

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

Weekly News Letter

Labor News From Coast to Coast.

An Official National Labor Paper.

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Communists in Western Strike Says Hon. Murdock

ALBERT THOMAS TO CANADIAN CLUB

Toronto Club Hears of the Aims of The International Bureau.

Toronto.—Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, and former minister of munitions in the French government, addressed the Canadian Club of this city on the aims of the International Labor Bureau, established as a component part of the league. The workers did not accept unreservedly the reforms which the department offered as a result of representative conferences, M. Thomas said. For example, in Montreal he had been well received, but certain socialists and communists did not see eye to eye with him. The workers must be convinced of the bona fides of the organization, M. Thomas said, if success were to be fully realized. Resolutions that have been issued by the International Labor Bureau have yet to be ratified by the various governments to which they have been submitted, M. Thomas said, and in visits to the various friendly countries concerned were being made for the purpose of explaining anything that is obscure in the interpretation of these treaties.

TO CREATE COUNCIL NATIONAL DEFENCE

Militia, Navy and Air Force Co-ordinated as One Department.

A defence council to advise the minister of national defence on all matters including or relating to the naval, military and air service of Canada, will be created with the coming into effect of the National Defence Act, on January 1st, next. This act amalgamates the department of militia, naval service and air board, under the administration of Hon. George P. Graham, who, on that date, takes the new title of minister of national defence. The deputy minister of the new department is Major-General Sir Eugene Fiast, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is present absent on sick leave pending his retirement on account of ill health. In accordance with the provisions of the National Defence Act, the present deputy minister of the naval service, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., continues to act as deputy minister of the naval service for a period of two months after the coming into being of the new department, and, at the expiration of that period, he will assume the duties of controller of the department. Mr. Desbarats has also been appointed acting deputy minister of the department.

TO PROVIDE WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Quebec Minister of Public Works Says Everything Possible to be Done.

Quebec.—Hon. A. Galipeault, minister of public works, announced in the Quebec legislative assembly that the government would neglect nothing to provide all the work possible for the unemployed. A further feature of the session was the defence of the Public Charities Act by Premier Taschereau. The motion presented by Arthur Sauve, leader of the opposition, to invite the bishops of the province of Quebec to come personally or by proxy before the public bills committee of the legislative assembly to expose their objections to the act and to have amendments made in accordance with such objections, was defeated by a solid government vote against the five votes of the opposition.

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G. N. AND N. P. SHOPS OUSTING FAITHFUL ONES

Union Men Who "Struck" Being Discharged; No Recourse.

Everett.—A bulletin from the St. Paul headquarters of the Joint Federation of Shop Crafts, which receives daily reports from all points along the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, states that scabs are being released from service in large numbers, and that the majority are men who have deserted from the ranks of the strikers since July 1. At the Jackson St. shops on the Great Northern in St. Paul, 57 carmen were laid off, all of these being old men with four exceptions. "Surely this should be a lesson to some of our impatient members who are influenced by railroad propaganda," says the bulletin. "Men now employed by the company have no recourse whatever in event they are unjustly treated, as no committees are in existence among present employes to take up grievances or adjust matters with company officials. Seniority amounts to nothing so far as concerns men who are laid off, discharged or promoted. Foremen who turned traitor and decided to fight against their old shopmates are receiving their bonuses, which range from \$350 to \$650. According to newspaper reports, the foreman at Hilliard received an aggregate of between \$11,500 and \$17,250. They are getting the money but have lost their honor among men and will be forever disgraced and stung."

TO CALIFORNIA VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL ROUTE.

At this season of the year many Canadians are planning to visit California. Of course there are many routes, each with their special scenic interest but, treating travel as a fundamental of education, why not travel one way through Canada. It will give you an opportunity of knowing your own country better, a chance to view the finest mountain scenery in America, and to visit our own all-year-round resorts on the Pacific Coast.

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NATIONALISTS AND LABOR EACH HAVE 28 MEMBERS

General Elections In Australia Leave No Party with Majority

Melbourne, Aus.—Latest returns Saturday's general elections indicate that the Nationalists (the party of Premier Hughes) and the Laborites have each elected 28 members of the federal house of representatives. Reports from Sydney are to the effect that negotiations are proceeding between the Nationalists and the country party for co-operation, the Farmers, however, stipulating that the Nationalists drop Premier Hughes. Premier Hughes maintained control of the last Australian house through the preponderance of Nationalist deputies, of whom there were 35, as compared with 24 Laborites and 13 belonging to the Country and Liberal Parties.

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HON. JAMES MURDOCK SO STATES IN TELEGRAMS TO PRES. LEWIS OF U.M.W. AND EDMONTON STRIKERS' COMMITTEE

Misrepresentation Against Operators. No Real Friends of Organized Labor Are Behind the Strike.

That he cannot believe that any real friends of organized labor are behind the Edmonton strike as the entire situation seems to have been handled in a manner characteristic of the Workers' Party or the so-called Communist Party, is the declaration of Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, in telegrams to a committee of the strikers and also to President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, dealing with the latest phase of the Edmonton situation.

PERMANENT FUEL BOARD APPOINTED

Body of Experts to Continue Inquiry Into all Phases of the Problem.

A permanent body of government experts to be known as the Dominion Fuel Board, has been created by an order-in-council just passed. Its members are: Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines; John McLeish, director of the mines branch; B. P. Hannel, chief of the fuel testing division; D. B. Dowling, geologist; J. B. Challies, director of the water power branch, and F. C. C. Lynch, superintendent of natural resources intelligence.

INDIAN TRIBES SEEK HOME RULE

Claim the Right to Self-Government.

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INCREASE SHOWN IN PRINTERS' WAGES

Over \$12,000,000 Spent in Fight For 44 Hour Week.

Fairly accurate estimates of the prosperity prevalent in the United States may be based on the amount of activity in the printing trades. Figures given out by the International Typographical Union of North America, show an unusual gain in the earnings by members over last year and also progressive gains from month to month.

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BANK OWNED BY WORKERS IN N. Y. PLAN

Unions Pledge Hearty Support In Reply to Questionnaires.

New York.—A workers' bank, controlled by New York City labor unions will be established here before next spring if the plans of a special banking committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council are successful. Three hundred of 600 unions to which questionnaires were sent recently, asking if they would co-operate in a union bank, have sent replies pledging hearty support to the project, according to William F. Kehoe, secretary of the central body and of the banking committee.

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IN UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT GOOD

Official Returns Show Much Better Prospects.

The employment situation is encouraging and prospects are bright for the remainder of the winter, according to a survey just completed by the employment service of the United States Department of Labor. Nearly all the states reported a condition much better than at this time last year, and the situation was described as fair to good in most sections.

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Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor



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Official Organ of The Allied Trades and Labor Council.

CO-OPERATORS KEEP DOWN COAL PRICES

The citizens of Guelph are finding that a co-operative store benefits not only its patrons, but the whole community. The efficiently managed Guelph Co-operative Society has compelled private merchants to regulate their prices by those for which it can serve the public. All the householders of the city, whether co-operators or not, have saved money by this competition.

The people of Guelph are just now thanking the co-operative for saving them \$2.00 a ton on coal. The Co-operative Society has conducted a coal department for years. During the present coal shortage, when coal merchants in neighboring cities have raised their prices to "all the traffic will bear," the Co-operative set a standard price for anthracite coal at not to exceed \$16.00 a ton. The local coal merchants had to fall in line. In Brantford, a nearby town, where there is no co-operative coal department to influence general prices, the citizens are charged \$18.00 a ton for the same coal, although freight charges from the mines are 30 cents a ton less than to Guelph.

In addition to lower prices, members of the Guelph Co-operative Society have the advantage of the dividend declared on their purchases. This distribution last August was 4 per cent. Assuming that this rate is maintained, it is equivalent to a 64-cent reduction, bringing the actual cost of coal to co-operators down to \$15.26 a ton.

Consumers today are only beginning to realize that economic advantage to them of co-operative societies can never be fully measured by the low price charged or the purchase dividend paid. One efficient co-operative store will keep down the cost of living for the whole community.

LET US MAKE 1923 A UNION LABEL YEAR

The first year every trade unionist on this continent demands union labelled goods, all industries now non-union will become union.

You have everything in your own hands and can say under what conditions labor shall be performed.

In a very short time non-union employers in all sections of the country would be coming to the unions, asking that their plants be unionized in order that they might get the patronage of the trade unionist.

The Labor movement is passing through a most critical period and no opportunity should be overlooked that will strengthen its position and help meet the onslaught of the "open shoppers."

To many trade unionists it has never occurred, that they are employers of labor. They are prone to find fault with employers.

When a trade unionist finds fault with employers for opposing the aims and aspirations of the workers, some reflection should be indulged in, in order that some idea may be gained as to how much responsibility rests with the trade unionist for the attitude of the employers.

The unfair employer is the one who works his help long hours for low wages, and denies them the right of collective bargaining. If he is successful in business who is responsible?

We are told that the organized workers of America receive \$5,000,000,000.00 per year in wages. This vast amount of spending power could be a tremendous factor if properly directed. Organized Labor has not done its full duty as an employer.

More consistency is required. How can any member of Organized Labor claim to be a good union member if in the capacity of an employer he does not give employment to union members exclusively?

The more prominent a person is in the Labor world the more it becomes his duty to be consistent and any departure from the path of duty is not only inexcusable but a detriment to the cause of Labor.

Approximately a half a century ago the Cigarmakers of San Francisco were being displaced by Oriental labor, which was willing to accept lower wages and lower standards of living. Appeals to the employers fell upon deaf ears. In order to counteract the inroads which Oriental labor was making, the Cigarmakers adopted a white label which was placed on the box containing their product. This was the guiding sign to those who believed in supporting fair conditions and was so successful in assisting the Cigarmakers that other organizations adopted labels which would distinguish their product from that of the non-union kind.

Today practically every organization in the Labor movement has either a union label, button or shop card. Let us consistently and persistently demand them and thereby employ union labor. If the trade unionists of this continent had carried on consistently and persistently the work commenced by the Cigarmakers of San Francisco, approximately fifty years ago, the suffering and the hardships of numerous contests in the industrial field would not have occurred.

Concentration of the purchasing power of the trade unionists can prevent Organized Capital from tearing down union standards. In fact it can be made an impenetrable line of defence.

UNCLE SAM AT SEA

Although the present decline in ship-building is world-wide, it is in the United States that the contrast between the extraordinary production of the post armistice period and the existing slump is most marked. A recent issue of Lloyd's register presents the figures concerning this last leadership, revealing the fact that American maritime ascendancy was ephemeral and that nations once surpassing us in quantity construction of ocean going vessels have, with the

exception of Germany, regained the old ranking. Great Britain is now building 60 per cent of the world's tonnage. France and the Netherlands come next, with the United States a bad fourth. This country indeed, has returned, as a ship building nation, to the inglorious position it occupied in the years preceding the World War. In other words the splendid impetus to our shipping has evaporated, and virtually no advantage has been taken of magnificent opportunities for progress.

MOTION PICTURES IN THE SCHOOLS

The producers of motion pictures have just accomplished the most sensible act of their joint and several careers.

A distinguished committee of educators has been asked to co-operate with Will H. Hays, overseer of the American film industry, to find out just what value motion pictures have in the classroom.

The motion picture makes a new type of pedagogy possible. With animated cartoons and moving maps, it is possible to explain in a few seconds a point which could only be partially and inadequately elucidated with thousands of words. Microscopic photography brings to the student of biology and chemistry a reality hitherto undreamt of. The patient camera man can reveal a month's growth of a plant in the course of five minutes on the screen.

Despite all these advantages most of the experiments made thus far in the use of movies in schools have been comparative failures. This is partially due to a misunderstanding of function; the film should supplement, not supplant, the text-book. It is particularly useful in summarizing the important facts—"hitting the high spots"—leaving precise details for book and teacher.

Also, for obvious reasons, the amount of classroom film as yet available is small, the choice of subjects hazardous, the technical quality of much of it poor. So few schools are interested as yet that the financial rewards to producers are limited. Teachers have not learned how to use the new medium to advantage, and normal schools have not introduced the subject into their curricula.

Time will certainly smooth away these difficulties. It needs no great prophetic vision to predict that before many years every classroom will have its projection machine; that as many films as text books will be produced; that in the school auditorium of every town and village, travel pictures and special educational films will be shown one or two evenings a week through the winter, for the grown-ups and the children alike, at a nominal charge or none.

Collectively, the human race is fairly stupid; but in the long run every new short cut to power and knowledge is certain to be adopted. In education, motion pictures provide a short cut. Their ultimate use is as inevitable as the sunrise.

NEW WORLD WAR IS PREPARING

Germany and Russia Will Combine for Revenge on France.

The end of 1923 shows war clouds ominously revealed in various parts of Europe to some fearful observers, though to others the fact that the people of the European countries have had to suffer so deeply and so long as the result of the World War is the safest basis on which to fix a prediction that they will not let war happen again. The London Daily Mail publishes a memorandum, "by a person in close touch with the best informed German circles in Berlin and Munich," according to which the Germans are said to be actively planning a war of revenge, mainly against France, and for this purpose they are said to have concluded a "secret military agreement with Russia."

This London daily maintains that the charges in the memorandum are very largely supported by corroborative information secured by it in Germany, London, and Paris. As summarized in the press The Daily Mail's memorandum makes specific statements on "Alleged arrangements to enable Germany to utilize Russia's resources, including internal reorganization, which will make Russia capable of supporting both herself and Germany, so that Germany may ignore any sea blockade."

"It says that German armament firms will establish factories in Russia, whose armies will be equipped thereby and submarines and mine-layers will be built in Russia under German guidance and manned by Russian crews under German officers."

"Poland is to be crushed and annexed by Russia to give Russia and Germany a common frontier."

"It claims that its inquiries regarding this memorandum have elicited the fact that 500 German officers are in Moscow carrying out the conditions of the agreement; that many engineers from Krupp have begun the reorganization of Russian munition works, while German engineers are reconditioning the Russian railways to the Polish front."

"Proof," says The Daily Mail, has been obtained by the Allies that the Germans are delivering airplanes to Russia, one firm dispatching commercial airplanes to Smolensk, where they are converted into military machines."

"Further statements deal with alleged constant and surreptitious military training of German youths."

STATE DEATH TOLL GREATER THAN WAR

State Labor Director Clifford Reveals Astonishing Figures of Washington Casualties.

Nearly 300,000 persons hurt and 3,468 killed is the toll of industry in the State of Washington for the past 10 years.

The figures, in the report just made to the governor by Edward Clifford, state director of labor and industry, show that 28 men are killed each month in the camps, factories and on the docks in this state.

In the world war, there were 3,070 casualties among the troops furnished by the state of Washington. Of these 877 were deaths from all causes.

In 1918 an average of 34.5 men were killed each month in industry; in 1922, due to diligent insistence on safety devices by the department, 27.3 was the monthly average of fatalities, the report declares.

In nine months of this year, 1,328 men were permanently disabled of a total of 6,970 cases reported to the department. One hundred and seventy-one were killed, and 114 of these left 269 widows, orphans and others dependent on the meager allowance paid under the terms of the niggardly industrial insurance act of the state.

The timber industry takes heaviest toll of lives, Clifford's report shows. Thirty-seven men were killed by rolling or moving logs, and 25 by falling trees.

Eighteen men were killed by accident in the coal mines of the state in the last year. The coal industry produced seven widows and 19 orphans.

Coal production in this state has declined since 1920 the report shows. In violation of their agreements, employers refused to deal fairly with their employes in the coal industry. The figures tell the result.

In 1920 with 4,862 employes, the mines of the state produced 3,756,881 tons of coal. In 1921, many union miners not working, 4,575 employes, many of them strike breakers, produced only 2,442,106 tons of coal. In the first six months of this year 4,388 employes produced 1,207,519 tons of coal.

These figures, more than anything else, show the effectiveness of the miners' strike and prove that union miners are the best miners.

In King county where union miners have been hardest hit by employers, strikebreakers produced a third of a ton of coal less per day than union miners, while in the union fields production per man per day has shown steady increase.

A detailed report is given of the activities of the bureau of industrial relations. No recommendations are made in the report, but it is expected that Clifford will ask from the legislature more liberal provisions in the industrial code to permit his department to care for the widows and orphans of the state's industries.

STARVING RUSSIA IN EXTREMY

Says Traveller Who Has Toured The Bordering States.

A traveller who recently made a tour of the states bordering on Russia, states that last year 1,500,000 people died from actual starvation in Russia and another 8,000,000 from illness resulting from underfeeding and lack of nourishment. When the Bolshevik delegates were at Genoa they declared that they had more than three and a half milliard pounds of foodstuffs (a pound equals thirty-six pounds), which they told every one was enough to tide them over the coming winter. The actual figures, after threshing, were found to be considerably less than two milliards, less than half of what was required.

The reason why they lied at Genoa was that they wished to give the impression that Russia was self-supporting. In their attempts to rob the churches of their treasures they secured some \$7,500,000 worth of gold and treasures. The religious feelings of millions of peasants were outraged, and about forty to fifty priests slaughtered to gain the amount.

Life in Moscow is getting more normal. Shops and restaurants are now opening everywhere, and the opera is as good as ever and crowded every night. Twenty-five per cent of the cents, at the opera are retained for the government to give to their employes, who sell them by auction to the highest bidder to augment their totally inadequate salaries.

The main railways are being improved; one good train a day is now usual. But nearly all the seats on it are reserved for the use of officials. The smaller railways are entirely neglected. Committees rule everywhere. A man arriving at a certain station found on the platform a committee, comprising the stationmaster, the engine-driver and the guard. They were arguing whether the train should be allowed to run.

There are crowds of unemployed, and there are no longer any state rations. In Warsaw, Riga, Reval and Finland, the Bolsheviks are today buying nothing. Last year they were buying heavily. There are between 400 and 500 trucks of goods leaving Reval for Russia every day; now there are practically none. The Bolsheviks cannot pay. They are nearly at the end of their gold supply. There are no more treasures to loot. The Soviets have another \$1,000,000 or so worth of jewels to sell and then they will be at the end of their resources.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, the Walpole street specialist, declares in The Lancet that there must be an anatomical or physical centre for the formation and expression of figures.

He quotes the case of a mentally inferior boy who had "never been teachable in any way, having always proved refractory and difficult to manage," and yet

He multiplied 825 by 825 in four seconds

Given a day of the week in 1912 he calculated May 22, 1906, as a Friday in five seconds

Asked how many seconds in 39 years, three months, and 12 hours, he gave the correct answer, 1,233,587,200 in one minute, 15 seconds

A patient may be word blind and yet be able to calculate and read figures, says Dr. Hollander.

He quotes a case described by Dr. James Hineswood, of a teacher of languages, "who was unable to read even the largest letters of the test type, yet could read and number of figures fluently."

HALF MILLION REDS AT WORK IN STATES

To Overthrow Capitalist Government and Establish Proletariat.

How far from 400,000 to 500,000 agents in Soviet Russia are trying to bring about a social revolution in this country is being told in a series of articles in the New York Herald, which gives in detail the Communist method of working here.

"The immediate aim of the Communist Party is to overthrow and destroy capitalist government and to establish a working class government," reads an excerpt from an alleged letter of instruction sent from Moscow.

The movement has been going on ever since the war, according to present information. It has penetrated every branch of labor, has caused racial dissension, the muttering of which are frequently heard, and has split the Socialist party into the right and left wings, the latter adhering to the doctrine and aims of the 'Reds,' while the right wing is firm in its devotion to more conservative action.

Evidence of the Socialist split was apparent in the November general elections in the reduced size of the straight Socialist vote.

In general the method of action adopted may be described by the phrase "boring from within," an expression often heard of late in connection with political bodies. Communists, otherwise "Reds," join different labor unions and proceed to corrupt their fellows.

Twenty of these plotters headed by William Z. Foster, described as the "reddest of the Reds," who directed the steel strike of 1919, are to go on trial in Michigan next month.

Chief Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court of Illinois, speaking recently of this effort of the Communists of America said: "The doctrines advocated are not harmless—they are a menace, and it behooves Americans to be on their guard to meet and combat the movement which, if permitted to progress as contemplated, may undermine and endanger our cherished institutions."

These plotters and schemers are alleged to be under the direction of Lenin and Trotsky. A great mass of information and confirmatory material concerning the movement has come into possession of the Department of Justice in Washington. Reports from federal officers assigned to the various Communist groups, together with communications and documents from Russian headquarters show that leaders in the sedition movement come from the anarchists, the Industrial Workers of the World, the left wing Socialists, and other ultrasocial groups.

The following is a sample of the letter sent from Moscow: "The executive committee urges the American comrades immediately to establish an underground organization, even though it is possible for the party to function legally. This underground organization shall be for the purpose of carrying on direct revolutionary propaganda among the masses and, in case of violent suppression of the legal party organization, of carrying on the work."

"It should be composed of trusty comrades and kept entirely separate from the legal party organization. The fewer people who know about it the better."

Wide publicity of orders such as this will do as much to suppress these seditious activities as the heavy hand of the Department of Justice itself.

Communists have been working secretly among the negroes in the endeavor to stir up dissatisfaction with the present scheme of things. They have perhaps made more headway here than they have been able to accomplish in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, where they have unsuccessfully tried to overthrow Samuel Gompers, its president, whom they accuse of not really working in the interests of the negro of the workers.

Briefly the cry of the Communists is the old Bolshevik slogan, "Up with the proletariat and down with capitalism!"

Here is the Communist policy as it reached here from Moscow: "The Communist party should strive to unite in its ranks all those elements which recognize the necessity for seizing power and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is particularly necessary to remember that the stage of verbal propaganda and agitation has been left behind. The time for decisive battle has arrived."

"Paw" began little Lester Livermore who is of unusual width between the eyes, "if a man 50 years old marries a girl of 17 and his son, age 25 marries the girl's mother, doesn't that make the old man the son-in-law of himself? And say—Paw, can I go to the picture show tonight if I won't ask you any more questions?"

"Yes," yelled Mr. Livermore

Pay no attention to the age-old argument of the "ground floor" unless you have money to lose, time to watch it go and experience and ability to control its passage until opportunity to recover the losses can be torn out of circumstances. The stock of the leading corporation in this industry is nothing but a speculation. How far from a sane speculation are the shares of less significant concerns, and how hopeless from the investors' point of view is the vast majority of wireless promotion stocks, based almost solely upon romance with scarcely so much as a storehouse for the output of other concerns behind the stock!

SMALL INVESTOR AND RADIO STOCKS

That science has been making remarkable strides in new methods of communicating by electricity does not mean that the wireless industry is something into which the average investor should put his small savings. Yet there is a fascination about the word "Radio," continues the financial editor of the New York American, which makes it probable that hundreds will go on putting their hard-earned surplus into stocks of radio concerns whose sole asset is the word "Radio," and whose sole prospect is the possibility of scraping up what ever business in wireless sets is left over after the organized manufacturers of the most practical equipment have done with the current demand for their products. As a matter of fact, says the writer, the radio business has at present "progressed only far enough to attract wealthy men and strong corporations who can afford to experiment."

You could count on one hand the number of concerns that are in a position to make a success of this industry when it becomes a commercial success at last. The hundreds of others are merely vehicles for the ever-present promotion schemes that deprive the ordinarily thrifty person of his savings for the enrichment of men who produce nothing.

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ORGANIZED LABOR NOT POLITICAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SETTLE BOUNDARY IF DEBT IS PAID

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

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

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

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

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

VANCOUVER SUN WANTS ACTION

In Government Provision of Grain Elevators and Storage.

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

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

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

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

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

Two million bushels additional storage to the present elevator.

The construction of a new five million bushel elevator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is CANADA.

Illustrating the economic condition of the several nations is the story told by former Chancellor Wirth of how the foreign ministers at Greece paid their hotel bills.

"Mr Lloyd George pulled out of his pocket a few pound notes.

"The German Chancellor wrote a check on the Reichsbank for more notes than any one individual could carry.

"The Austrian representative announced that a train load of kronen stood on a siding.

"Teblicherin presented a pass into the Russian printing press and said: 'Take what you need!'"

"REDS" PREPARE FOR A REVOLUTION

Workers' Party Formed by Lenine's Influence.

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

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

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

QUEBEC TO PROTECT FISHERMEN'S CATCH

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

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

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

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

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

THE PRICE OF GERMAN PROSPERITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"What would you suggest for our literary club to read," asked Mrs. Phibbald. "A good, cook book," retorted it."



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



Electric shoe shining appliances latest from New York.



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

PROVINCES ASKED RE IMMIGRATION

Views to be Given to Federal Government.

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

WHO IS GETTING CHEAP SERVICE?

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

The freight traffic carried by the system during the month was 298,000,000 revenue ton miles greater than it was in the same month last year, and yet the freight revenue was only \$570,287 greater. hat is to say that, while there was an increase of 34 per cent. in traffic, revenue increased by only 6 per cent.

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

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

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

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

"What is unfair?"

"The way they treated that ship which just landed from England.

"It had only been four days crossing the Atlantic, hadn't laid off an hour, had run every minute—"

"Yes."

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

THREE ARE KILLED BY WOLF PACK

White Man and Two Indians Meet Terrible Death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Rubbish!" answered the vicar.

"You know she would not be pleased!"

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

Eczema Covered Arms of This Healthy Child

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

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

Baby Marshall

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