the Province will help the Drumheller miners by refusing to purchase coal mined by non-union labor. In the meantime District 18 is standing behind the striking miners in their determination to resist a wage reduction brought about by a breaking of the agreement between the miners and the employers.

The over-zealous Justice of the Peace who swore in special constables and placed firearms in their hands should be dealt with by the Attorney General's department. We do not want any West Virginia tactics in this Province and the tendency to incite violent methods in connection with a peaceful withdrawal of labor must be nipped in the bud.

HALIFAX LONGSHOREMEN REACH AGREEMENT

Halifax despatch states that local longshoremen will receive 55 cents per hour for day work and 65 cents per hour for night work, under the new agreement between the steamship companies and Longshoremen's Union which became effective today and will run for six months. The longshoremen had been receiving sixty-five cents per hour for day work and 97 1-2 cents for night work.

MANITOBA ASKS FOR ABOLITION OF AMUSEMENT TAX

A delegation of theatre managers waited upon Hon. Edward Brown, Manitoba provincial treasurer, requesting that the Theatre Ticket tax, which was enacted as a war measure, be repeated. The war having terminated three years ago, it was pointed out, it is universally held that this irritating war tax should be totally abolished. Not only does it fall in the majority of cases upon the working classes. Mr. Brown was told, but it falls with particular hardship upon the poorer people, especially those with large families.

Nothing of a definite nature transpired as a result of the interview.

The Motion Picture Association intimates that it will appreciate information concerning the feeling of the general public regarding the need for repeal of the tax.

NEW LABOR MINISTER ANALYZED

The Toronto Globe says that Labor has a sane and courageous leader in the new Minister of that Department, Hon. James Murdock. In his article in The Globe's Annual Financial Survey he says that Labor has lost some ground, but it will recover it by the same orderly processes as have helped it in the past. A high standard of living for those engaged in mechanical pursuits is one of the best evidences of a high standard of civilization. The unhappy condition of Europe is largely due to neglect of the masses of the people; and the "undesirable immigrants" whom we seek to exclude are products of the same system. To that cause also we may assign the rapid spread of revolutionary ideas in Russia and other parts of Europe. On the other hand, the conservatism of Canadian and American workmen is due to the fact that they have been comparatively well paid, have been able to save money and in many cases buy their own houses, and have thus felt that they had a stake in the maintenance of the existing order.

But as our lands are taken up, as population increases, as the opportunities for betterment are diminished, these new countries become more like the old, and economic and industrial problems arise. In order that discontent may not breed revolutionary ideas we must maintain hgih standards of social and economic justice. A large population on the verge of want is a source of danger. We have now on our hands a serious problem of unemployment, and it is encouraging to know that this is engaging Mr. Murdock's attention.

TORONTO TYPO ON LEADERS

While it is everyone's ambition to become a leader—it is no mean step to take—for leadership means one has to stick tight to one's duty whatever comes, or he is no leader; one who gives up as soon as opposition comes is one who causes more harm than years of true leadership can build up; and the bigger the position held, the greater the call for a strong leader. In these days we hear so much of scrapping the past and building a new nation, a new church, a new union, a new world, as though all we had to do was just to say the world and pass on. All this just means we must have stronger leaders who are not afraid to do their duty; and to get stronger leaders means we must all be stronger and truer men to stand behind these men and hold up their hands. The church needs men who have been tried, true followers of Christ; enthused, not with themselves, but with the work for Him and His cause. The need is more urgent to-day than ever before to rally men, women and children around the banner of His love, if Christianity is going to win. The business men to-day need just such strong men to lead in the world of commerce; men who will stand true to the spirit of love and truth; men who care just as much for the man and woman who spend the best hours each day to place them in the position they hold. Where is the spirit of co-operation to be found? And how is this spirit held? Is it to only make dollars and cents? Or should it not extend to know that fellow man hath need to enjoy some of the joys of life? Selfish motives never bring any joy. It is desirable to have large new buildings to work in, but would it not be well to know also that those workmen who have helped to make it possible to build those wonderful buildings, have enough to bring some of that joy into the lives of mother and children?

Our boys who went to France looked forward to, and fought for, a better world; and were promised they should never go back to the conditions they left in 1914. But what is the cry in the business world today? That we must get back to pre-war conditions. Is this the spirit of leadership? Or did these boys give their lives in vain? Men of the business world must understand that we will not look back; forward is our watchword, and no word of retreat shall ever come from our lines to-day. It must be "up and doing." We must be true to our promise. A man is no larger than his ideals. The world has been full of failures through having a wrong conception of the need of our fellow man. A true leader is going to know not only his side of life but also the battle the other fellow is putting up, and then meet the needs. This is the co-operation we need to-day.

We cannot afford to waste life—there is only one pattern for us—the highest.

Aim high in your leadership. We call this the day of opportunity in every walk of life: in the business world, in the political world, the church world, at home and abroad. But if we think it is for the other fellow we lose our opportunity. We cannot all be one kind of leader, but each one of us can fill his place in the work of humanity. We do not find any man always a leader; but step by step we march on until at last we can claim our ideal. It was a long way from the time Abraham Lincoln saw the girl slave sold, but he strove from that time until he saw the time when he, as President of the United States, was instrumental in the abolition of slavery in America. It was a long journey from the time Lloyd George left an orphan, with little chance of ever becoming great in English history, reached the position he holds to day. So we may find in our leadership we may not always be counted as being on top—always having our way—but the joy of leadership comes when we know we have right on our side; when we stand for justice to our fellow man. As a Union we have always tried to lead men to a higher standard of living, a nobler view of our duty to one another; care for the sick and infirm; help the bereaved—taking our place as leaders in all works pertaining to the uplift of our fellow man. So we dare to go on united to stand together, a united body, for in unity we stand. Long live No. 91, and we roll down in the van of victory with our old companions of the I. T. U.

S. J. S.

FIGHT HIGHER RENT.

Washington.—Landlords have announced increases of from $5 to $15 a month at the expiration of the Ball rent act, next May, and sentiment is increasing in congress for extending the life of the act.

The law applies to the District of Columbia, and has been upheld by the United States supreme court. Under this statute a commission is empowered to set rents.

Items of Interest from Overseas

LABOR SUCCESS

The South-East Southwark election, where the vacancy was caused by the death of Commander Dawes, resulted in a Labour success, the figures being:—

T. E. Naylor (Lab.)	6,561
T. Owen Jacobsen (Co. Lib.)	2,636
H. Boot (Ind. Con. and Anti-Waste)	2,307
Lab. majority over Co. Lib.	3,925

The figures at the last election were:—

Commander J. A. Dawes (C.L.)	7,208
Mr. T. E. Naylor (Lab.)	2,718
Majority	4,490

There are 29,884 constituents in the division, and of these only 11,504, or about 38 per cent., took the trouble to go to the poll. This is generally put down to the apathy shown in the contest on the part of the women voters, who voted in surprisingly small numbers. After the announcement of the figures, Mr. Naylor expressed the view that South-East Southwark had "gone Labour" as a protest against the Coalition failure to redeem the promises made so freely in 1918.

(Mr. T. E. Naylor, who was born in 1868, is the son of a working compositor, and himself followed his father's calling in the employ of Messrs. Cassells, where from the reading department he was promoted to the position of sub-editor. While fulfilling the duties of a sub-editor he was elected secretary of the London Society of Compositors in 1908, on the resignation of Mr. Bowerman, and still holds that office. He is the author of several works, including "Rules and Conduct of Debate," "The Principles and Practice of Newspaper Make-up," and a record of his tour with the Imperial Press Conference in Canada, entitled "A Compositor in Canada.")

LABOR SATISFIED

Following meetings recently of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labor Party, this statement was issued (prior to the announcement about the internees):

"The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party Executive learn with the deepest satisfaction that an agreement has been reached between the British government and the Irish representatives and the whole Labor movement rejoices that the Irish people are now within sight of a real peace.

"They sincerely hope that the government of Northern Ireland will wholeheartedly adopt the agreement which has been signed, and which they trust will commend itself to the overwhelming majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

"They express the hope that the spirit in which the negotiations have been conducted will be maintained, and urge the government to crown the auspicious achievement of an agreement by immediately declaring a general amnesty and release of all Irish political prisoners.

"The Labor movement has constantly given for an Irish settlement in harmony with the aspirations of the Irish people, and the Labor Party's Commission, which visited Ireland during the dark days of open strife laid down the procedure which was step by step, adopted, and which culminated in the present agreement. They therefore view with a special satisfaction the successful termination of the negociations.

"The British Labor movement through the Labor Party Executive and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress now jointly assebled sends fraternal greetings to the Irish Labor movement, and best wishes for the new era."

CLYNES VIEW

"It has been clear from the beginning of the negotiations that the settlement would finally have to be on the basis of concessions from both sides," said J. R. Clynes to the Daily Herald recently.

"Such a question could not be decided on any rigid lines of logic, or even the basis of absolute reason.

"The mutual interests of the two countries and the special position of the minority in the North of Ireland all required a measure of give-and-take in regard to a settlement.

"Even if the settlement cannot be viewed as perfect by any one of the parties, the settlement which will suffice is that accepted by the vast majority of Irish opinion.

"To that I would add that, given a settlement of this age-long quarrel, the Irish people may be trusted to play their part in the democratic progress of the world, and help the cause of freedom for which they themselves have fought so long.

"If certain political leaders still want to continue the fight, the fighting should be limited to them.

"The needs of Ireland and this country are expressed in the words, 'Peace and Friendship.,"

HOUSING SHORTAGE

At the Glasgow Housing conference it was stated that the Glasgow city corporation had 70,000 applicants for new houses, 8,000 being from families that are homeless at present. Over 4,000 of the applicants for houses were from ex-service men.

MAID PROBLEM

The problem of domestic service was discussed at a recent conference of the Girls' Friendly Society in London.

Lady Cowan, for the National Council of Women, advocated following the example of Denmark and Finland, where the last year of every girl's school life was spent in domestic training. "We ought to have a certificate or degree carrying the same social value as the degrees of our girls of Newnham and Girton," she said. "Let every schoolgirl in the country sit for an examination in housewifery."

Miss Thirza Smith, a domestic servant, said a good deal of the trouble was due to the fact that girls did not look on service as a profession or business, but simply as a means to live, and parents regarded it as an easy way of getting a girl out to work without the trouble of having her trained.

Miss Maud Hopkins, described as "a discontented servant," referred to the difference in status between herself and her sisters, who were a school teacher and a district nurse respectively.

ARBITRATION AWARD

Recently the Fire Brigade Committee of the L.C.C. reported to the Council that a difference had arisen between that authority and the representative body of the staff of the Brigade, on a request that relief station officers should be appointed. This step had been recommended by a Departmental Committee, in order to counteract delay in promotion resulting from the introduction of the shift system and the closing of 15 fire station. The Council decided to refer the matter to arbitration. The case came before the Industrial Court, which heard evidence from representatives of both parties. The Court found that the claim to improve the flow of promotion in the lower ranks of the Brigade according to the method proposed by the representative body was not established, and upheld the view that the Council were under no obligation to accept the recommendations of the Departmental Committee.

NEW SCHEME

A novel method of assisting the unemployed has been initiated at Birmingham.

Small posters were pasted on the Corporation tramcars appealing to passengers to buy penny tickets daily for providing needy families with boots and clothing.

The idea proved a success at once, for the first issue of tickets was disposed of on many routes before noon.

LOCKED DOORS

Among all the recent unemployed demonstrations one of the most extraordinary is that which has just taken place at Bexley Heath.

There the unemployed raided the local council chamber when the council were sitting, and having locked the doors they refused to release the councillors unless they agreed to their terms.

The council had met to consider schemes for alleviating unemployment, and the unemployed objected to the Government scale wages.

Under the scheme £18,750 would have been spent in wages, and the invaders who protested against the rate of pay numbered about 130 men.

After agreeing to a special tramcar being provided for the unemployed from Woolwich and Eltham to return to Bereesford-square, the chairman would not allow any other matter to be dealt with, and declared the meeting closed.

It was then that the men announced that they would not allow the councillors to leave until they gave satisfaction. An exception was made in the case of Mrs. Baker-Beall, whose mother died the previous day.

During the night many violent speeches were made. It was seven o'clock in the morning when the ban was lifted, the councillors agreeing that a deputation representing the council and the unemployed should wait on the Unemployment Grants Commission to try to obtain authorisation to pay the trade union rate of wages.

Then the visitors from Woolwich left in a special tramcar with bugles blowing, drums beating, and singing the "Red Flag."

Council officials found that the clerks' offices were in great disorder. Electric lamps had been decorated with red tape and the walls plastered with handwritten posters calling recruits for the revolutionary army.

This was the second time in less than two months that the Bexley Council have been locked up in their chamber.

SEDITIONISTS ACTIVE

When charges of sedition by circulating revolutionary literature and attempting to cause disaffection among the miners were brought against Moses Bernstein, a Russian, at Sunderland, astounding disclosures as to Communist activity in this country were made.

Bernstein, who has been naturalised in England, has nothing whatever to do with the mining industry.

The main purpose of the prosecution, the Chief Constable said, was to show the public the close connection which existed between the Communist Party in England and the leaders of that movement abroad, particularly in Russia.

At Bernstein's house huge quantities of seditious pamphlets in the English language, but printed in Berlin and Moscow, were found.

One entitled "The Young Communists' International" (continued the Chief Constable) said that the object of young Communists was

to arm the Red Army, which would overthrow the present ruling classes.

A letter signed by Bernstein, and addressed to the editor of the "Daily Herald," said that if £75,000 coming from Russia for the support of the "Herald" was to be taken from the starving people in that country he should protest, but if the money was a free-will gift to advance international Communist solidarity he would approve of its acceptance.

Thomas Simmonds, an unemployed butcher, said that Bernstein, after treating him to drinks, urged him to join the Communist party, saying the Chief Constable of Sunderland must be put down.

"There are men among us," he added (according to Simmonds), "who have sworn to take his life.

"We mean to take the law into our own hands and use brute force to get what we want. We must follow the example of Russia."

Bernstein denied giving pamphlets to plain-clothes constables, and said they were taken from the stock seized at his house.

Those pamphlets, he added, belonged to his son. He admitted applying for passports back to Russia.

The magistrates, by a majority, bound Bernstein over on condition that he left the country within three months.

ONTARIO PROVINCE STRONG FOR RADIAL

Pro-Hydro sentiment is still a dominant factor in the Province judging by the results of the voting. Toronto carried the two Hydro bylaws on which the people were asked to vote, and the municipalities of the Niagara Peninsula carried the bylaw to authorize the purchase of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway from the Federal Government and turn it over to the Provincial Hydro Commission to operate.

The Toronto civic elections lacked special interest this year, the mayoralty having been decided by acclamation. There were two changes in the board, Thomas Foster, former M. P. for East York, captured the seat vacated by C. A. Maguire who was promoted to the Mayor's chair and ex-Controller Robbins nosed out Controller Nesbitt for fourth place. The members of the 1922 board are:

Mayor Maguire and Controllers Foster, Hiltz, Gibbons and Robbins, this giving two labor Controllers seats, in Gibbons and Robbins.

The vote was 8 to 1 against a proposal to pay the Toronto aldermen a salary of $1,200 a year. They now receive an allowance of $300 a year. The proposal to pay the members of the Board of Education a salary met with a similar fate.

On the question of changing the date of the municipal elections in Toronto from January 1 to the first Monday in December, the vote was 20,500 to change, with 21,000 against. There will be no change.

Seventy per cent. of the votes were cast in favor of requiring all vehicles using the streets after sundown to carry a light or lights.

HAMILTON LABORITES FORGET TO VOTE

Hamilton Labor got a severe setback in the municipal elections, when the P.P.A. slate appeared to meet with the most popular approval of the electors. The mountain road bylaw carried by a majority of 110 while the street railway, providing for a straight fare of five cents was defeated by 2,026 votes.

A surprising feature of the board able come-back made by ex-control contest was the remarkable trouller Thomas Jutten, who not only headed the poll, but was accorded the largest vote any controller ever received. Mr. Jutten was defeated in the mayoralty contest last year.

Following is the new board:

Thomas Jutten, F. F. Treleaven, John Tope, Calvin Davis.