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THE SWORN PAID NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS IS OVER 38,000

EASTERN MINE WORKERS CONTINUE IN CONFERENCE

Efforts Being Made to Avoid Tie-up in Eastern Mine Fields.

Conferences are being held in Montreal between the mine operators of Eastern Canada and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of District 26 and a representative from the Mine Workers' headquarters in an endeavor to avoid a tie up in the eastern coal fields.

Recently a royal commission made an investigation of the coal industry in Eastern Canada and its findings were not acceptable to the miners. A strike vote was taken and a conference was held at Montreal two weeks ago between the Deputy Minister of Labor, representatives of the mine operators and President Bayard and Secretary McLaughlin of the United Mine Workers of District 26. Good progress was reported, but the officials decided that before the strike would take place that the question be submitted to the officials of the United Mine Workers of America. Accordingly, President Bayard and Secretary McLaughlin journeyed to Indianapolis and consulted with the officers of the union.

At the time of writing (Wednesday evening) the Canadian Labor Press is unable to make any definite announcement in regard to the prospects of a strike, but it is hoped that the conference will prove successful and that an agreement will be reached.

No official figures have been announced as to the result of the strike vote, but it is stated that there is a strong majority in favor of striking unless the miners demands are met or a satisfactory settlement reached. Should a strike occur it will involve some 12,000 workers in the Maritime Provinces.

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE WORKERS HARD HIT

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Responsible For Situation.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an industrial organization from the cotton fields to the consumer, is responsible for a serious situation in Philadelphia in the textile industry.

After years of struggle the United Textile Workers of America have built up an organization in that city. They were driven out by the employers and the I.W.W. The I.W.W. passed out and the United Textile Workers were on the road to better things when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers sent into that district a number of agitators with the net result that today there is in that city a reign of terror. One believes in the sanctity of agreements and the policy of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay; the other does not believe in agreements and has as one of its policy "sabotage." The employers having a knowledge of the facts have started a campaign against the textile workers and all already over 40,000 have been discharged.

The Canadian Labor Press is of the opinion that the employers are taking advantage of the split in the ranks of the workers and are using that as an argument for closing their factories and doors. It is to be hoped that a solidified movement with the United Textile Workers behind it would have been able to offset effectively the employers campaign in Philadelphia.

The experience of the Philadelphia textile workers should be a warning to wage-earners elsewhere.

HOW ABOUT "HIGH" WAGES?

Edgar R. Johnson, president of the Victor Talking Machine company, discusses present prices in a Philadelphia newspaper, and seems to have overlooked "high" wages as the cause for present conditions.

While learned editors and wise statesmen are blaming workers, Mr. Johnson said:

"The lumber people forced the price so high that contractors stopped building. When there was no work, the contractors stopped paying lumber prices began to fall."

The same applies to the automobile industry, although these manufacturers did not raise their prices as high as some of the others. Today the prices are dropping. And the same thing may be said about the shoe factories and leather industries. The public are not buying what they expect high prices to go lower yet. When prices reach a normal basis then the people will begin buying."

MANY RETURNED MEN MUTING THEIR PENSIONS.

The monthly pension bill for soldiers is being reduced about four thousand a month. The pension of returning men with disabilities from 5 to 14 per cent, commutes their pensions and cashing instead of drawing a small monthly allowance. Twenty thousand are taking advantage of the commutation privilege and \$3,000 have done so already and cheap paid average of \$430. The total amount paid is \$2,650,000, and when all are commuted it will be nine millions.

8 Dept. of Labor
Circular Stamp

Union Will Build Factories

By J. A. P. Haydon.

A decent living for wage earners and not interest for stockholders should be the first consideration of industry, says Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., in his pamphlet, "Capital and Labor." The writer is director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Council of the United States.

"The stockholders," says Dr. Ryan, "have no concern of living hood than their interest-income; they have their capacity to work and for all any attempt on the part of big interests to force "Open Shop" upon their employees. A campaign was organized by the Employers Association in the United States and by some of its affiliations in Canada, for the purpose of getting union men to substitute non-union men for union men in industries connected with the associations. The campaign was successful, in that large contributions were collected but it proved unsuccessful in its purpose because, immediately, the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and their affiliated bodies evolved plans to defeat it, with the result that now many unions have a fund apart from all other funds of the union and raised for the purpose of promoting by good clean methods, the welfare of the union and its members in whatever areas an employer or employers consistently refuse to deal with employees as an organization.

Carpenters' Lead.

A very striking example of this

is the results of this order are ap-

peared in the paper.

RETURNED MEN WANT BUREAU FOR UNSKILLED LABOR.

At the time of writing (Wednesday evening) the Canadian Labor Press is unable to make any definite announcement in regard to the prospects of a strike, but it is hoped that the conference will prove successful and that an agreement will be reached.

The Canadian Labor Congress

said the labor union would be distributed among all who performed labor of any sort in the operation of the concern, whether they are or are not at the same time stockholders.

GENERAL THRIFT CANADIAN PEOPLE.

J. P. Bell, general manager of the Bank of Hamilton, stated recently that the abnormal conditions of the past four years have resulted in a sharp increase in the average Canadian home, rather than extravagance, in the saving deposits. The savings in the banks from August 2, 1916, to August 31, 1920, showed an increase of \$454,873,945.

FOUR DAY WEEK FOR FORD EMPLOYEES.

Sharp re-enforcement involving the discharging of large numbers of employees and the curtailment of production is the keynote of the policies announced by several of the largest Canadian industries located along the Canadian border. Many of these companies are branches of the British North American group and employ thousands of workmen. The Ford Motor Company of Canada announced a cut in working hours to four days a week, commencing Nov. 1st, and continuing for an indefinite period.

MANITOBA TO BE BONE DRY JAN. 4.

Manitoba will become bone dry Jan. 4 as a result of the prohibition referendum held Monday, according to opinions held in Government and prohibition circles.

PRESIDENT MOORE VISITING WESTERN ONTARIO.

President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada left on Sunday evening last for a tour of Western Ontario. He addressed the Canadian Club at Hamilton and will address the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council this Thursday evening on the general labor movement.

BULLETINS WILL BE ISSUED FROM J. L. O.

It is announced that the German government has completed a scheme for the introduction of compulsory labor into Germany, with a view to saving the country from financial ruin and organizing the work of reconstruction. The scheme, which will shortly be submitted to the Reichstag, is believed to be drastic, and imposes the obligation to work on all Germans, women and men, between the ages of 17 and 55, for one year, being modelled on a scheme in successful operation in Prussia.

The army itself says the bureau, "furnishes no protection whatever against carbon monoxide gas which is the poisonous constituent of mine gases after fires and explosions in mines and blast furnaces. It furnishes no oxygen to the wearer and can only remove from one to two per cent of the poisonous gas from inhaled air. Higher percentages may gas the wearer."

It is recognized by the High Contracting Parties in the General Principles of Part II, Section 2, of the Labor Convention of the Treaty of Versailles that the adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained."

Canada has ratified the Treaty of Peace and it is passing strange that at this late date we should want to change the conditions of work forward in opposition to a measure that the people, through constitutional government, have agreed to. At the Washington conference of the International Labor Office last year one of the Canadian Government delegates stated that "Canada has ratified the Peace Treaty and would carry out its provisions in spirit as well as in letter."

The Ontario Government is com-

mitted to the principles of the International Labor Office.

Plans for carrying forward the statistical and research work of the International Labor Office have been outlined by Dr. Royal S. Meeker, who has recently gone to Geneva to work on the Scientific Division of the International Labor Office. The International Labor Office plans to publish regular bulletins and special studies. For the purpose of convenience, Dr. Meeker has divided these publications into six groups, as follows:

1. The bulletin, which will contain the official acts of the International Labor Organization and the International Labor Office.

2. The Legislative Series, which will contain translations of laws affecting labor enacted in the different countries of the world.

3. Bibliographies of publications relating to labor and industry.

4. Pamphlets at present being prepared "Etudes et Documents," containing short reports and articles on subjects of immediate importance in the field of labor and industry.

5. The Monthly International Labor Review, containing articles on labor and industry, and will be included in the Monthly International Labor Review.

This distribution included:

250,000 1914 Stars.

1,337,452 1914-15 Stars.

394,450 Victory Medals.

559 Victory Medals.

25,000 1914-15 Stars, over

\$60,000 British War Medals,

and 50 Victory Medals have

been given to Overseas Dominions and Colonies.

Up to the end of September the following issues of decorations and other honors gained for war services had been made:

M.C. 32,687; M.C. clasps,

D.M.C. 22,971; M.M.

123,607; M.M.L. 22,659; Silver Star,

123,579; Oak Leaf Emblems,

78,116.

This settles the medals. But how about pensions?

British War Office Issues 3,000,000 Medals to Date

Opponents of considerable strength will run again against Pres. Robt. Baxter of District 10, at the annual U. M. W. election, nominations for which closed last week. Unusual interest attached to the contest because of the labor crisis in the Nova Scotia coal fields. Alderman George Bagwell and Andrew Irvine, both of Glace Bay, will oppose Baxter.

For the vice presidency, David Ryan, the present incumbent, will be opposed by W. P. Delaney, Norman Roberts, Gracey, William H. Hart, Robert St. John, William Fellows, Sydney-Mines, Thomas Scott, Stellarion, and Fred W. Ward of Reserve.

Special studies or reports which

will give the results of rather elaborate and detailed investigations or researches.

The Monthly International Labor Review is a publication of the International Labor Office, and will be the most important publication issued by the Office. Originally it was intended to issue two monthly publications, one to be a popular magazine, and the other, a scientific statistical publication. It has now been decided to issue but one monthly publication, which will be a scientific-popular character.

The monthly pension bill for soldiers is being reduced about four thousand a month, and those returning men with disabilities from 5 to 14 per cent, commuting their pensions and cashing instead of drawing a small monthly allowance. Twenty thousand are taking advantage of the commutation privilege and \$3,000 have done so already and cheap paid average of \$430. The total amount paid is \$2,650,000, and when all are commuted it will be nine millions.

CARPENTERS' SCHEME TO OFFSET OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN.

CENTRAL TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ALL PROVINCES.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND I.F.T.U. MEET.

Workers From All Countries to Meet in London, Eng.

Nov. 22.

One of the vice-presidents of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will attend a meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions to be held in London, Eng.

1. The Dominion Government to provide the executive board or by its agents.

The bylaw further states that all revenue accruing from the operation of factories so built, together with any sums that may be left over from assessments are to be held in trust for the permanent fund mentioned before, to enable the executive board to be ready at all times to cope with any situation that may arise of a nature calling for action of this kind.

Officers Too:

What the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has done is to establish a central training school for all labor unions throughout Canada and the United States. The result is that the employers association and its affiliated bodies whether in the United States or Canada cannot at any time force labor into an organization that is not congenial to them.

Employment First.

At present, there is a million-dollar program to build up a factory where the man will be granted his rights and where they will enjoy the added advantage of working in a mill owned by their union and therefore by themselves.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. A. H. BLACKBURN, Circulation Mgr.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES-AND-LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE.

WITH a favorable ballot result of the members of the British Federation of Miners, the unanimous strike of the workers in this very essential industry will be brought to an end. Perhaps even before these lines are read the hard-headed, big-hearted group of men engaged in coal delving in the Old Land will be again in the producing class. The seriousness of this situation was no less analyzed on this side of the Atlantic than in Great Britain, the intervening distance having no mitigating influence to reduce the importance of the miners' strike being in the records as a national disaster. The co-partnership of this Dominion with the Old Land making for the evidence of feeling so apparent, whether an industrial war or war with nations is the difficulty under which the homeland suffers.

It can be gathered in the running story told in cable despatches that the question of a two-shilling increase, or any increase, was not the vital of the difficulty, but only a detail which could easily have been surmounted; the essential was the finding of a plane for permanent adjustment as near as possible was the desired goal. How this was to be obtained even the miners themselves are by no means unanimous. The Welsh miners have a panacea which does not accord with the Yorkshire or Scottish members generally speaking. This may be one reason for the none-to-clear presentation of the case, and when the other members of the Triple Alliance were responsible for the wielding of the big stick threat it may be recalled the leader of this section in the British House laid stress not on the justification or otherwise of the miners' cause, but from the higher ideal of comradeship that support would be given in forcing an issue through the linking of forces.

In 1917 Mr. J. Winston, a leader of the South Wales miners, attended the Trades and Labor Congress as the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress. His addresses were rich in information, and he claimed that the South Wales miner was the most militant section of the Miners' Federation. In one address, speaking of the miners and their platform, he stated the next call will not be for control but for the possession of the industries. Let the community control the coal, and they will control the price of coal. Does the foregoing show any lead to the strenuous opposition encountered, or to the expressed statement in cable despatches that the settlement will find approval with possibly the South Wales miners in opposition?

Whilst the agreement to be submitted is at the present time somewhat hazy, the fact that the heads of the two sections have endorsed the compromise settlement is sufficient for the ranks of labor and those outside to appreciate that a satisfactory solution has been found to what otherwise appeared as a checkmate position, with no receding by either party. There must be on all sides appreciation of a difficulty bridged and a second hope that this bridging is of a permanent character, that future differences may be settled without a dislocation of the coal industry, so essential to the happiness of the people and its industrial prosperity.

CAN IT BE WORKED?

PROPORTIONAL representation is finding favor and new friends daily. Its possibilities for the fair reflex carrying with it the voice of the various sections of society is responsible for the growing adoption of this plan. It is to be expected that it would find greater favor if the system could be employed in referendum especially in a wet and dry plebiscite, when those who wanted the liquids could be appeased and those who don't go dry, those meeting the actual voice of the voter and the individual tastes.

STRIKE WITHOUT SANCTION

AN illegal or unauthorized strike generally comes to an untimely and unsuccessful ending. Examples aplenty have been presented to prove this statement, yet there are still those who persist in refusing to be benefited by experience. There was recently another of these unauthorized fiascos, this time at the Kingston Pen, where the evildoers caught are maintained. The latest news, not from the ranks of the strikes, but who are at least temporarily deprived of giving their version, gives information that the strike has been lost, with perhaps deprivation of former privileges.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER.

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—Ten days ago the government introduced the Emergency Bankers Bill, which would, if passed, give it the same kind of special executive powers which it enjoyed unjoined under the Defence of the Realm Act during the war. Before details of the measure were known, it was set down for a second reading in the House of Commons on Monday, October 25. The moment seemed tactfully chosen, for the struggle between the moderates and the extremists in the miners' federation was then very acute and the bill could be made to look like a very truculent gesture on the part of the government. On Friday, however, the lobby, predicting rough times for the Ministry in the following week and the rising hostility to the bill was taken so seriously by officials of the House that they began to make preparations for an all-night sitting on Monday.

The first half of speeches in Monday's session were given to the prediction of a very rough passage for the bill and the government was vehemently assailed. Members professed to realize that the government must have special powers to deal with the social paralysis of the coal miners, and from the prediction which the bill seemed to offer to the coal miners.

Government Critics.—Lady Astor declared that the bill was not provocative, but that it had the only provocation which she had to say. In common with Mr. Asquith, Mr. C. C. Thomas, Mr. Clynes, the Labor leader, she deplored the ill-timed policy which had prompted such a measure at such a moment. By dinner time there seemed to be nothing left of the bill or of the pleas which Mr. Honan Law, leader of the House, had used in its favor.

The "Irish Economic State" of the Prime Minister and the bill passed its second reading within an hour.

Tuesday and Wednesday were filled with committee points, short speeches, frequent divisions and one really remarkable speech by Sir Gordon Hewart, Attorney-General, who, in all his laconic lucidity and something more which raises some of his speeches above the mere forensic. It was not till it came to Thursday and the discussion on Irish finance that members got a taste of the "real stuff." It is true that the House was sparsely populated by little groups of the eminences, but the measure was generally received by little groups of the intrinsic interest of listening to young men preaching financial independence for Ireland. There were, a trio of them, Walter Guinness, Sir Samuel Hoare and Earl Winterbottom, converts Home Rule by the way, ploughing for the miners' cause.

Earl Winterbottom said explicitly that he would give anything that did not endanger the strategic security of the British Isles of necessitate coercion of Ulster.

Irish Discussion.—Only one voice sounded a note of alarm, and that was Sir Frederick Banbury's. The baronet, who represents the City of London, is a very perceptive man, who has manifested as parliamentary financial expert is passing to Lieutenant Commander Hiltong Young. The reason is of course, that war has caught the reactionary baronet so little that even this House recognizes that he is out of date, and willingly left to Commander Young, the clear-headed author of the Ishaemelie member for Norwich, who is making finance in the largest sense his one subject in the House. Some day he will get into the Treasury and will be Chancellor of the Exchequer.—C.S.M.

New Members Appointed.—The process of elimination has proceeded a step further this year, three sitting members failed to retain their seats, while a fourth had title that even this House recognizes that he has secured a place on the committee. His predecessor, Sir Edward Grey, the Ishaemelie member for Norwich, who is making finance in the largest sense his one subject in the House. Some day he will get into the Treasury and will be Chancellor of the Exchequer.—C.S.M.

Delegates Serious.—There were other indications of the seriousness of the delegates. It is no idle thought that certain students of social and political development to look to congress activities if one desires a glimpse of future legislation rather than the political gatherings and petty mutual support.

Delayed Serious.—This possibility was outlined at the conference of the miners, the matter of bartering for votes, pointing out the efforts of the miners, led by Mr. Smillie, to fight down the pernicious practice. It speaks volumes for the esteem in which the miners' president is held by the congress that he has secured a place on the committee. His predecessor, Sir Edward Grey, the Ishaemelie member for Norwich, who is making finance in the largest sense his one subject in the House. Some day he will get into the Treasury and will be Chancellor of the Exchequer.—C.S.M.

As was expected, the proposal to

set up a general council was carried by a substantial majority, although opinions were fairly evenly divided, the opponents of the scheme maintaining that the sum and substance of the proposal as it now stands was to increase the number of the committees from fifteen to thirty and to give them a different label. This is hardly true, for it is also proposed to select representatives according to industry and will, besides, in a measure eradicate the system of bartering.

Be that as it may, the majority at congress supported the motion on the grounds advanced by Mr. T. J. Devin, that it was an attempt to get out of the rut; whatever its limitations, it was a first step onward upon which future congress might improve.

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set up a general council was carried by a substantial majority, although opinions were fairly evenly divided, the opponents of the scheme maintaining that the sum and substance of the proposal as it now stands was to increase the number of the committees from fifteen to thirty and to give them a different label. This is hardly true, for it is also proposed to select representatives according to industry and will, besides, in a measure eradicate the system of bartering.

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Saturday, November 6, 1920.

LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

FEDERAL UNION C. S. EMPLOYES TO HOLD RALLY

Mr. Tom Moore Will Address Meeting in Russell Theatre November 14.

Within late years mass meetings of civil servants have been called for several different reasons—all of them with the idea of bringing out a show of force to back up some proposed reform. The Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, Federal Union '66, announced another rally yesterday, the purpose being peaceful purposes. This one will be a Sunday evening entertainment, in the Russell Theatre, November 14, at 8:30 p.m., with Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as the principal speaker.

Mr. Moore's subject is not yet known. There will be other speakers, and a musical programme.

Inite All Civil Servants.

Following an executive meeting of Union '66 in the Carleton Chambers Monday, a statement was issued, inviting all civil servants to attend with labor through Union '66. The statement follows:

Arrangements For Rally.

At the meeting of the executive of the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, held at their rooms last night, further arrangements were made for the proposed rally of the whole Civil Service at the Russell Theatre on Sunday evening, November 14, at 8:30 o'clock.

The organization policy of the Union for the immediate future was discussed and it was decided to continue along the same lines as heretofore. It was the opinion of the executive that while the Union was very pleased with the result of recent referendum, affiliation with labor did not constitute a reason for deviating from its organization and other plans as already laid down, other than to extend a still more cordial invitation than heretofore, if possible, to all those in favor of affiliation with labor to join the ranks of the Union.

OTTAWA.

VACCINATION.

That of the one hundred and eleven cases of smallpox reported to the Department since October 1, there was a single case in which the patient had been vaccinated during the past seven years, was one of the outstanding statements made at a meeting of the Ottawa Board of Health held at the city hall.

Board members also emphasized the importance of vaccination, and authorized Dr. Lomer, head of the department, to appoint six or eight physicians throughout different parts of the city so that there will be easy facilities for vaccination.

At the meeting there was a strong sentiment against vaccination.

All are agreed that inoculation and vaccination prevented much sickness during the world war. However, in discussing the question with a prominent medical man this week Canadian Labor Press learned that there is a great difference between vaccination and inoculation.

"In vaccinating you inject live bodies into the system," said the medical man, "and after they have been injected you have no control over them. With inoculation, however, you know that if 5 are infected there will never be more than that number. If some similar scheme can be found to prevent smallpox then the terror for vaccination will have passed away."

THAT ANTI-LOADING LAW.

It is apparent that the action of the Ottawa Alliance and Labor Association in adopting a resolution protesting against the enacting of the anti-loading law has not met with the approval of the Chief Constable Association of Canada.

In the current issue of the Canadian Labor Bulletin since appears in endeavor to vindicate the action of the Moncton convention of the Chief Constables in moving to having an anti-loading law enacted.

"In modified form" they now term it and state that "to change the police with the desire to put a stop to the workers to strike because of any real or fancied grievance is unfair. Labor men ought to know by this time that their strength in a strike lies in convincing the public that they are right in keeping the strike." But such. But when the anti-loading law is in effect strikes will be arrested because they are on strike and public opinion so necessary, according to the Chief Constables will be against the strikes because they had violated the law.

They are enacting of this legislation and the Chief Constables cannot beg the issue by such statements.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

The Hamilton Industrial Council, composed of representatives of the Contractors' Association and the Labor unions, gave out its findings this week in connection with the arbitration of the dispute between the lathers and the plasterers.

After reviewing the facts,

the resolution came to a vote.

The resolution, carried by a majority of the parties to such disputes, and the following was their report:

Board of Trade, July 26th, 1920.

"Dear Sir:

"The Board of Trade have received your communication of July 5th enclosing a resolution passed at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Friday, June 25th, dealing with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police into Trade Union affairs."

"I am induced to say that after a thorough discussion of this resolution the council of the Board of Trade have unanimously decided that they cannot endorse this resolution.

"It is their opinion that this force is welcome to the great body of citizens of Hamilton.

"It has yet to be shown that any law-abiding citizen has any cause to fear the activities or the alleged espionage of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which force has earned an enviable record throughout the world and whose services are not to be despised.

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RUSSIAN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT PASSING THROUGH SERIOUS CRISIS

Communists Declare They Are Improving Co-operatives and Delivering it From Capitalistic and Bourgeois Super-Growth.

That Bolshevikism is destroying the Russian co-operative movement is the opinion of W. Seelheim expressed in an article in the International Co-operative Bulletin.

"The Russian co-operative movement," he writes, "is passing through a serious crisis. The Communistic Party which is in power in Russia now finds that the old co-operative movement is no longer functioning, and is reconstructing on new lines in conformity with the new Communistic order of life."

"Having full power, the Communistic Party is now carrying out the reconstruction of co-operation. In doing so the Communists declare that they are not destroying the co-operative movement, but are fighting against it, and are simply improving it, and delivering it from capitalistic and bourgeois super-growth."

"Co-operators and Socialist co-operators, who have always looked and continue to look upon co-operation as the way to Socialism, find that the measures of the Communistic government are not only militating against the co-operative movement, but are destroying it at its very roots. Instead of a live organization, capable of developing and acting as a Co-operative expression, and measures have brought about a clumsy and unworkable mechanism, deprived of motive power, and, therefore, doomed. This causes irreparable loss to the economy of the country and to the interest of the laboring people. An economic system built upon such foundations cannot last. It is the destruction of the mechanism in the construction of which the fundamental laws of mechanics have been ignored, cannot work."

Service to the Community.

Mr. Seelheim then tells how Russian co-operators, while submitting to force, continued to work in the old co-operative organizations, making full use of their knowledge and experience in order that in face of the unfavorable conditions, the co-operative movement might be made to render the greatest service to the community, and to prevent, if possible, the economic collapse of the country.

"To avoid misunderstanding, it is necessary to make the reservation that co-operation, as a definite form, as an system, or method of social economy, leading to Socialism, sets itself in opposition to that economic system and those tactics which are now being adopted in Russia by the Soviet power. This, however, does not in the least touch the question of the attitude toward the Soviet power in general. In the purely political domain the co-operative movement, as a rule, remains neutral, and in the struggle for or against the Soviet power, it does not wish to take part."

Distribution Fair and Am.

There follow some examples of Government interference in the self-government of the co-operative movement, and the article concludes: "The role and function of consumers' co-operatives, or consumers' communes, of the provincial unions and Centrosyndic have been reduced, or, more correctly, are to be reduced, exclusively to the task of distribution of produce among the population. The preparation and manufacture of goods with a few exceptions, are placed outside the scope of the consumers' societies. According to the scheme, the 'reformed' co-operative societies must constitute a distributive machinery for the distribution of these goods and products which will be supplied to them by state institutions. All the manufacturing enterprises which were created and belong to the co-operative movement, and factories works, and workshops, are to be transferred to the corresponding Government centers. The distributive co-operatives

P. R." GROWING IN FAVOR.

Proportional Representation is becoming more popular daily. Requests for information are being received from various organizations in all parts of Canada. During the past week Mr. Donald Hooper, secretary of the Proportional Representation Committee of Canada, explained the system to the Ottawa Women's Club and W.C.F.E. during a meeting of November 1st. He explained the system to the Hamilton Chambers of Commerce.

The Ontario and Alberta Governments are enrolling into the system. Manitoba has already given a trial and has found it the best possible system for renewing faith

in the system. It was fifty years later that Simon de Montfort, finding himself the leader of another revolt against

No Tyranny!

It is useless for the advocates of the abolition of Parliament to say that the people will not vote, and that therefore the system is undemocratic. The people have the opportunity to vote, and as time goes on they will more and more exercise their power. Under such a system as the Soviet large numbers of the people would be deprived of all political power for the expression of their opinions. In a word, sovietism means tyranny in practice, and we have seen that Parliament was naturally evolved in the thirteenth century as a protection against tyranny.

Democracy means government of the people by the people, and for the people, and it refers to the whole people, not to any particular section of them. It is just as tyrannical for manual workers to presume to dictate to the whole of the people as it is for one man, be he king or capitalist, to do so. No one wants one tax for themselves and another for other people. The working classes are not the salt of the earth any more than are any other class. Roughly all classes are of equal value to the whole, and it is the recognition of this which makes democracy the best form of government, and it is because this is that democracy is the best form of government.

The people as a whole are no more inclined to tolerate tyranny today at the hands of certain sections of labor, or any other group, than that majority which they were in the time of De Montfort. The Democracy.

It is this dependable, constant quality, maintained for years, which has made "OLD CHUM" the chum of all pipe smokers in Canada.

"OLD CHUM" is a family friend. Grandfathers, Fathers and Sons have been smoking it for years and years.

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It is this dependable, constant quality, maintained for years, which has made "OLD CHUM" the chum of all pipe smokers in Canada.

OLD CHUM

Canada's Favorite Pipe Tobacco.



Shall We Abolish Parliament?

By H. J. Hobby.

We live in momentous times. The history of these days will be of extraordinary interest to future generations. Long established institutions are being swept away in the whirlwind which has followed the war, and cherished traditions are in danger of extinction. Few can say that the ultimate result of all present events is for good or ill; of one thing only can we be sure—the whole structure of society is undergoing a complete change.

In all ages there has been a group who have gone on ahead of the rest; pioneers who have paved the way for the world, bringing humanity into the rear. In all ages, too, there have been those who have imagined themselves to be advanced, who have, in fact, had an entirely reactionary influence. The present epoch in the world's history is no exception. We stand on the shifting sands of politics, and the world tomorrow will bring forth what we are divided into factions, carrying on incessant internecine strife. Yet amidst the welter of opinions and the babel of tongues there are two main currents of opinion. On the one hand, we have the vast mass of the people, weary of the old and safe progress and restoration of authority and security and true democratic advancement, and on the other, we have a minority of extremists who are working with tremendous enthusiasm for a completely fresh organization—or lack of organization of society.

Parliamentary Government was made by this minority in Great Britain in the shape of the formation of a species of cabinet which claims to represent the vast majority of the working classes—the Council of Action, as it is grandiloquently called.

The formation of this body is noteworthy from the point of view that it represents a definite step which

it has been taken towards the overthrow of the authority of Parliament. In other words, it marks a definite challenge to the principle of democracy. The situation today is that we have reached a stage when the minority of extremists have thrown down the gauntlet definitely to the traditional government of the country.

It is interesting to note the salient points in the evolution of the Parliamentary system.

The Evolution of Parliament.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the country was governed and public affairs administered by the lords of the manor, who derived their authority direct from the King, who was the supreme arbiter of the national fortunes. As time passed, however, the various kings lost a considerable amount of their authority to the barons, or lords of the manor, who became to a great extent supreme lords in their own domains and merely yielded certain taxes and services to the sovereign.

In due course there grew up a parochial party in opposition to the king, and this opposition culminated in the reign of John in the demand for the signing of Magna Charta. The barons were forced into co-operating with each other against the king by reason of his tyranny and misrule, and they were the strongest, and practically the only, party in the country capable of expressing their opinions, the duty of making the protest against the shortcomings of royal authority devolved upon them. The rising in 1215, which forced John to sign the Charter which set out the rights of all classes, was a nation-wide, though incomplete, act of resistance.

It is from this year, therefore, that we must date the awakening of the nation to the necessity of taking some part in government; and although the barons may have represented the aristocracy of the country, they therefore had a useful service to take the lead in what was to become a long and bitter struggle for representative government.

Moreover, experience has shown in the case of Russia that an undue advantage is given to one section of the population than to the working-class section.

As a result the political power of the remaining sections is reduced to almost nothingness. The Soviet system is, therefore, undemocratic, and the argument resolves itself into one for and against democracy as a system of government.

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SIX MONTHS OLD BABY ON VAGRANCY CHARGE

HAMILTON, Nov. 2.—A six-months-old baby is a prisoner in the jail here under the charge of vagrancy. The infant's mother, Mrs. J. Evans, was sentenced a few days ago to jail for four months for theft from a local departmental store. As the law does not permit of any person being detained in jail over a certain period without conviction, and as the child could not get along without its mother, it had to be committed as a vagrant. The Independent Labor Party is making an effort to gain the release of the mother and her baby.

A large portion of the fish consumed in the Pacific Coast States comes from Mexican waters off the coast of Lower California, which abound with mackerel, halibut, rock cod, and many other edible varieties.

CANADIAN WARSHIPS WILL ARRIVE BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Secures Full Control of THE G. A. U. V. SHARES

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—All the shares of the Grand Army of Canada Co-operative Stores, Limited, are said to have been transferred to G. S. MacLean, a prominent member of the G.A.U.V., who has personally secured control individually of the 26,000 shares which comprised the G.A.C. series in the enterprise.

AMUSEMENTS.



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There you will find the best in entertainment.

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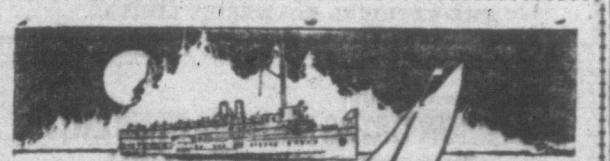
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COMMENCE your boat-trip-holiday at Lewiston, where one of our luxuriously-appointed Steamers will connect with your train. Thence across Lake Ontario to Toronto—through the Thousand Islands and the Rapids, to the Cities of Montreal and Quebec. Such is the route of the trip from

SIX MONTHS OLD BABY ON VAGRANCY CHARGE

HAMILTON, Nov. 2.—A six-months-old baby is a prisoner in the jail here under the charge of vagrancy. The infant's mother, Mrs. J. Evans, was sentenced a few days ago to jail for four months for theft from a local departmental store. As the law does not permit of any person being detained in jail over a certain period without conviction, and as the child could not get along without its mother, it had to be committed as a vagrant. The Independent Labor Party is making an effort to gain the release of the mother and her baby.

A large portion of the fish consumed in the Pacific Coast States comes from Mexican waters off the coast of Lower California, which abound with mackerel, halibut, rock cod, and many other edible varieties.

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"must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal.

Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.25 with premium.

Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in prices is announced.</

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE COMMISSION REFUSED PERMISSION TO INVESTIGATE SOVIET REGIME

Workers' Representatives on the Governing Body Were Particularly Anxious For the Mission of Inquiry to Make Report—Soviet Government Makes Large Excuses in Its Refusal.

Reference was made in the Canadian Labor Press some months ago to the action taken by the governing body of the International Labor Office in the appointment of a commission to investigate industrial conditions under the Soviet Government in Russia. It was stated that up to the time of the fourth meeting of the governing body, held in June last, permission had not been obtained from the Soviet Government for the commission to visit Russia.

According to a statement recently issued by Mr. Ernest Greenwood, of Washington, United States correspondent of the International Labor Office, the Soviet Government has now definitely refused entrance into Russia of the mission of inquiry. Mr. Greenwood's statement reads as follows:

"The Soviet Government of Russia has refused to permit the mission of inquiry organised by the International Labor Office to enter Russia, according to a despatch from the office of Director Albert Thomas received at the office of Ernest Greenwood. The only reason given is that Russia is not a member of the League of Nations, and that at the present time the Soviet Government is at war with Poland.

It is interesting to note that the first suggestion of making an inquiry into conditions of labor in Soviet Russia came from M. Sokol, the Polish Government delegate on the governing body of the International Labor Office. His proposal was adopted at the urgent request of the workers' representatives of the International Labor Office, particular stress on the consideration that a large portion of the unrest amongst the working classes throughout the world is perhaps due to complete

ignorance of what is happening in Russia, asserting that workers who are suffering more and more of economic and social disorder caused by the war, are fascinated by the misery of Russia. But when the governing body decided that the personnel of its mission should be made up of five employers, five workers and two Government delegates, it felt that with such a composition no work would be conducted on an entirely scientific basis, and the report be impartial. Dr. G. Pardo, head of the inquiry into Russia, was immediately instructed to get together all the documents available in Western Europe. The fullest and most scientific investigation was undertaken in Paris and London with supplementary investigation in Switzerland, Sweden, Italy and Germany. The result of this work supplied the material for a preliminary report on labor conditions in Soviet Russia, while it is not claim to be anything more than a systematic questionnaire and bibliography, designed to serve as a guide for the members of the mission, clearly indicates that the result of the investigation will be that there has been the absolute ruin of industry and the enslavement of labor under an autocracy that goes far beyond anything in the history of this country.

This preliminary report, studied by the governing body, was submitted to the International Labor Office in Paris, and the further inquiry will be conducted until the Soviet Government of Russia concludes to permit the International Labor Office to test the accuracy of these sources."

But isn't it just a little too one-sided? Don't you think that the mere pedestrians should have a little say, just a very little say in the matter? Well, I am not so sure. It is far more successful if some sound advice and vibrant warning had been blazoned across the street corners for the benefit of the motorists and to the advantage of the "Man on the Street." Street corners are very dangerous places, especially at a very low rate per hour, and we all know that it is impossible to have a traffic policeman at each one. There are plenty of street corners where the pedestrian who walks at an orthodox pace finds himself in the middle of

the road before he is aware of a car about to pounce upon him, and because the car is not travelling at a greater speed than ten miles per hour, and because there has not been any good, sound advice handed out to the chauffeur during "Safety Week" to "blow his horn," the pedestrian must run for his life to escape instant extermination, while the motorist laughs and is content to paint the magic words on the street corner, "Lose a Minute and Save a Life," so that the person who will walk must do so in the street, with the street is clean and then cross over amid the contented chuckles of the drivers who organized and planned the campaign. Think it over, Mr. Driver, and if you are a man you will take a little of all that excellent advice you handed out to the pedestrians for your self.

THE MAN ON THE STREET.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

Frank Grierson and C. J. Tulley
Are New Councillors.

Voting for the offices of the Associated Federal Employees Local No. 65, which were not filled by acclamation, took place this week. In a field of three candidates for the treasurer, Mr. P. R. Marshall, won with 442 votes. Mr. M. Dansevere had 199 votes, and Mr. J. A. Schryburt had 107 votes.

In the poll for representatives for the Customs, Messrs. S. J. Law, 22 votes, and H. Hanlon, 22 votes, won over Messrs. J. L. Kenny, 16 votes, and W. McNeil, 19 votes.

The Public Works Department representations were won by Messrs. F. J. Gagnon, 62 votes, and W. C. Macmillan, 22 votes; Mr. Messerschmidt, 18 votes, and Mr. Ralph, 18 votes, and D. Williams, 13 votes.

For the four councillors, 749 ballots were cast. There were 10 candidates in the field. Mr. Frank Grierson, 308 votes, lead the poll, followed by Mr. C. J. Tulley, 94 votes, Mrs. M. L. Lyons, 74 votes, and Mr. J. Chandley, 74 votes. Other candidates received votes as follows: P. S. Conroy, 47 votes, J. D. Delaney, 47 votes, John Hanlon, 63 votes, J. M. Loranger, 43 votes, George Mills, 72 votes, and G. S. Smith, 13 votes.

IMMIGRATION BALANCE IN FAVOR OF CANADA

In 10 Years 562,000 Came
Here From United States.

That the balance of immigration between Canada and the United States has been in favor of this country, instead of being against Canada, is the statement of Immigration Department officials, who said that the report of the United States Commissioner General for Immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, gives the following summary: "In the movement of United States citizens to and from Canada, the balance is in favor of the latter, for during the last ten years nearly 562,000 have gone there and about 367,000 have come to the United States."

Figures giving the movement of immigrants between the two countries for the fiscal year ending from the United States to Canada in the same time. In the period 1915-17 289,165 persons left Canada for the United States, while 158,105 came to Canada from the U. S. Immigration officials said the movement was larger due to the fact that the United States had not entered the war at that time and there was unusual prosperity in that country at that time. Many former Americans were returning from Canada to work in factories because of the higher wages offered.

In 1918 and 1919, with the United States in the war, the situation was getting back to normal. The number of persons going from Canada to the United States was 90,234 during the period and the number coming to Canada from the U. S. was 112,029, balance in Canada's favor of 21,795.

Of the people leaving Canada for the United States, it is claimed, few were of the agricultural class, while the majority of those coming to Canada were farmers.

"It is almost impossible to tell the age of a woman by her clothes in these days,"—Atherley Jones.

"Friendship must have a machinery,"—Wilson.

From Many Sources.

"Direct action is a breach of faith and we do not put an end to it; we are sure to think wrongly about things."—Blatchford.

"True democracy is that which turns out an increasing number of high leaders of men and lovingly supports them."—Christian Collin.

"Labor has made some mistakes, but broadly its claims are no more than the general conscience recognizes to be reasonable and just."—Anthony Hope.

"So long as there is social injustice and we do not put an end to it, we are sure to think wrongly about things."—Clinton Brock.

War Veteran: "They told me I was fighting for dear life, but I never dreamed it was going to be as dead as all this."—Punch.

"It is Bolshevikism that is starving Russia, not our blockade."

"The ruthlessness of the Bolsheviks has led to the peasants letting the land go out of cultivation."—H. V. Keeling.

"Those who wish to accept the conditions of the Third International range themselves on the side of the Communists, whose tactics at this moment are to fight for a war with France. The International of Moscow is not a true international."—Crispian.

"The Soviets have realized no agrarian reform in Russia; they have no right to dictate principles to other countries."—Lebedour.

Arnold Bennett says a woman can only think of one thing at a time. But isn't that enough, if it is Bennett?

Every child born into these isles is born into a democracy which, apart from home affairs, stands committed to a higher responsibility for the future welfare and good government of Europe.—Justice, England.

"All animals which have to fight in the open wear khaki."—Kay Robinson.

"Keep clearly in mind that everything has got to be paid for—even idleness."—J. H. Thomas.

"Soviet Russia is ruled in fact by the so-called political five (Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Kamenev and Krassin); its decision is absolutely final."—Haden Guest. None of these are workmen!

"What do you think my job would be worth if people didn't tell untruths? Nothing at all."—Judge Claver at Shoreditch County Court.

Those who have escaped are breathing freely now Margot's book is finished.

A distillery is for sale for £25,000 in Scotland. Offering for sale just now is probably a Scotch joke.

Will Scotland go "dry?" asks the Press. We must admit we never found it so.

When rogues fall out honest men get their due, but when Labor organizations fall out it is different.—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws.—Canadian Railreader.

Special Correspondent: "When they release me, they will say I should be shot."

Editor: "I'll let these Sinn Feiners see that I'm not to be intimidated." You'll go back by the next train."—Punch.

"A minister need not be handsome, and the Front Bench is far from decorative."—E. T. Raymond.

A new verse of the "Red Flag" (composed by a member of the Labor delegation to Russia, and given by Mrs. Snowden in her book):

The people's flag is pale pink, It's not as red as you might think: We've been to see and now we know.

They've been an changed its colour so.

We are informed that at a football match recently played in the Rhondes Valley the referee won."—Punch.

Clemenceau says it is less dangerous to hunt tigers than to be in French politics.

General Booth: "What you, you know about drink? You have probably never seen drunkenness in your life."

Margot: "Oh, haven't I just. I am Scotch."—Mrs. Asquith's Autobiography.

Playing the game is "giving value for what we get from society."

I find myself incapable of appreciating a charity which so far from beginning at home, never gets there."—Blatchford.

The union label supersedes the boycott by concentrating the purchasing power upon union products.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Trotsky, life is very cheap, they say. I wonder if that is the reason why so many people, including many Communists, spoke of the one-time Pacific as "that beast Trotsky."—Mrs. Snowden.

Says Glen Buck: "Some collection plates hold more hypocrisy than a square mile of hell."—The Needles.

Toronto's population, according to assessment department figures, is 519,464, being an increase of 10,000 over last year. Total assessment is \$63,596,696, or \$7,000,000 ahead of last year.

Justice can stand on a pin point, but mercy never dwelt in a small heart.

These things shall be: A loftier race. Than e'er the world hath known. Shall rise With flame of freedom in their souls, And light of knowledge in their eyes.

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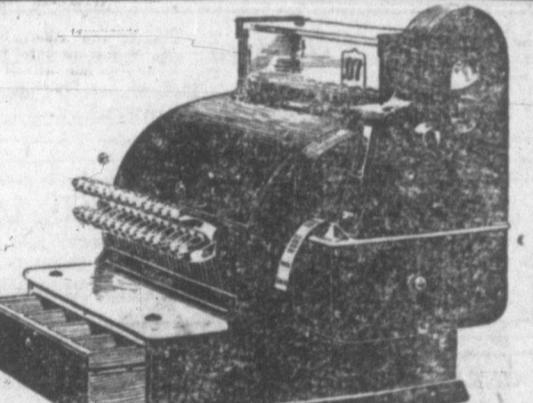
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HOUSING TO HAVE FIRST CLAIM ON BUILDING TRADES IN GREAT BRITAIN

A national agreement under which work on the various housing schemes in Great Britain will be accelerated has been under discussion during the past two months between the Housing Committee of the Cabinet and the Resettlement Committee of the National Industrial Council for the Building Industry. Progress on this scheme has been hampered hitherto by the prevailing shortage of skilled labor, especially in the public works, the禁令 of overtime work, and other causes. To remedy these conditions, the Government at first proposed that union rules in regard to apprentices and hours of labor in houses should be suspended, and that the Building Trades Council should provide guarantees against stoppages of work or strikes. The representatives of the Industrial Council replied that no such guarantees were possible, as the rule regarding overtime should be suspended in regard to housing; they maintained that the labor shortage was largely due to the lack of proper distribution of available labor, which they believed could be remedied by a proper distribution of apprentices, and added that labor was deliberately diverted from housing operations by means of special inducements offered to

MEXICO WANTS PROTECTION FOR WOMEN.

(L.C.W.W. Newsletter.)
The Secretary to the Mexican Labor party has written to us assuring us of the interest of this organization in the work of the L.C.W.W. He signed a petition to the Minister of Justice, asking for the release of Mrs. Mary Evans, who was sent to jail for shoplifting. She had an infant in arms when sentenced. The women are much exercised over the affair, and stated that if this woman were in better circumstances her offense would have been called kleptomania and she would have been freed.

ASKS WOMAN'S RELEASE.

The Woman's Independent Labor party has forwarded a petition to the Minister of Justice, asking for the release of Mrs. Mary Evans, who was sent to jail for shoplifting. She had an infant in arms when sentenced. The women are much exercised over the affair, and stated that if this woman were in better circumstances her offense would have been called kleptomania and she would have been freed.

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Are repairs needed on your roof? If they are, and you can drive nails, you can repair them with Reed's Reed Roofing Nails. This roofing is high grade rag felt, which, being thoroughly saturated with asphalt, is waterproof and fire resisting. Made in three grades—Special, Standard and Superior. Every roll supplied with nails, cement and full directions for laying. It is easy to lay. We have all kinds of roofing supplies.

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DESERTED MOTHERS MAY BE BROUGHT UNDER ACT.

Major T. J. Murphy, who is chairman of the London Mothers' Protection Board, states that from all parts of western Ontario are coming appeals for allowances for mothers who had been deserted by their husbands. Major Murphy says that all the facts are being obtained, with the intention of securing an amendment to the act which protects mothers making aid, to which they appear well entitled.

ADDS MUCH TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE NATION.

"Women of United States who are doing their own housework are making an annual contribution of more than \$10,000,000,000 to the economic resources of the nation," declared Mrs. G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in a speech at Harrisburg, Pa., recently.

"Every woman who does her own housework is making a contribution of at least \$40," she said. "The club women should recognize this contribution and should demand that it be acknowledged."

The right of labor to fix its hours of work must not be abrogated, abridged or interfered with.

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