



CONGRESS SUCCEEDS IN PREVENTING RUSSELL

CIGARMAKERS' HUGE BENEFIT

\$317,441.86 Paid in Death Benefits Last Year.

The incessant, never-ending wall of the chap who in fact is an emissary of disruption and a proponent of the O. H. U. idea, but who attempts to hide beneath the cloak of progressiveness, is Taxes, Taxes and more Taxes, says the Cigarmakers' Journal.

The right of taxation, in principle and fact, is based on the promotion of the general welfare. This principle is the groundwork of every Government on the face of the earth, always has been, and in some form must forever remain.

Let us see how it applies in our own organization. From the revenue provided by taxes, against which the propagandists of disruption rail, we paid in 1919 \$317,441.86 in death benefits. Will any honest critic deny the worthiness of furnishing life insurance at these costs? We paid in the same year \$165,584.39 in sick benefits. Can anyone who claims to be human justify objecting to a principle that secures the brother whose earnings, upon which his very existence is dependent, are curtailed by sickness?

We also paid in the year 1919 \$243,377.92 in strike benefits, and have paid so far this year in the Tampa strike alone over \$700,000. What principle of the general welfare is more worthy of attention, more entitled to support than the member who is willing to sacrifice his all that the banner of unionism may remain untrampled and the doctrine of collective bargaining be safeguarded?

These things we have done in the interests of the general welfare of our membership, and these things we shall continue doing despite the slanderous attacks of the I. W. W. O. B. U. element in and out of our ranks, who at present are using every known trick to discourage us and further their own pet schemes.

DISARMAMENT IN THREE STAGES PROPOSED BY LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Disarmament in three stages is the substance of the recommendations of the committee on armaments of the League of Nations assembly which will meet at the assembly as the result of its deliberations.

The First Stage.
An agreement among the powers to make no further increases in armaments.

The Second Stage.
The gradual reduction in armaments.

The Third Stage.
The general control of armaments except insofar as arms were needed for police purposes.

U. S. HARD COAL MINERS REFUSED WAGE ADVANCE.

While willing to adjust any individual case of injustice or inequality within the present agreement, representatives of the anthracite mine operators last week notified the mine workers that they were against granting any general additional wage increases or take any action that would tend to reopen the award of the U. S. Anthracite Coal Commission. The attitude of the mine owners towards the demands of the miners for general additional wage increases, a \$6 minimum day labor rate and a universal 8 hour day for the hard coal workers was made known to the miners at an executive session of the joint sub-base commission of the anthracite miners and operators which had been holding almost continuous conferences during the past week.

FAMILY BUDGET A LITTLE LOWER

Pric Movement Continues its Slow Downward Trend.

During the month of November, the prices movement continued downward, according to the statement compiled for publication in the Labor Gazette. The average cost of a list of staple goods in 60 Canadian cities was \$15.32 at the middle of November, as compared with \$15.83 at the middle of October, \$14.31 for November, 1919, and \$7.94 in November, 1914.

The Labor Department index number of wholesale prices was down to 104.2 for November, as compared with 117.6 for October, 107.7 for November, 1919, and 17.5 for November, 1914.

"P. R." Winning In the West

Electors of Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, and Regina voted on Monday to change the present system of voting for the more modern one of Proportional Representation. In both cases the majority in favor was large.

Proportional Representation is gaining in favor everywhere and it is only a question of a short time until this modern system of electing representatives will be established everywhere in Canada. Then we shall have truly representative Government.

WORKERS SHOULD GET SHARE OF PROTECTION

Tom Moore Appeals For Greater Co-operation.

Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, addressing the Rotary Club, at Brantford, on Thursday, espoused the principle of protection for the Dominion, and said the workers should also get a share of protection in their trades. He appealed for greater co-operation among the conflicting interests of industry, and discussed on a common ground of all differences of opinion.

Mr. Moore urged upon employers the necessity of making the workers a part of the responsibility in production, to allocate some of that responsibility and to employ all, rather than bringing about unemployment by the reduction of staffs, with lesser force for the few. Speaking in opposition to any suggestion of reducing wages to the 1914 standard, Mr. Moore said such a step would create as vicious a crisis as that of the increasing prices of the past few years. The remedy was to eradicate deflation, he said, and to go back to the 1914 standard.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS AND FIFTEEN WIN CASE BEFORE COMMISSION.

Judgment has been issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners in the complaint of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and Enginemen in regard to Special Instruction No. 7, C.P.R. timetable covering station limits. The complaint has been before the board for hearing on three occasions since 1918, when it first arose.

GERMANY AVERTS GENERAL STRIKE.

A general strike and attendant Government crisis were believed to have been averted when the German Reichstag approved the Government's proposal for increased wages to state employees.

BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANIES OPPOSE WORKERS AS RY. DIRECTORS.

The Railway Companies' Association of Great Britain, have rejected practically all the Government proposals for the future management of the railways of the United Kingdom, and they will strenuously oppose the idea of appointing as directors, railway workers elected by their fellow workers.

SUGGESTS THAT 10,000 INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BE HOUSED ON THE FARMS

Hon. Mr. Biggs Plans This as Permanent Measure to Relieve the Housing Problem in Urban Centres.

ONTARIO LABOR GROUP'S LEADER

Geo. G. Halcrow, of Hamilton, to Be House Leader.

By the selection of George G. Halcrow, M.L.A. for East Hamilton, as House Leader of the Labor group in the Ontario Legislature, at a meeting at Toronto, on Saturday, of the Labor members of the Legislature and the provincial executive of the Independent Labor party, it is understood that all that is to be aimed at is a more effective organization of their representatives in the House. It does not indicate any split between the farmer and labor groups in the Legislature, according to a prominent member of the conference, which chose Mr. Halcrow.

Last session there was no recognized leader of the Labor group, although two Labor men were in the Government. It is intended to have the group well organized at the next session, so that whatever differences of opinion may arise between Labor and U. F. O. interests, will be aired in the Government.

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GARMENT WORKERS' WAGES UNCHANGED

Scientific Measurement of Production Will Be Installed.

The wages of 7,000 union employees in the women's garment industry at Cleveland will remain unchanged under a decision handed down last week by the board of referees which supervises labor relations between the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' Association and the Cleveland branches of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The decision also provides that a scientific system for measuring production shall be installed as soon as practicable.

BRITISH LABOR HOPES IRISH WILL RESPOND TO PREMIER'S OFFER.

A majority of the members of the British Labor Commission have returned to London from Ireland. The Chairman, Cameron, expressed the conviction that no settlement is possible until the army of occupation and the black and tans are completely withdrawn from Ireland.

ITALIAN EMPLOYERS STUDY CAUSES OF UNDER PRODUCTION.

The Italian General Confederation of Industry Employers has opened an enquiry into the causes of the lack of industrial production. The enquiry reveals that the output of the metal industry has declined since the war, but exceeds the pre-war level. In the cotton industry, production is 20 per cent below the pre-war level. There is a universal reduction of working days and hours of work, which is said to be due to "unauthorized absences," waste of time in strikes and meetings, the strike of discipline, and the loss of responsibility in the trade unions.

AT OTTAWA AND AT MONTREAL.

Montreal and Ottawa contractors held meetings during the past week. The attitude of the two organizations towards the Joint Industrial Council is indeed interesting. One paves the way to industrial harmony while the other leads to industrial strife and turmoil. One desires to take democracy out of the building industry, while the other wants democracy in it.

At Ottawa the secretary, in presenting his report, stated that the Joint Industrial Council at Ottawa was recognized by the National Joint Conference Board of the Building Industries as being the best in Canada. Many disputes that might have developed seriously had been submitted to the Joint Industrial Council and settled.

The Ottawa employers elected representatives to the Council for 1921 and it is only natural to suppose that the Joint Industrial Council will continue in the building industry at Ottawa as heretofore.

At Montreal, however, a very different situation presented itself. A proposal to form a joint industrial council was not favorably received and after discussion was turned down definitely, the only votes in favor being on the part of the mover and seconder of a resolution which did not even commit the contractors' association to anything more than studying the matter.

In arguing the case for acceptance of the proposal it was urged that this joint industrial board had proven a success in Ottawa, and in western cities, and in addition to dealing with labor difficulties it would be of use in the introduction and operation of a proper apprenticeship system in the building trades; also it might be of help in pushing forward housing schemes and persuading Parliament to act.

Against the scheme it was urged by several members that the employers' representatives would necessarily be those of international unions, whereas in Quebec there are also national and Catholic unions, as well as a considerable element of unorganized labor.

The international trades union movement desires industrial harmony and believes that the establishment of industrial councils will do much in this regard. However, Montreal contractors will learn sooner than most of them seem to realize, that the international trades union movement will survive the campaign being waged against it in the Province of Quebec. The dual organization, endorsed by some employers, will give way to the more progressive one and all are agreed that no other movement has done so much to stabilize industry as the international trades union movement. Montreal contractors apparently do not want peace. If peace and industrial prosperity is desired then they will reconsider their actions and have a joint industrial council established in Montreal before the building operations commence next spring.

CHINESE WILL REQUIRE PERMIT TO EMPLOY WHITE WOMEN.

In answer to demands from Labor representatives, who asked that the Ontario Government at once put into force the order-in-council passed under the Factory Act and Shop Act of 1914, prohibiting Chinese from employing white women in their restaurants and laundries, Attorney-General Roney said that Saskatchewan had passed a similar act, and afterwards revealed it. Besides, hundreds of women would be thrown out of work, Mr. Roney said. He intimated that the act would be amended to enable municipalities to issue permits to Chinese to employ white women.

STATE INSURANCE PLAN IS POPULAR WITH VETERANS.

With applications for policies reaching the Board of Pensions Commissioners at the rate of more than 100 per week, there is every evidence that the state insurance plan provided for by last year's amendments to the Pensions Act is proving popular with veterans and their dependants. To date it is estimated that more than 1,000 insurance policies have been issued under the new plan. These policies were for sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

SOON HAVE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Will Come Independent of U. F. O. Convention's Approval.

Farmer members of the Ontario Government held a caucus at the Parliament Buildings, Tuesday afternoon, when Premier E. C. Drury suggested broadening out of the United Farmers of Ontario in the People's Progressive Party was discussed. No announcement as to any definite result, however, was made. It is understood, however, that practically all the members present favored the Progressive People's Party idea, and that if carried out it should be broad enough to take in all citizens of Ontario whose views would harmonize with those of the Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IS ONLY SOLUTION

President Tom Moore Advocates Protection of Workers Through Insurance.

Unemployment insurance in Canada was advocated by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in an interview at Toronto on Monday. "Insurance is the only permanent solution of the unemployment problem," Mr. Moore said. "We realize that any scheme, in order to be a success, must have within it some incentive to limit the amount of unemployment. This incentive could be secured by assessing employers according to the number of men they lay off from their normal staff."

Establishment of administrative boards throughout the country by the Dominion Government was suggested by Mr. Moore, the duty of the boards being to ascertain the normal working conditions and number of employees in each factory during good times, levy an assessment, somewhat similar to that levied by the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces. By these assessments a fund could be built up for the protection of workmen during periods of unemployment, according to Mr. Moore. He added that the levy should be made so as to hit hardest at the employer who laid off most men.

Mr. Moore expressed himself as in favor of some phase of the system of unemployment insurance which Switzerland had. In Switzerland, he said, employers are prohibited from laying off men for economic reasons until they have reduced the working hours per day to at least one-half the normal hours. Under the Swiss system, when the wages of the workmen fall below 75 per cent of the normal wage. When such a condition was reached, the employer was assessed a sufficient amount to bring the wages of every worker up to 75 per cent of his normal wage.

Unemployment insurance was a matter for the Dominion Government to undertake, Mr. Moore said. The committee of representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and shop trades, announced that Mr. Campbell had been chosen.

TOLEDO LABOR FIGHTS WAGE REDUCTIONS.

A campaign against reduction of wages and lengthening of working hours was begun last week by Toledo's labor union.

The report was made at the meeting that men had been laid off and then given an opportunity to return under reduced wages. One union had refused an offer of a furlough to extend the working day to one of nine hours instead of eight, resulting in a walkout.

Dominion Government Will Announce Plan Shortly.

Plans for unemployment relief during the next few months, the cost to be shared by municipal, provincial and federal Governments, are understood to have been drawn up at recent meetings of Cabinet council, and an official statement to this effect is expected to be made in the course of a few days.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ESTABLISH BASIC 8-HR. DAY IN STEEL INDUSTRY.

The economic necessity for a 12-hour day no longer exists and now is the time, with a surplus of labor, for steel plants to change to three shifts, said Horace B. Drury, economist before a meeting of engineers and technicians.

C. N. R. NAME REPRESENTATIVE FOR BOARD.

The management of the Canadian National Railway have notified the Department of Labor of their acceptance of the application by the employees of the C. N. R. for a board of conciliation to arbitrate the matter of the Hanna order, which prohibited employees of the railway from participation in politics. In their notification of acceptance the railway management expressed the intention of appointing a representative to the board in a few days.

BRITISH SHOP ASSISTANTS' UNION SOUND FINANCIAL.

The figures for the September quarter of the Shop Assistants' Union show that in spite of very heavy disbursements during the past nine months, the union's financial position, supplementary and vicarious benefits, the funds have increased wonderfully since the beginning of the year.

WILL LEAD LABOR IN LEGISLATURE.

Other Winnipeg Strike Leaders Did Not Follow Policy of Trades Congress.

Due entirely to the efforts of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Bob Russell, one of the Winnipeg strike leaders, has been released. It will be remembered that he, with others, was convicted on several charges resulting from actions during the Winnipeg general strike of 1919 to a term of two years in gaol.

This has been accomplished despite the fact that every action on the part of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council had been presented and discussed by the Winnipeg Defence Committee and the One Big Union. The report of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress to the Windsor convention states that "the Winnipeg Defence Committee, closely allied as it is with the One Big Union, unable to accomplish anything for these men itself, has lost no opportunity to thwart the efforts of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council and your Executive in striving to secure their liberty."

C. N. R. EMPLOYEES APPLY FOR BOARD

D. Campbell Named By Men a Board's Representative.

D. Campbell, barrister, of Winnipeg, has been nominated as the representative of the employees of the National Railways on the Board of Conciliation which is being applied for by the men in connection with the dispute over President D. B. Hanna's order prohibiting employees of the railway from running for the Legislature or Federal Parliament. Chairman A. T. Barker, of the committee of representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and shop trades, announced that Mr. Campbell had been chosen.

TOBACCO WORKERS RE-ELECT PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

A count of the vote cast at their recent referendum shows the reelection of A. McAndrew as president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Secretary-Treasurer Evans was also re-elected. These officials were chosen delegates to the A. F. of L. convention.

ROAD BUILDING TO SOLVE BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Great Britain is formulating a plan for finding work for 500,000 unemployed men during the coming winter. The scheme is for the construction of roads in the vicinity of large towns where the highways are urgently required to relieve congested traffic.

IRISH RAILWAYMEN TO AGAIN CARRY MUNITIONS.

The Irish railway men's conference it is said, will accept the advice of the Irish Labor party to change the tactics of the railway men and consent to carry military munitions. It is also believed that the Dail Eireann or "Irish Republic Parliament," which is reported not to have assumed responsibility for the railway strike, will not object to this course. Full railway service, it is understood, cannot be resumed before Christmas, but it is expected the railway companies will reinstate all the discharged men.

O. B. U. FAILS TO RECOGNIZE THE VAST ARMY OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS

Crew of Wreckers Prove Conclusively That They Are Destructionists and Are Playing Right Into Hands of the Hostile Employers.

T. & L. C. EFFORTS SECURE RELEASE

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Satur



Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press



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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

MISTAKEN NOTION.

CANDIDATES from the workers' ranks for public office, are now generously attacked as representatives of a class, and that their energies are bent solely and wholly for the alleged class they acknowledge as responsible for their position as public office aspirants. If this charge was true, and it carries no odium, a frank acknowledgment would often be in evidence, but as it is entirely erroneous the workers must continue denial to the mistaken notion of labor being a section of the community with its representatives having no other interest than those who present them for public approval. Denial is not sufficient, the enactment of laws, or seeking to advance same, is still the most valuable weapon to offset the false ideas advanced usually by its opponents, when it is shown clearly by such legislative ambition that measures enunciated are beneficial to all.

It is certainly the part of good social progress and policy for representatives to be selected in community manner, whereby unit ideas are consolidated, with separation of the wheat from the chaff. This is a common plan and system adopted in all sectional life, a system which eliminates to a great extent the irresponsible and non-representative individual. No fault may be found in the workers following this course, but in the gatherings of this kind labor differs in showing there are less barriers to joining in their community voice, than the very opponents who raise the class cry, a tone peculiar to the reactionaries of the workers' movement and the other extremes of our social fabric.

In this new world territory there is happily less of a dividing line and marked cleavage in the community than the old world knows, although attempts to mimic same are often in evidence, but it is too late in our social adjustment era to have any effect save to accentuate how undesirable would be its perpetuation. In this respect the workers and their candidates may never be misunderstood in their attitude, and if we look for cause for the false propaganda against them the strong stand they take concerning old world divisions may be one of the most prolific sources.

Argument is lacking that the workers or their candidates make for class, stand for class, or legislate for class; the facts point all to the contrary, and the increasing following to the cause would be misrepresented if their voice was understood to make for a class with privileges by those who are placed in positions to carry out their mandates. In this Dominion the International Trade Union movement may not be separated from the labor forces of legislative activity, which jointly stand for the elimination of class through co-operation and co-partnership in the industrial field as well as the elevation and advance in the well being of all units in the social fabric. Appeals for support to the workers' candidates in all sections are made to all. For the benefit of all and sundry are the principles which guide and are incorporated in platform and endeavor of responsible labor candidates.

RESULTS THE GUIDE

PREMIER DRURY has found it necessary to correct misleading headlines in the public press, given to his recent utterances made at Chatham, Ont. The press seized on an interpretation claiming the dissolution of the coalition of Labor and Farmer as inevitable, and the Premier claims such inferences attempted to be drawn are absolutely misleading and untrue. The labor element can well afford to bide its time as to the end of the effective co-operation in this regard. The first session was prolific to Labor, when remembering the passing of the Mothers' Allowance Act, abolition of property qualification for civic office, one day's rest in seven for firemen, and other measures the workers have advocated for years. Failure to achieve results is the only barometer to show that the coalition is ineffective, and upon the returns from the next session may accurate judgment be passed. In the interval, all's well, despite glaring headlines to the contrary.

OUT OF HARMONY

IF noise was any criterion of success, the recent elections for the British Columbia provincial House would have found the reactionary candidates in a position of control. They were to all intents and purposes, according to their organ, a full brass band; but results came placing them in an inferior position as regards direct representation to any of the provinces that have had elections during the past three years, not one of the eight seats in Vancouver being secured. The volume of music supplied is always plentiful, but it is evident that the tone is as thoroughly out of accord with the general public opinion as it is with the progressive labor policy, and the Kavanaghite March, with similar airs, has no response falling on deaf ears.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER.

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—There was a change at Westminster this week from the persistent obsession of the Irish question. On Thursday, a full dress debate took place on the Government's expenditure. For some time pressure has been brought to bear upon ministers and members alike by certain London newspapers, chiefly the *Northcliffe* papers, with a view to securing drastic reduction of the national expenditure. The *Daily Mail* has taken to publishing "black lists" of those members who have entered division lobbies in support of the Government's "spending" programme.

On Wednesday, quite a breeze was created by the demand, accorded to by the Speaker, for adjournment of the House of Commons to be moved, in order to call attention to a "definite, urgent, public, and important" matter. Members were thoroughly roused, and even Mr. Speaker confessed to "indignation" against the press attacks.

When, however, the motion came up, the speaker announced that on second thoughts, he had made a mistake in accepting it under standing order 19, because it had not reference to the conduct of Government. He therefore appealed to Colonel Archer-Shee, who was to move the resolution, not to do so. Lobby opinion on this incident could scarcely be more pronounced. The history of adjournment resolutions. Next day, George Lambert moved that the Government should be criticised, in view of the serious financial condition of the country to the sum of £808,000,000 for expenditure in 1921 to 1922. The motion gave still another impetus to the Government to score one of its sweeping successes.

Mr. Chamberlain's Defence. When J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose on after five o'clock to deliver his apology, he could afford to indulge in a pertinent note of challenged innocence and easy confidence. He started by counter-attacking the press, and it is noteworthy that, for most of the time, he leaned over the "opinion" on the table in front of the Government benches, and at other times, turned away from the chair. The press gallery is immediately above the chair, and both attitudes described make it difficult for the gallery correspondents to hear what is said.

When the Prime Minister got up late in the evening to wind up the debate, he also, for the most part, turned his back on the chair, when he was not leaning over the box. In both instances it may not have been intentional, but it was felt in the gallery that was a practical manifestation, subconscious no doubt, of resentment against the press in general.

Mr. Chamberlain has not the clear, bell-like voice which distinguishes the Premier's utterances, and even members would occasionally shout "speak up." Whereupon Mr. Chamberlain sulked the harder.

The important result of the debate was that the Government announced its intention of holding up all measures passed by the House, but not yet in operation—prominent among them being certain important sections in the Education Act of 1918—of the cutting of their military commitments in Mesopotamia, as a suitable opportunity arose, and of holding up the prospective ship-building scheme until the lessons of the war had been carefully learned.

Government's Heavy Majority. For the rest, the Government sought to justify its financial programme. There were some relatively powerless speeches in opposition—members themselves realizing that theirs was a lost cause, and no one was surprised at the heavy Government majority on division.

Good progress has meanwhile been made with the Irish Bill. It is expected to be back in the Commons early next week, having now passed through the committee stage in the House of Lords.

On Friday night the Prime Minister outlined the Government's policy toward the conclusion of a truce with Ireland. With sword in one hand and olive branch in the other, the Government is ready to welcome and to facilitate pourparlers with accredited Sinn Fein representatives, but murder must first cease, and surrender must first be complete, or at least a partial one. The London correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* claims in an article in Saturday's *Times* to have acted in this way in the secret parleys leading to this decision.—C. S. M.

The Waiting Game.

BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

As soon as I am safe in bed I hear my dad downstairs. A-rolly up the parlor rug and pull in' back the chairs. An' then I hear the hiss o' steam an' the rattling o' rumbling round. An' he an' by I hear a bump, an' then a crashin' sound. An' I just CANNOT get to sleep, because I know you see, he's a-battin' with the train o' cars he said he'd get for me!

Last year I got a motor boat, that had a regular screw. An' was supposed to run around like a great big vessel do. But he'd he got a hold of it an' would it up too tight. An' when I got it Christmas Day it never would run right. An' course, if I'd a got it first, I'd not let him do it. But he can't wait till Christmas Day—he always beats me to it.

Same way with that there dynamo I got two years before. Dad started it the very night he brought it from the store. An' run it for a week or two, an' I could hear it hum. An' I hear him say, "Just see 'er szip! Guess that is goin' some!" Of course, I knew I saw my dad an awful lot o' fun. But when I got it Christmas Day it wouldn't even run. I s'pose it's nice to have a dad that preshates little boys. An' knows exactly what they want when buyin' them their toys. But somehow, when it's Christmas time it gets me kind o' sore. To know that all the things I get has all been used before. But, anyway, it ain't no use to make a fuss or cry. So all I do is hope that dad will grow up by and by.—Selected

REFUGEES FROM CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE ATTEMPT INVASION OF CANADA

Dominion Government States That All Immigration Has Been Discouraged and Are Considering Further Action.

A difficult immigration situation has come about as the result of an attempted invasion of Canada and the United States by thousands of refugees from Central and Eastern Europe. In the United States the movement has become so alarming that Congress is stated to be considering drastic measures to check it. Similar action on the part of the Canadian parliament may be found necessary at the coming session unless it is found that the present law and regulations are sufficient to control the situation.

During the last few days, the Minister of Immigration has received a number of telegrams from many parts of Canada, most of which are in the following terms: "Jewish citizens of—strongly urge that Jewish immigrants not in port be allowed to remain in Canada. Jews of means will deliver to government bonds covering any required amount guaranteeing that no Jews permitted to enter Canada within specified time will become public charges during any specified period. To deport those immigrants back to the horrors from which they escaped would be a crime against humanity."

Come Despite Warnings. Officials of the Immigration Department state that people from Central and Eastern Europe are arriving at Canadian ports despite repeated warnings and advice given to parties concerned. Since the outbreak of the war all publicity in continental Europe and countries has ceased, and every effort has been made to discourage the movement in question. Booking agents and steamship companies know the law, but they persist in sending these people forward, knowing that in a great many instances they are not entitled to land in Canada. When these people are debarred entry the steamship companies must defray their living expenses, and carry them to the port from which they sailed, free of charge.

In administering the law the department is treating all alike, re-

gardless of race or creed, and to permit these people to land, contrary to regulations, would be to encourage others to come at a time when the federal, provincial and municipal governments here are already facing a serious unemployment situation. "While refusal to permit these people to land may cause hardship and inconvenience," says a statement issued today, "the department holds the view that any criticism to be made in this connection should be directed against those responsible for creating the hardship resulting from the department's ample evidence to the effect that interested parties, without the authority of the department or the transportation companies, are carrying on an active propaganda in certain European countries with a view to making money out of these distressed people."

Discourage Emigration. "During recent months, owing to approaching labor conditions in Canada, every effort has been made to discourage emigration from the British Isles except in the case of persons going to relatives or unless they have ample means to tide them over a considerable period of time. Quite recently the money qualification has been raised to \$250 per head. In the face of this restriction, the department cannot see its way clear to relax its regulations in favor of emigrants from Europe, many of whom are without means, and would be seeking immediate employment on arriving in this situation, that is daily growing worse. The offer of employment to these people is not considered sufficient in view of the fact that there are a considerable number of people in Canada, including returned soldiers, who are seeking employment."

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, stated that the above statement represented the condition of affairs now existing and the attitude of the Government towards the problem. Mr. Calder stated that the whole subject was now under review, but he saw little hope for abolishing the restrictions now in force.

The Pressing Need For "P. R."

By J. A. P. Haydon.

The recent municipal elections in Great Britain illustrate the pressing need for proportional representation. Mr. John H. Humphreys, secretary of the British P. R. Society, says: "The results show many striking instances of unjust and distorted representation."

From the figures available we are absolutely with Mr. Humphreys.

The three illustrations given below are, unhappily, not exceptional.

Liverpool Municipal Elections, 1920.

Parties	Votes	Seats
Conservative	67,874	20
Liberal	16,813	5
Nationalist	11,942	6
Labor	21,141	6
Co-operative	3,686	—

There were straight fights between two parties in every ward. The figures above can be set to speak for themselves.

Leeds.

Parties	Votes	Seats
Labor	25,305	2
Liberal	20,476	7
Conservative	20,016	7
Independent	4,482	—

There were eight three-cornered contests. The largest party (Labor) obtained two seats, while two parties, each receiving much less, popular support, obtained seven seats apiece. Still more striking is the third example:—

Bradford.

Parties	Votes	Seats
Labor	33,810	11
Liberal	30,700	11
Conservative	29,870	12
Independent	21,811	—

There were only four three-cornered contests in the 23 wards. The Labor Party, though it polled the largest number of votes, got no representation, while two smaller parties—Liberal and Conservative—obtained 11 and 12 seats respectively.

All fair-minded men and women will agree that results so unjust are bad from the point of view of communal citizenship and destructive of the whole structure of representative Government.

Municipal elections in Ontario are conducted along the same lines as in Great Britain and if figures were available results here would show the same results. We have repeatedly stated that we shall never have Government of the people for the people, by the people, whether it be civic, provincial or federal until we establish proportional representation.

Proportional representation is not only desirable but is necessary to good Government. It will give fair play to all citizens and will enable every party to elect its just representation. Under our present system of election many good, faithful legislators are defeated. "P. R." will enable every party to retain its ablest leaders.

IMPORTANT RULING ON COMPENSATION ACT

Judgment Given in Favor of Injured Workman.

An important decision in relation to the working and jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec has been given by Justice W. A. Weir in the Hull Superior Court, in relation to the action of Charles Girard, 94 Dollard street, Hull, against Gillies Brothers, lumber manufacturers, Brantford, Ontario.

Under the judgment, Girard is offered the choice of receiving an annuity of \$71 for the remainder of his life or a bulk sum of \$1,885 compensation for the loss of his left eye, which was injured by a piece of rock falling into it while he was employed for Gillies Brothers. In November, 1918, Girard, who was then living in Ottawa, secured employment with Gillies Brothers through an employment agency at Ottawa and went to work at Schyan Point, in Pontiac County. On February 20th, 1919, he was working with a hammer breaking rocks to clear a road, and so much as a chip of the stone flew and entered his left eye. He was removed to the Ottawa General Hospital, Water street, and after nine weeks his eye was removed.

Engaged in Ottawa. The action was commenced in the Superior Court of Pontiac County, the claim for an annuity of \$247 or \$1,885 as a lump sum being sued for under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act. The company pleaded that as Girard had been employed in Ottawa, and as the head office of the company was in the province of Ontario, the recourse of Girard for compensation was under the provisions of the Ontario Compensation Act and was not an action for the courts of the province of Quebec.

The case came on for trial on October 15, before Judge Weir in the Hull Superior Court, and it was contended by Mr. Auguste Lemieux, K.C., counsel for Girard, that the contract called for Girard to work in the Province of Quebec and it was the law of the province where the work was performed that applied. Mr. Lemieux also set up that the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board was not a court of a tribunal in a legal sense and that it was not clothed with judicial authority.

Where Work Done. In his judgment, Justice Weir holds that as the work was being performed in the Province of Quebec at the time of the accident, the laws of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board should apply, and that as the defendants had appeared in the Quebec courts and had accepted their jurisdiction he awarded judgment to Girard.

The action was brought in the Hull courts as the amount of compensation claimed was greater than that which would be allowed under the Ontario Compensation Act.

Why a Union Man? No one movement has brought so much happiness to the greatest number of homes as the trade union movement. A non-union man derives benefits from this movement without rendering an equivalent in return.

The action contemplated by Federal Union 66 to secure an adequate standard of wages is in itself a sufficient reason why the union should receive the support of every thinking civil servant.

The union of states for mutual progress is an essential in human society. The union of men for the same purpose is just as great.

Take the "B" out of BONUS, and put it ON for a living wage on the Government. Mr. Grant favors a standard pay-check. Shift the hyphen. Make it standard-pay.

Keep awake. Fairness is a cat with nine lives—and the Pussy-footers know it.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Cath.

WHAT GOES INTO YOUR HUSBAND'S LUNCH-BOX?

By Jean Prescott Adams. The wives of the men who go to work each morning realize that what they prepare for that noon lunch-box is most important in the health and comfort of their men. Men who are doing hard manual labor need, with their cup of hot coffee at noon, food that is both substantial and appetizing. Some women tell us that they spend as much trouble and time getting up this cold noon lunch as they would over a hot meal, and they are right to do so. However, they can make their work easier if they plan and cooking the night meal, they prepare something that will go into the next day's lunch-box as well.

This does not mean that the working man who must carry his noon meal should be given, "left-over." Far from it. For instance, boiled beef for supper provides first-class sandwich filling for the next day. There are few hungry men who do not appreciate cold beef sandwiches but you can make them nicer by adding a chopped and lightly salted white cabbage leaf, chopped green, or sweet peppers or some thin slices of dill pickle.

Or, suppose you have pie for supper. A cold quarter of it will not be so good in the lunch-box as would a little pie baked in a saucer at the time you bake the big one for the family. Men who work hard need what we call protein foods; of these meat and eggs are the best examples. When you serve an egg with ham you do not need so much ham as when you eat it with bread alone. A fried ham and egg sandwich is both good and hearty. So is a sandwich of crisp bacon and thin slices of hard-boiled egg.

The mainstay of the cold lunch is generally meat and bread in the form of sandwiches. For this reason vary the sandwich materials as much as possible. Use different kinds of bread—some days whole wheat bread, homemade brown bread at another time, or a crusty roll in place of the usual slices of white bread. The fillings, too, can be varied and still be hearty. Dry sausage is good, and so is a cold fried sausage slipped inside a nice fresh roll.

With the sandwiches a man needs a relish. There is room in the lunch-box for a small jar with a screw top in which you can put a relish like cold slaw, or a salad of chopped apples, celery and onions. For some reason many men laugh at slaw but at the same time they like them.

Don't forget that the man needs something sweet. Sugar adds energy. Doctors tell us that chocolate is so energizing as alcohol without the bad effects of the latter. That is why it is worth while making good cake for the lunch-box; cake is real food, not only a dessert. Put up the food daintily. Don't use pieces of newspapers, or even coarse brown paper next to food. Save pieces of clean tissue paper and the waxed paper that comes inside many cracker packages or wrap the different items of food. Keep everything separate and the contents of the lunch-box will not only look better—but taste better.

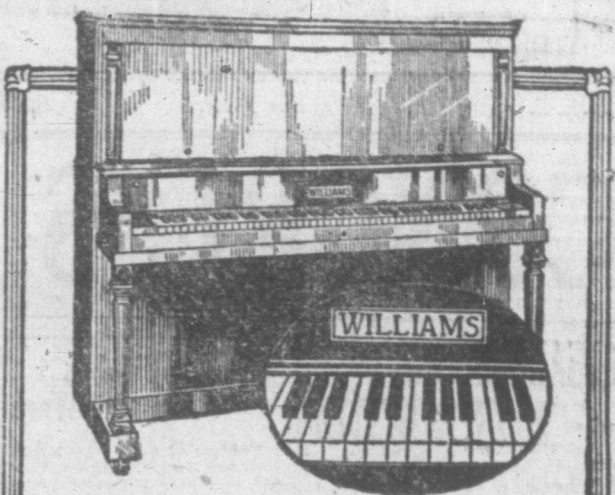
He who is continually finding fault with the work of the union usually does very little to help either the officers or the organization.—Ex.

Some married men have so much tongue for breakfast, and so much tongue for dinner that it is no wonder they take a little chicken for lunch.—Ginger.

Something divine still lives in the heart of that man, however far from the paths of rectitude he may have wandered, who loves flowers, dogs and little children.

"Kindly Old Gentleman: 'And are you catching fish, my little man?'"

"Little Man: 'No, gov'nor, givin' 'em their rattles.'—Morning Post.



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CHRISTMAS TOYS

for Girls and Boys

Our large Toy Department is looking very festive with its pretty Xmas decorations and its many wonderful toys for Girls and Boys—all displayed that even the wee tots may see them when they come a-visiting in this delightful Toy Land.

The boys will be captivated with the Soldier Toys, the Automobiles, the Artillery and Army Service Cars, the Swinging Horses, and Velocipedes and those of a mechanical turn of mind will be fascinated with the Steam Engines, Trains, Steel Building Toys, etc.

The girls will love the Dollies and the Furniture, Dishes, Carriages and sleighs for them.

While some of the older boys and girls would undoubtedly like a pair of skis or toboggan, or a new sleigh.

But there are toys too numerous to mention. Priced all the way from 5c to \$20.00.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

LABOR NEWS FROM ALL PROVINCES

TOILERS! VOTE FOR YOURSELF.

Workers of the Capital City of Canada never had a better opportunity of electing two members of the Board of Control than they have at the forthcoming election.

Control John Cameron has sat on the Board of Control for one year. His record—the record of Labor—is before the people. It is agreed by all that he performed the duties faithfully and well. He was the first Labor member elected to the City Council, and as such under the close scrutiny of all the citizens of Ottawa. The Ottawa newspapers, which cannot be charged with ever-friendliness to the trades union movement, state that he has been a good legislator. What has been done by John Cameron has been done for Labor. His record stands before the people and with him stands another candidate for the Board of Control in the person of Mr. Wm. Lodge, secretary of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association. These are the Labor candidates for the Board of Control. Both should have the support of all wage-earners of Ottawa.

Candidates have been placed in the field in some of the wards. In Capital Ward Mr. George Patrick is the Labor standard-bearer. Mr. Chas. W. Lewis seeks election in Victoria Ward. Workers in Dalhousie Ward have selected Mr. Michael Cain as their candidate. Alderman D. H. Macdonald and Mr. Wm. Pash the full slate in Rdeau Ward. In By Ward Mr. Chas. Greenberg is the Labor candidate, and in Ottawa Ward Mr. M. A. Beaudet. For school trustee Mr. W. McCaughery is a candidate in Capital Ward.

All of these candidates will be elected if the wage-earners of Ottawa will support themselves. Don't be fooled by election promises. Labor stands on a democratic platform and you can rest assured that if the toilers desire a voice in the administration of public affairs they will have to elect their own men. This year a very favorable opportunity presents itself. The pioneer work was done last year. The elections of Ottawa were made acquainted with the aims and aspirations of Labor. This year the education of last year will bear fruit.

Election day is yet a few weeks off, but now is the time to boost your candidates, and we are convinced that if each and every wage-earner in Ottawa puts his and her shoulder to the wheel we can elect all of our candidates to the City Council of 1921.

The Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa.

Federal Union No. 66.

RETURNED SOLDIER CIVIL SERVANTS MEET.

Last Sunday afternoon yet one more long step was taken towards making the Civil Service "safe for democracy," and an equally ambitious field of effort for the returned citizen who is at all acquainted with his education and training for further usefulness to his country in this highly important sphere of official life—the field which has made the most unquestionable right to take his place in, since he has already so emphatically proved his usefulness to the world and to civilization. Sunday's meeting, which resulted in the formation of a Civil Service Branch, Ottawa G. W. V. A., was the outcome of a most helpful suggestion made by President Loughnan at the previous Monday's general meeting of the Ottawa branch of the War Veterans' Association, viz.—That those members of the G. W. V. A. who were also civil servants should form their own organization, a distinct entity, in order that they might better and more freely be able to discuss those problems which directly affect them, and which, in each and every large degree, interest the general membership. This measure, as was pointed out, would have the effect of obviating the anomaly of having non-civil servants attending the general meetings, into the discussion of matters which could not be of great moment to them, and, moreover, of voting on the same. A good deal of time was wasted in the past owing to this very fact, which, while the airing of Civil Service grievances has been, unavoidably, listened to, and, to some extent, acted upon, has not directly concerned the discussion of matters of more general interest to G. W. V. A. members, matters the appeal of which was universal. It has also been hampered on account of the time devoted to those of purely sectional importance. President Loughnan's proposal embodied the basic principle of group representation, which is one of the planks in the platform of the Federal Union No. 66, and which is already taking the place of the older system of calling upon the general membership of an organization for discussion of any and all questions, even though those might be outside the scope and knowledge of a large number of the members in the administration of bodies of citizens associated for the general welfare, such as the system of elections conducted on the principle of proportional representation is beginning to supersede the more antiquated method of the straight vote, which so recently resulted in a three cornered contest, in the election of a representative on a minority vote. "P. R." it might be observed in parenthesis, the entire executive of the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa.

This meeting of Sunday last, to which were invited all returned soldiers who were civil servants, was called for the purposes of discussing what attitude shall be taken to present the claims of the civil servants, who saw service in the war, to the Government with a view to urging an increase in pay, and other requirements of forming a Civil Service Branch of the War Veterans, and of going into the question of the extent to which those members of the G. W. V. A. who are employed in the Civil Service will associate with Federal Union No. 66.

Major McKeand, who had been invited to the meeting to speak, opened by stating frankly that he had always been strongly in favor of civil servants associating with labor. He recognized that whatever the result of the meeting was the best way to get it. He then went carefully and minutely into the modus operandi of handling the six or seven thousand applications that are now pending. Major McKeand is a member of the Civil Service Commission's Board of Hearings, which position, as he has minutely observed, he had never got anything out of except criticism. At the close of his address he answered, to the best of his ability, a number of questions that were put to him by various comrades in the hall—questions arising, for the most part, out of their own appeals.

The chairman of the Returned Soldiers' Committee, Federal Union No. 66, who was also elected to the provisional vice-presidency of the new body, began his address by pointing out that the Civil Service Branch of the Ottawa Veterans was scarcely in a sufficiently advanced stage, so far, to collect information or evidence on re-classification injustices, actual or potential. The first thing to do was draw up a constitution and get

played affected by our work. They pointed out that in New York City and State misunderstandings had developed between the forces engaged on the task of classification and the men and women whose jobs were being described and valued, and that this friction had very seriously interfered with the consummation of the enterprise. Your Commission decided to call in the authorized representatives of the employees and lay before them in frank, open fashion the plans of the Commission. The employees, individually and collectively, have separated while heartily with your Commission. They did not attempt to exact promises as to the character of our recommendations, and the members of your Commission made no pledges, except the one which was freely tendered at the beginning of our conference, when we assured the president of one of the employees' associations that all the details of our work would be open to inspection at all times by anyone interested. We have adopted this consent to that policy. Your Commission has had no secrets to conceal. We were engaged in a public work, and we were anxious to avoid misunderstandings and to avoid misunderstandings was to conduct our inquiries in such an open, above-board fashion, that you interested might know not only our conclusions, but the process by which those conclusions were reached.

The black type does not appear in the report. There was no need to emphasize any particular portion of a plain, honest statement of policy. The necessity for emphasis is our own, right here in Canada. The reorganization is being conducted by the same firm that reorganized the Service at Washington. Why are they not using the same methods? Is it because they are not being permitted to?

At Thursday's meeting of local No. 1, International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, in Bricklayers' Hall, members re-elected their officers for the ensuing term. The officers-elect are: President, H. Callaghan; vice-president, James S. Barker; secretary, Frank Woods; treasurer, A. Faulkner; conductor, John Allan; Tyler, A. C. Lewis; trustees, H. G. Fester, Controller T. O'Heir, Controller C. I. Altheison, S. L. Houston and G. V. work are efforts of the Literature Committee. H. W. West is chairman of the Finance Committee.

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OTTAWA.

SPECIAL POLL FOR RAILWAY WORKERS.

The Board of Control last week decided that the special poll for railway men should be held in the aldermen's room of the city hall on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday previous to election day. The \$22 returning officer will be paid \$37 for the three days and the poll clerk \$11.

M.P.M.O. OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

At a regular meeting of the local union of Motion Picture Machine Operators held Sunday last, the officers of the union were re-elected by acclamation for another year. They are: President, Wm. Harriott; vice-president, M. F. Carey; secretary, Wm. Maynard; treasurer, Chas. Bamford; business agent, Wm. Lane; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Horne. A committee was appointed to arrange for the annual dance.

Controller Candidate Wm. Lodge, who is secretary of the Theatrical Federation, was present and addressed the meeting.

It was decided that full support would be given the Labor candidates in the forthcoming municipal election.

TO LAY CORNER STONE NEW CIVIC HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the Civic Hospital Commission last week it was decided to lay the corner stone of the civic hospital on December 18. Mayor Fisher will officiate at the ceremony, and especially representatives of all classes and conditions, which have been active in securing the hospital. Director of the plans for the construction of the main building was left over until the January meeting, when the contractors will decide the materials to be used in the hospital.

OFF TO TORONTO.

Mr. A. Donald Dear, a member of the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada left on Thursday evening to attend an executive board meeting at Toronto. He will be accompanied by the secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress, Mr. Drury, on Friday morning.

HAMILTON.

METAL POLISHERS' DOINGS.

In the A.O.F. Hall, North James street, on Thursday night, a large number of members of local No. 24, Metal Polishers' Union, gathered on hand for the election of officers for 1921. The election of a financial secretary in succession to Charles E. Johnson was deferred until the next meeting. Bro. Johnson, who has faithfully filled the office for seven years, asked to be relieved, his other duties in connection with the local being too onerous for him to continue. Efforts on Thursday to locate a volunteer were futile. The members, after commending Mr. Johnson for his able services, passed a resolution of thanks.

The following are the new officers: President, George Forscell; vice-president, R. H. Walker; recording secretary, G. D. Harris (acclamation); financial secretary (open); treasurer, Charles J. Johnson; trustee and auditors, G. Forscell, J. M. Long, G. D. Harris; sick committee, F. Birchall, John Ramsay, D. O. Anderson; District Council delegate, Charles Johnson (acclamation); Metal Trades Council, G. Forscell and C. J. Johnson; Trades and Labor delegates, R. R. Walker, C. J. Johnson, G. Forscell, G. Forscell, C. J. Johnson; social committee, G. Forscell, R. R. Walker, H. T. Joyce, M. J. Ball, C. J. Johnson; publicity agent, C. J. Johnson.

The secretary's annual report showed that the organization was flourishing numerically and financially, and that lately many new members had been initiated. Lack of time prevented a complete report of the social and organization committee, and as next year's programme, members are urged to attend the next regular meeting, during which an important announcement will be made.

ENGINEERS' DRAWING.

The Christmas prize drawing which is being conducted by local No. 700, steam and operating engineers' union, to afford monetary relief to engineers who have been on strike several months, will take place in the Labor Hall on Thursday, Dec. 23, in connection with the affair, the drawing committee is arranging for a smoker and musical entertainment. To date many thousands of drawing tickets have been sold, and success is assured.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

A memorial from the Building Trades Council of Hamilton will be forwarded to Premier Meighan at Ottawa, calling upon the Dominion Government to recognize its primary responsibility to provide a so-

there a long time, and that in proportion it took a detective longer to reach the first class than it did a policeman.

The City Administrator promised to approve the suggestion.

The arbitration of the demands of the Police Union was not favorably entertained by the Administrative Commission. This suggestion of arbitrating the differences that exist between the city authorities and the city police force was suggested by the Police Union.

WESTERN CANADA

THE LABOR PARTY LOST IN EDMONTON.

Outing the Citizens' League and the Labor party from power, the Citizens' ticket gained control over the city council and public school board at Monday's Labor elections. D. M. Duggan will be the new mayor of Edmonton for 1921, winning with a majority of 485.

George Wright, vice-president of the Citizens' ticket and one Labor alderman was re-elected.

The new school board is composed entirely of members who ran on the Citizens' ticket.

WINNIPEG TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT.

George Wright, vice-president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, representing Local 122, International Brotherhood of Machinery and Electrical Workers, was elected president of the council for 1921, at the annual meeting last Tuesday evening. He will succeed H. J. W. Powers, International Typographical Union, who occupied the chair during the last year, and who refused to allow his name to be put up for election again.

The report of the executive committee, dealing with the future policy of the council, which was adopted, was added a recommendation from T. J. Murray, K.C., that a joint stock company be formed, with local funds, to deal with the council as stockholders, provoked a discussion that lasted for more than two hours. The report recommended that David Boyd, editor of the paper, who resigned owing to a difference of policy concerned with the recent election, be asked to reconsider his resignation, which was refused, and was laid over until the next meeting of council.

CANADA'S WARSHIPS REACH HALIFAX TUESDAY NEXT

Canada's three warships will not reach Halifax until next Tuesday morning at eight o'clock. A wireless message will be sent to the Department of the Naval Service from the cruiser Aurora, is to the effect that the ships were at Bermuda yesterday.

GOVERNMENT LIKELY DROP HEALTH BILL, IS REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 15. (Canadian Associated Press)—The Government is likely to drop the Health Bill, which was rejected yesterday by the House of Lords, and probably will not proceed with it at all without much alteration.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made by the Municipal Corporation of Ottawa to the Legislative Assembly at its next session:

- 1. For an Act authorizing the said Corporation to provide by Bylaws for borrowing upon debentures, without obtaining the assent of the ratepayers, the sum of money for the purposes specified: (1) \$45,000 to provide for the extension, equipment and furnishing of a Nurses' Home in connection with the Isolation Hospital, and for the purchase of laundry machinery. (2) \$30,000 to provide for the construction of a relief sewer from a point at or near Finch street, crossing the Rideau River at a junction with the main sewer at or near Waverley Road. (3) \$100,000 to provide for the cost of water main extensions, and new water services. (4) \$40,000 to provide for the purchase and installation of water meters. (5) \$50,000 to provide for the purchase and installations of fire hydrants.

2. AND for an Act validating By-law Number — of the said Corporation, passed by the said Corporation on the laying of a new asphalt and wood block pavement on Wellington Street between the City Hall and the Dominion Government property and Pooley's Bridge, and upon the said By-law, and all assessments levied thereon, and all proceedings taken in connection therewith.

3. AND for an Act amending the Ottawa City Transportation Act, by striking out the word "after" in the second line of subsection 1 of section 11 thereof, and by substituting therefor the word "without," or in the third line of subsection 1 of section 11 thereof, for an Act amending the said Act, by providing that notwithstanding that the Corporation may have given the notice referred to in section 22 of the said Act, and have proceeded to arbitration as there provided, it shall not be obliged to acquire any property for the railway and the real and personal property of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company in Ontario, in connection with the work thereof, unless and until a By-law providing for the acquisition of such property by the said Corporation shall have been passed, submitted to and approved by the ratepayers of the said Corporation, and the notice referred to in section 22 of the said Act, and the notice referred to in section 22 of the said Act, shall not be submitted to the ratepayers until the annual municipal election in January, 1921, will determine the term in which the above legislation will be submitted.

4. AND for an Act providing for the appointment of a Townships Commission for the City of Ottawa, and prescribing the powers and duties of such Commission.

The existing debenture debt of the said Corporation, exclusive of debentures issued for Local Improvement purposes, the repayment of which is provided for by special rates and assessments, is as follows: General Corporation debentures \$2,236,078.84

Public School debentures 725,778.42 Water Works debentures 2,511,672.50 Municipal Electric debentures 3,267,591.92 Total 8,741,121.66

263 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

It is always well to have a Savings Account upon which interest is regularly paid and from which you are free to draw at any time should you have a good opportunity to buy stock or feed. A Savings Account is Ready Money.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

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902 MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL, Que., and Toronto, Ont. NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS.

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BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.—MONTREAL MANUFACTURERS OF GROUND WOOD LUMBER SULPHITE AND KRAFT PULP NEWSPRINT PAPER CLAPBOARDS SHINGLES MILLS AT Cape Madeleine—Three Rivers—Charlemagne St. Gabriel de Brandon—Montreal.

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MOST FOOLISH FALLACY THAT SHOE WORKERS WILL ACCEPT WAGE REDUCTIONS

Boot and Shoe Workers' Wages in Canada and the United States Have Advanced on an Average of 55 Per Cent. Since 1914 as Against Cost of Living Which Has Increased 101 Per Cent. in the United States and 117 Per Cent. in Canada in Same Period.

By C. L. Baine, General Secretary
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
To hear some employing interests talk, one would think they believe that the only thing needed to set all the wheels of industry in full motion would be a reduction of wages all around. We regret to say that some shoe manufacturers seem to share this view, although we must in fairness record the fact that a far larger number of them are opposed to wage reduction policies at this time.

There are some employers who realize that it is in the wages of labor that consume the product of industries. When wages are low, consumption is low. Lack of wages, or low wages, destroy the market for ordinary or staple commodities. For example, the prolonged depression in industry has reduced the movement of both freight and passengers on railroads. Next comes a general laying off of railroad workers. It is the same thing as idleness of shoe-workers when there are no shoes to make.

When railroad men are idle they purchase less and so help to reduce the volume of business for railroads to handle. Likewise when shoe workers are idle, they consume less of the products of other industries, and so the idle workers in these other industries are able to buy less shoes.

Just how this lack of consumption is to be remedied by still further reducing the purchasing power of the masses of the people by wholesale reductions of wages, the advocates of such a policy do not explain. They begin and end with the bold declaration that wages must be reduced. The few shoe manufacturers who declare for that policy are no better at explaining it than are similar minded employers in other trades.

Since 1914 the wages of shoe workers in the United States and in Canada have advanced not more than an average of 55 per cent. During that same period of time the cost of living has advanced 101 per cent. in the United States and 117 per cent. in Canada. Now that extortionate prices have begun to decline in wholesale markets and are just beginning to be reflected in some retail stores, a few shortsighted employers want to reduce the wages of shoeworkers about 25 per cent.

In Massachusetts there is a commission on the necessities of life. That commission says that in September, 1929, the cost of living actually increased 2 per cent. For the month of October, 1929, it reports a decrease of 2 per cent. The workers of Massachusetts then would be at the same cost of living November 1, 1929, as they were on September 1, 1929, or at the very peak of the high cost of living, or just turning the peak. Just as one prefers to view it.

There are many things in which there is no reduction in price. We have heard of no reductions in home rents. Milk remains at the highest price. Eggs are higher than ever before. Reductions are reported in the wholesale price of flour, but they have not reached the consumer. The worker pays more to get from his home to his work and there are no signs of reducing this cost.

We hear of markdown sales of clothing but even the reduced prices look twice as high as the same grades were priced six years ago. If any of us are ill, we find that

can afford to lend money for wage reduction fights at a time when loans for legitimate business are being curtailed, or when a revival of normal business activity is needed to save the commercial lives of perhaps hundreds of concerns.

It has not been the policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, either during or since the war, to try to take any undue advantage of the unusual conditions that have existed. Every advance we have secured has been obtained either by mutual agreement or by arbitration. We have adhered to our arbitration contracts and policy, and we now expect a similar spirit of fair play from the employers. The decision rests with them. If they decide that they prefer to play the "catch-as-catch-can" game, we will be compelled to play that game with them.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR ONTARIO CIVIL SERVANTS.

The new regulations for the Ontario Civil Service have been finally approved by the Government and were issued last week. The hours of attendance are fixed at from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. with noon as the closing hour on Saturdays. No mention is made of four o'clock closing during summer months, so what hitherto obtained in this connection has apparently been abolished. No Government servants employed in a full time capacity shall accept other employment or engage in commerce or industry of any kind while in the public service. There is a ban on smoking in the buildings or offices during office hours.

As regards the attendance of the employees from and after the first day of January, 1931, Deputy Ministers will be required to report to their Ministers, noting irregularities will be required to report to branches to co-operate in securing such information. Copies of all such reports shall be furnished to the Minister and to the Civil Service Commission, who will be required to report monthly to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on attendance in departments.

We confess that we do not know why shoemakers should accept reductions in wages under present conditions, nor how employers can compel acceptance of such reductions if the shoemakers are opposed to them. Neither do we understand how banks

can afford to lend money for wage reduction fights at a time when loans for legitimate business are being curtailed, or when a revival of normal business activity is needed to save the commercial lives of perhaps hundreds of concerns.

It is even said that these losses and shrinkages are in some cases so great as to wipe out all profits in the years of 1918 and 1919, on which income and excess profits taxes were computed and paid. Banks are said to be heavy holders of shoe trade loans and are anxiously waiting for business to start up so their customers can recover through business activity what they have lost in cancelled mortgages and shrinkages in inventories.

On labor's side, we do not wish to boast of our strength. We are not stronger than we could wish, but we are stronger than we ever were before. We have more members and greater financial resources. If a fight should come over attempted reductions in wages, we are probably strong enough to make some business for bankruptcy courts before the battle is over.

Trade Unionists Watch Mooney Case.

A committee appointed by the San Francisco labor council has investigated the new developments in the Mooney case, caused by statements by Detective Hand, and has made this report: "We have interviewed the mayor, chief of police, and district attorney, and each of them gave us without hesitation all of the information they possess."

"We find that Officer Dropper Hand has eliminated many sections of his confession as printed in the daily newspapers. "We also find that he has made no statement or evidence there taken under oath."

"Again we find that his statements as corrected by himself is contradicted by Captain Matheson, Lieutenant Goff, and Lieutenant Hunter."

"We believe that the question of a new trial is not the paramount issue at this moment, but that rather the obtaining of definite additional evidence of unfairness in the former trial is the most necessary element in the present status of the case."

"To obtain additional evidence of this nature it would be necessary to take the testimony of witnesses under oath. The only method by which this can be done is to our knowledge is for the district attorney to have the witnesses in question summoned before the grand jury and the evidence taken under oath."

"In our interview with the district attorney we found that it is his intention to take this matter up with the grand jury and have the witnesses summoned and the testimony taken under oath before the grand jury and the evidence taken under oath."

"If sworn testimony be obtained that will be of distinct benefit to the defendants, the district attorney then will place the same before the grand jury."

governor for the purpose of obtaining pardons for Mooney and Billings. "In our opinion it is advisable in the interest of the council and Mooney and Billings, that the labor council await the results of the grand jury investigation of the present revelations, and then adopt a firm procedure based upon intelligent and accurate information; in the meantime we recommend that the council should concern in the policy that has been adopted by the district attorney in the premises."

HIS CHOICE.
My daddy is a railroad man
'N' oh! I love him so.
He hitches up the car alright
'N' makes the engine go.

He goes way off a big long way
'N' den comes back at night.
His clothes is awful dirty
'N' his face is dust a sight.

But murrer doesn't say a word
'Hout his clothes or handle or feet.
But hustles dust as fast she can
'N' gets him something good to eat.

But when I gets all dirty,
When I goes out to play—
She looks dust awful cross at me
'N' has a lot to say.

So, when I gets to be a man
Dares one fing dat I know—
I'll be dust like my daddy—
I'll make the engine go.

—By Etta M. Campbell, 28 St. George street, Portland, Me.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN MINERS' INCREASES SINCE 1914.

By Philip Murray, International Vice-President, United Mine Workers of America.

Now that the strike of coal miners in Great Britain has come to an end, it is interesting to note what has been accomplished by the miners of that country as compared with what has been accomplished by the United Mine Workers of America, for the coal mines of this continent. Such a comparison shows clearly the great progress that has been made by our grand organization in gaining advances and improvements for the mine workers here.

In order to form a true comparison of the conditions of the British miners with that of the United Mine Workers of America, we must take the pre-war wage rate of the British miner, in the year 1914, as against that of the American miner in the same year, and add to those basic rates the present wage agreements of the British mine workers as against those of the members of our own organization.

To begin with, the "poverty line" established by the British Government in Great Britain in the year 1914 was agreed to be two pounds and five shillings a week, or approximately \$16.92 in American money at the then existing rate of exchange between the United States and Great Britain. The British mine workers recently engaged in a nation-wide strike for the purpose of securing for the coal miners of that country a wage increase of two shillings per day. The strike resulted in the mine workers of Great Britain securing the two shillings increase which they demanded, which, added to the other increases secured from 1914, brought the average weekly wage of the British coal miner up to four pounds eleven shillings and twopenny halfpenny per week. That, at the present rate of exchange, would bring the average weekly earnings of the British mine worker from \$16.92 per week in the year 1914, to American money, to \$18.95 per week at the present rate of exchange.

The cost of living in Great Britain has been officially fixed at 161 per cent more in 1920 than in 1914, so that the miner who was at the poverty line in 1914 ought to have five pounds seventeen shillings and twopenny per week, or \$19.55 at the present rate of exchange, allowing for the increased living cost to be even up to the poverty line. The cost of living in America was officially fixed at 92 per cent more than in 1914, when the recent award was handed down by the Bituminous Coal Commission.

The basic wage scale for day workers in the Central Competitive Field in the year 1914 was \$2.34 per day, or \$17.94 per week for a six-day week. This wage scale has been brought up from \$1.94 per day to \$2.50 per day, or \$15 per week, for a six-day week, which would give an average increase to the day wage workers in the Central Competitive Field of approximately 184 per cent over their 1914 wage scale. The substantial tonnage increase secured for the tonnage men throughout our jurisdiction since 1914, increasing their daily wage considerably more than 97 per cent, the amount fixed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the increase in cost of living in mining communities since the year 1914.

It can therefore be seen that the concessions secured by the members of our union from the year 1914 to date have been considerably more than those secured by the British mine workers during the same period.

THE SPOTTER

Like a thief in the night's inky blackness.

Unless as he stalks for his prey, shadowing along in the shadowy way.

In his clandestine, underhand way. This is the style of the reptile.

With petrified heart, garrote.

Who lives on his craven betrayal.

A traitor to martyrs of toil.

Like a snake in the grass he goes crawling.

Until he stands up like a man.

Cringing and writhing and squirming.

Pedigree him if you can.

As he is an object of loathing.

But his job is a curse on his lips.

While the cowardly parasite spotter.

Bares his fangs with the coming of night.

And when at last grim retribution overtakes him, and fastens its grip.

He pleads in great terror for mercy.

But his plea is a curse on his lips.

And when the just price of his calling.

Is paid (for no power can save the wretch from the goose he has fashioned).

He is dumped in an outcast grave.

CLARENCE W. AGNEW.

And when at last grim retribution overtakes him, and fastens its grip.

He pleads in great terror for mercy.

But his plea is a curse on his lips.

And when the just price of his calling.

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PAYS TRIBUTE TO UNION OFFICIALS

Closed Shop May Be Contentious in Coming Year.

In an address to the Men's Club of Ottawa South Methodist Church last week on "Labor Conditions in Ottawa," Mr. George A. Crain, honorary secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, and one of Ottawa's leading contractors, said the great majority of men in the building industry in Ottawa were honestly striving to give a fair day's labor for the money they were receiving.

Mr. Crain confined his remarks pretty well to labor conditions in the building industry. He said there were 13 or 14 different organized unions in Ottawa in connection with the building industry. It was necessary for the contractors and master builders to deal with a committee representing all these unions whenever a difficulty arose.

Mr. Crain gave an explanation of collective bargaining, blanket agreements, the closed shop and other matters common to those in the building business. He said he thought the closed shop problem was going to be a contentious question this coming spring. He explained that what he meant by closed shop was the demand on the part of organized labor that only union men be employed on jobs.

Speaking of the Joint Industrial Council, which is composed of five representatives of organized labor and five representatives of the master builders, Mr. Crain said it had proved quite a successful experiment. The purpose of this council was to deal with disputes which were likely to develop into strikes.

Mr. Crain paid a tribute to the international union officials. He said they were all broad-minded fair men. He would rather deal with an international union official than with a local official. Referring to building costs, Mr. Crain stated that he did not look for much of a reduction in the costs of building material. Nor did he hope for any great reduction in wages of skilled labor. The reason for this was that there was a great scarcity of skilled labor.

Keep the Machinery Going

The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fail. Belts that make the longest run with the least repair and adjustment are the workman's best friend. No loss time. Machinery in every factory should be driven with

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count your bonus money. All there? BONUS—from the latin bonus, meaning good; something given in addition to what is ordinarily received by or is strictly due to the recipient. CHARITY—from Latin caritas, meaning earnestness; acts or works of benevolence to the poor. If dollars fall much lower, my not make gasoline legal tender?

In the United Kingdom civil servants receive a maximum bonus of \$2,500. At \$500 salary, a civil servant receives \$650 cost-of-living bonus. If his salary is \$1,000 he gets a bonus of \$950. Civil servant.

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POTTERS' CHIEF OUT. Edward Menge, president of the Local Brotherhood of Operative Potters, has resigned. Because of

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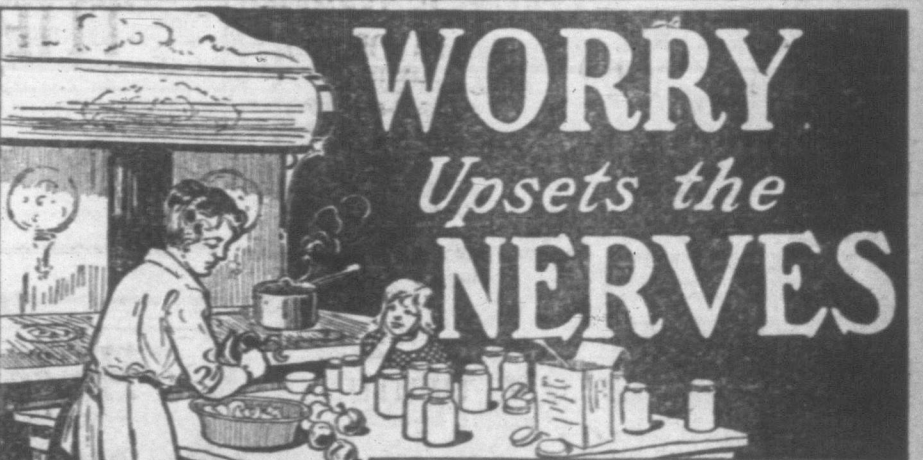
an attack of influenza two years ago, he has been incapacitated and has been advised by physicians to discontinue all activities. He has been president of the brotherhood for nine years. For eight years prior to that he served as national secretary.

The Slater Shoe. There is but one "Slater Shoe." The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame "THE SLATER SHOE"

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Worry Upsets the NERVES Far more women than men suffer from nervous disorders. And little wonder, when you come to think of the thousand causes of worry and anxiety which come daily to the woman in the home. Particularly to those who are nervously energetic the many demands of society, the numberless details of home life, and the exacting attention required by the children, sooner or later wear on the nervous system. You begin to worry, and worry upsets the nerves. The more irritable the nerves become the more you worry. And thus is formed a vicious circle, and there is no end to your troubles. Since the nervous system holds in control all the functions of the body there soon arises a thousand little ills to make life a burden. Nervous headaches, spells of indigestion, irritable temper and attacks of the blues tend to make you feel miserable. You cannot rest by day or sleep at night, and what reserve force you have rapidly disappears. It may not be convenient for you to get away for a change and a rest, but there is within your reach Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and there never was found a nerve restorative which could be compared to it. Use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food regularly and you will soon be able to take a cheerful view of life, enjoy your daily work and forget to worry. For with good health comes new energy and strength, new hope and courage, happiness and success. 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Women everywhere are praising this great food cure, because it lifts them out of this terrible nervous, irritable condition, and by its reconstructive influence enables the bodily organs to properly perform their natural functions.

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UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS DIRECT CONCERN OF MUNICIPALITIES AND PROVINCES, SAYS GOVERNMENT

Federal Aid Given Only When Problems Become Too Difficult to Handle Locally—Purchase of Canadian Made Articles Will Help, Says Report.

The attitude of the Canadian Government toward the unemployment situation is set forth in a statement which was issued Friday evening from the office of the Minister of Labor. It is in brief, that unemployment problems are the more direct concern of the municipality or province in which the unemployment exists, and that they should be dealt with primarily by such municipality or province. Federal aid should be given only when the problem becomes too difficult to handle locally. The Government of Canada, it is stated, is willing and anxious to do what is necessary to aid the local bodies in solving the problem of unemployment, but it cannot assume obligations which properly belong to a particular municipality or province. Through the Department of Labor the Federal Government will be glad to co-operate with the provincial authorities as necessary appear, and through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment it will continue to give special attention to disabled or partly incapacitated soldiers.

"Obviously," says the statement, "there can no longer be any recognized distinction between the physically fit returned man and other unemployed workman. The disabled or partly disabled returned soldier must and will continue to receive special attention."

In opening, the statement sets forth that the Government has kept slowly informed respecting the problem of unemployment, and has done all possible to provide against the foreseen inevitable contraction in business. The employment service of Canada, carried on co-operatively by federal and provincial authorities, has, it is stated, secured employment for more than 604,000 men and women since March, 1919. "Up to September, 1920, labor in Canada was well absorbed, Toronto, Victoria and Vancouver being the only points where unemployment was complained of," continues the statement.

"At these three places employment outside the city at good wages was offered during September and October for 2,400 men, with practically no response. Since that time the situation is changed in that men engaged in seasonal occupations, or who lost their employment through the contraction of industry, have taken the outside employment offered, so that the opportunities of two months ago no longer exist."

The statement reviews briefly what the Federal Government has done to try and improve the situation. The re-opening of work on the Welland Canal in 1919 gave, it says, employment to 2,000 men.

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Recommendations may soon be made to the Ontario government, which, if accepted, will bring the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario into action without having to receive complaints from employes in any industry in the province. Prof. J. W. McMillan, chairman of the board, stated on Friday that the members were getting acquainted with one another and also discussing the procedure of the board. "Does not the act provide for the Lieutenant-Governor in council making regulations regarding the procedure of the board?" the chairman was asked. "Yes," he replied. "Will the members of the board suggest procedure to the council, or make recommendations to the cabinet in this connection?" "I think that will inevitably follow from our discussions. I cannot say anything further."

COOK PORK WELL, ADVISES U. S. GOVERNMENT.

"Cook pork well, even though it has been 'U.S. inspected and passed,'" is the warning of the Department of Commerce. It is stated that uncooked pork frequently contains parasites of microscopic size known as trichinae and persons who eat uncooked pork run the risk of contracting trichinosis, a most painful and distressing disease which sometimes ends fatally in spite of any treatment. The health of patients who recover from the acute stages of this disease is often permanently impaired.

"It is important to remember," says the Department of Commerce, "that uncooked pork is likely to contain the trichinae, no matter how healthy the animal from which it came may have appeared, or how excellent the meat looks."

Isn't it funny that some people's ideas of fighting is to fight each other, and not those who cause the trouble?

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AT THE END OF PATIENCE

There is a limit to the endurance of the most conservative and most patient leaders in the labor movement. Evidently Mr. Warren S. Stone, of Cleveland, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has been so noted for his discrimination for sharp movement against employers, and for his forbearance generally, that the impatient ones in his own organization have sometimes called him a reactionary, has got to the limit of his patience.

Appearing before the United States Railway Labor Board, at Chicago, on November 23, with the officials of 16 other railway unions, Mr. Stone said that after being classed for 17 years as an ultra-conservative, he had arrived at the point where he was "through making excuses to the men." Some plan must be found, he said, for getting results for railway employes. He told the board that he had tried to embody the decision of last July, under which railroad wages in the United States were raised \$500,000,000 in agreements with 218 railroads, but only four of the agreements had been signed. Mr. Stone's attitude is significant of the mass of discontent, with its constant pressure, and the need for speedier adjustments than have been the case across the border.

Canadian railroaders are more fortunate in regard to the decision of the board, which took effect in Canada as well as in the United States. All Canadian companies fixed up the agreement long ago—Kennedy Cross, in the Canadian Railroad.

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THE I. F. T. U.

BY WILL THORNE, LABOR MEMBER BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The annual convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, Eng., on November 22 and 23 and the following days. The representation was as follows: British Trades Union Parliamentary Committee, 7 delegates (Membership £5,000,000); British General Federation of Trade Unions, 2 (1,200,000); Germany, 12 (2,500,000); France, 12 (1,500,000); Belgium, 3 (100,000); Denmark, 3 (300,000); Norway, 3 (150,000); Sweden, 3 (250,000); Poland, 3 (250,000); Austria, 3 (800,000); Czechoslovakia, 4 (750,000); Hungary, 1 (215,000); Switzerland, 1 (25,000); Italy, 1 (240,000); Spain, 2 (250,000); Poland, 3 (250,000); Zloczowian Zrodowite Polskie, 6 (174,000); Canada, 1 (250,000).

Watching the Parade

By John Phelan.

There was an Englishman on the 340 last night. Or maybe he was an American who had spent the summer in London. Anyhow, he had a twin-six voice and a positive manner and he certainly did like to see them both.

"If I caught my wife using rouge," said he, "I'd make her stop it. How do they get that way, anyhow? There is nothing decorative about a high-light nose with little girl globules on it. And a girl with a good complexion is a bit better to look at than the one who reflects the shade of the nearest wall paper—if that paper is gray. The female lip ought to be kissed without the stuff coming off on you. Girls who give their looks a fair chance are just as fine, and sweet and good as the other sort. They are apt to be better tempered, too, for they know the outlook is apt to be fairly bright. If I had to pick between the two I'd choose the one I could look at without shifting the second glance to the clock.

Anyhow this English fowl made me think of Corporal Jim Hughes. Corporal Jim was the same sort, lead, noisy, overbearing, and at heart as yellow as a canary. He used to dominate his wife until she got tired of it. She was a nice little thing—too nice for Corporal Jim. She must have accepted him in a dark room. One day he went a bit too far with her and she slipped a granite ware kettle full of boiling raspberries over his head. Jim had a good deal of trouble getting out of the bucket because the half caught under his chin.

"We will have no more discussion in this house, James," said she as she picked the boiling berries out of her hair. "This has been disgraceful, James."

"Aw," said the corporal, "call me Jim."

SILENT WALKOUT of technical men in our Service, compare salaries in U. S. Service and see why. Chemist in Canada \$1,250 to \$3,000; Chemist in U. S. \$1,410 to \$3,040. The same applies to other technical workers.

The Canadian delegate did not vote in favor of this programme.

The Moscow Commission contained ten pages of close typewritten matter, the chief items of which were:

"The Congress also observes that the signatories of this manifesto set down their intention to promote writing that the International of Moscow will destroy the 'Yellow' American International.

The Congress, therefore, demands in the interest of society the socialization of land and other means of production. The Congress regards it as essential that a movement be made forthwith on the socialization of minerals, coal, oil, salt, phosphate, etc., all transport of materials, and generally speaking, on all branches of production which in the estimation of the proletariat of every country is essential.

The Socialization Commission report contained eleven long paragraphs, but the chief one read as follows:

"The Congress, therefore, demands in the interest of society the socialization of land and other means of production. The Congress regards it as essential that a movement be made forthwith on the socialization of minerals, coal, oil, salt, phosphate, etc., all transport of materials, and generally speaking, on all branches of production which in the estimation of the proletariat of every country is essential.

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The Canadian delegate did not vote in favor of this programme.

WAGE REDUCTIONS WILL BE OPPOSED

Every General Strike Attempted Has Been Disastrous.

A ringing appeal to 'Organized Labor' to scrupulously observe its contracts while fighting for better wages and shorter hours was delivered recently in Boston by President Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters' International Union, and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

Treasurer Tobin deplored the various 'isms' and 'serums' now being injected into the Organized Labor Movement, and stated that it was time for Labor to 'get out of the air and come down onto the ground,' and concern itself with the bona-fide principles of the Labor movement.

"Labor will not stand for any reduction in wages in the present crisis, but instead will continue its fight for more wages and shorter hours until all of its membership is suitably employed," declared President Tobin.

He stated that he and every other thinking Labor leader is against the 'general strike,' and in his experience of many years has never known one to be a success.

"During my 14 years on the road," said Mr. Tobin, "I have never known of a general strike to be a success, but, on the contrary, every one attempted has been disastrous. I heard that one man from Seattle appeared before your meeting, and stated that even though the strike at that city appeared to be a failure it was the best thing that ever happened for the Labor movement."

"From my own observation and from conversations with international officers of unions involved in that strike, it was a disastrous failure and laid the foundation for the open shop movement; that some people hope will sweep across the country, and which the American Labor movement will have to fight and use all its force to defeat."

The American Federation of Labor is much interested in all central bodies and what they do, but it cannot stand for all, with the result that charters have been revoked as a result of actions by three or four of these organizations in New York City alone. These organizations are expected to stand behind the principles of the American Federation of Labor.

"With more than a million men and women here, the advocates of the open shop movement in Washington are trying to take down the market with cheap labor. This movement is for the purpose of breaking down the standards of living and have mobs of unemployed outside the mill gates ready to step in when the American worker wages and lowering of working standards.

"Labor must hasten to organize the unorganized, fight unrestricted immigration, be loyal, and united in its organizations, prepare to combat the 'open shop' tactics of employers, and live up to all of its agreements. If it takes such a course it cannot go far wrong. And the American Federation of Labor will back up to the limit any organization which observes the true and tested principles of organized Labor."

EMPLOYMENT SHOWS DECLINE IN CANADA

Loss of Time Due To Industrial Disputes Decreases.

During November the total average volume of employment continued to decline throughout Canada, according to the advance reports of the Labor Gazette.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was less during November than during October, 1920, or November, 1919. There were in evidence at some time or other during the month 29 strikes, involving about 1,559 work people and resulting in a time loss of 23,442 working days.

In the previous month of October there were in existence a similar number of strikes, but the number of persons involved was 5,147, and the time loss, 85,555 days. In November, 1919, the number of strikes in existence was 25, involving 5,169 work people, and entailing a time loss of 73,119 working days.

At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment among trade unions was 6.25, as compared with 5.25 at the beginning of October, and 5.5 at the beginning of November, 1919. According to returns from over 8,100 firms, there was a steady decrease in the general average of employment throughout the month.

THE MINISTER OF LABOR is in receipt of a communication from the management of the Canadian National Railway to the effect that a meeting of the directors has been called for Monday, December 20, when the matter of nominating a person to represent the railway on the board of conciliation recently established will be taken up.

The board of conciliation recently established will be taken up. The Industrial Disputes Act, strictly speaking, allows only five days for nomination, which time in this case would expire today. Under the circumstances, however, the minister has agreed to an extension of the time until Monday next.

The board of conciliation has been established to investigate the dispute between employees of the national system and the management arising out of President Hanna's order in regard to participation in politics.

EXTEND TIME LIMIT FOR C. N. R. APPOINTEE

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NO CRIME TO ADVOCATE CHANGE OF GOVT

Magistrate's Summary in the Malone Case in Britain.

References were made in these columns, recently, to the arrest and trial of Lt.-Col. Malone, M.P., after an address in Royal Albert Hall, London, Eng., on the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

British papers are not to hand and from the Daily Herald we clip the following summary of the judgment:

The magistrate said he agreed with counsel for Mr. Malone that expressions calculated to bring the institutions of the country into contempt were not sufficient at the present day to constitute the crime of sedition.

He would be sorry to have to punish anybody for advocating any changes in our institutions, so long as it was clear that the charges were only propounded with the proviso that they should be based on the will of the people.

But when it came to overturning a Government that was based on the will of the people, expressed by an enormous majority, and doing so by force, that was no doubt sedition.

The people had the opportunity of changing the Government by means of the ballot-box, and to try to do it by force was treason to the country and to democracy.

The defendant's speech made it clear that he did not imagine that he would be able to get anything like a majority of the people to hold his views, and therefore he turned to armed force.

In sentencing Mr. Malone to six months' imprisonment, the magistrate said that, having regard to his character as a soldier in the past, the imprisonment would also be of second division. He would also be required to bind himself to be of good behaviour, to keep the peace, and not to commit any such offence as he had been charged with.

Two securities of £1,000 each with the alternative of a further six months' imprisonment.

MANY REQUESTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Telegrams have been received at the Prime Minister's office from various sources, including one from the Mayor of Vancouver, asking the Federal Government to authorize the starting of some measure of public works in order to relieve unemployment. In all of these cases it is understood that the reply is being sent that the Dominion Government holds to the position that it is not its duty to provide relief for unemployed persons in the provinces and municipalities and provinces.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-law to extend the term of office of the members of the Council of the City of Ottawa.

1. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1921, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1922.

2. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1922, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1923.

3. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1923, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1924.

4. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1924, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1925.

5. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1925, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1926.

6. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1926, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1927.

7. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1927, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1928.

8. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1928, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1929.

9. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1929, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1930.

10. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1930, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1931.

11. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1931, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1932.

12. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1932, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1933.

13. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1933, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1934.

14. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1934, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1935.

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19. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1939, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1940.

20. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1940, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1941.

21. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1941, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1942.

22. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1942, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1943.

23. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1943, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1944.

24. The term of office of all members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1944, shall be extended to the 31st day of December, 1945.

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Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE ST. TORONTO.

Great Provincial Charity Makers Christmas Appeal to Friends of Childhood.

Dear Mr. Editor: The most vital fact in public health service throughout the province is, as you know, the tremendous strides made in child welfare work. Modern science is harking back to the ancient proverb that "A ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It has been the privilege of the Hospital for Sick Children, the greatest institution of its kind upon the continent, to find that ounce of prevention.

In bygone days dependence was put more largely in medicines. Nowadays there is a closer partnership between the patient and the Doctor. Since the erection of our Baby's Ward and the establishment of well babies' clinics the infant mortality in Toronto alone has been reduced from 125 to 22 per cent. Further statistics which might be given would merely corroborate the actual life-saving value of the Hospital's work. And it is unnecessary to explain to you that the information as to the reasons for the decrease such a record possible is at once communicated to the Health Officers and practicing physicians throughout Ontario.

Consequently the Hospital has every claim upon the Christmas generosity of every friend of little children. An institution which is securing the new-born child twice the chance of a healthy life is entitled to the abundant support of the public.

During the past financial year, revenue from all sources fell one hundred dollars a day behind necessary expenditures. The Hospital has every claim upon the Christmas generosity of every friend of little children. An institution which is securing the new-born child twice the chance of a healthy life is entitled to the abundant support of the public.

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Fulfillment of the Contract

A contract is a sacred obligation. Whenever a labor organization violates its contract and resorts to an unauthorized "Fool Strike" it destroys its own power, it alienates public support and becomes a destructive force rather than a constructive one. When such an organization cuts away from its intelligent loyal leaders, the reckless hand of the radical agitator seizes the tiller of the plow and lawlessness and brute force are the sowing of Bolshevism.

The intelligent workingman believes in the sanctity of a contract. The Trades

Saturday, December 18, 1920.

WOULD RATHER PROVIDE WORK THAN RELIEF

Government Through Senator Robertson Makes Stand Clear on Unemployment Situation.

The unemployment policy of the Dominion Government was announced today. The gist of the announcement is that the situation should be met to the utmost possible extent by providing work instead of relief but should emergency relief measures become necessary by reason of utterly unavoidable shortage, the Federal Government will be willing to co-operate on the following basis:

"The organization for determining where relief must go, and for distributing the same, shall be provided by the Government, and in such cases before relief is given, and as relief is continued, a certificate must be obtained from the Government, Employment Service, showing that the applicant cannot be given employment. The general system and details, and the safeguards adopted must be approved by or on behalf of the Federal Government.

Embodied in Letter To Rollo.

The announcement of Government policy is embodied in a letter addressed by Senator Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, to Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor for Ontario. A copy of the letter handed to C. J. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary of the G.W.V.A., as indicating "the Federal Government's attitude toward unemployment in connection with the Dominion Government's communication."

"Dear Mr. Rollo—I beg to refer to our conversation of last week regarding unemployment. The views I then expressed have been submitted to my colleagues and have been approved. I communicate with you for the purpose of placing them in written form.

"The situation should be met to the utmost possible extent by the provision of work instead of the provision of relief. In this respect the Federal Government is doing, and will continue to do, the utmost within its power consistent with the authority granted it by Parliament. As respects Toronto, as to which our conversation had special reference, the Government will complete the Dominion Shipyard proceeding with the work forthwith. The contract for the engines for these vessels has also been placed in that city. This will give employment to something like four hundred men, who, so far as practicable, shall be taken from the city. It has also been decided to continue the Welland Canal construction work throughout the winter. The furtherance of other projects as well is under consideration.

Confidence in Employers.

"The Government has taken up with large employers of labor the great desirability of doing everything within their power, to aid, and I am glad to see evidence of the success of our efforts. The manufacturers in Toronto have, I believe, adopted as a general policy the practice of reducing staff. I feel sure the Provincial and municipal authorities will join in to provide a substantial amount of employment and in this way the situation should be materially relieved. Every possible effort should be made to avoid the necessity of any other form of relief."

Continuing, Senator Robertson says that should the emergency relief measures become necessary by reason of utterly unavoidable shortage of employment, the Federal Government is willing to co-operate on the basis outlined in the opening of this article.

He continues: "In this connection I may again emphasize what I stated to you personally that in normal times these persons are dealt with wholly locally. The Government of Canada, however, under present circumstances, is justified in co-operating to the extent set out above. It is in some degree correct that the numbers of the unemployed at the present time are increased by reason of the general contraction in industrial activity following upon a period of abnormal prices during the war.

"Under extraordinary circumstances the Federal Government has co-operated as well at other times in the provision of relief, notably in respect of those in need on account of drought conditions in portions of Western Canada. In such cases of course the local authorities have joined in the sharing of the burden. The above is necessarily as you can understand a statement of general policy."

Ask for Councils.

Mr. C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary of the G. W. V. A., commenting on the Government's unemployment policy, said the need of the situation was proper organization. "The machinery for this," he said, "is provided in the Provincial Employment Councils. For the establishment of which there is statutory authority. We are asking the Federal Government immediately to instruct action to bring these councils into being."

NOT CHANGING NAME FARMER-LABOR PARTY

R. W. Burnaby Claims Perfect Harmony in Ranks.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—"Everything is satisfactory," commented Premier Drury this morning after the all-night conference he and others had with the U.F.O. directors in reference to matters connected with the party. Beyond this, the Premier, who had a list of callers waiting, said he had nothing to say. When asked as to whether it had been decided to change the name of the Farmer-Labor Party he said he had nothing to say on that subject. From what was gathered from other sources, however, it was learned that the name will not be changed at present. W. E. Burnaby, president of the U.F.O., who was at the conference, also stated that there was nothing but harmony when the proceedings closed, about 4 a.m. Questioned about the proposed people's party he admitted that the discussion of opinion which were reported to have existed between the Government and the U.F.O. directors had been somewhat exaggerated.

SEEK MEAL TICKETS WITH WORK AT HAND

Hundreds Can Be Placed On Farms, If Willing.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—While a large number of men waited at the Government Employment Office here today for an opportunity to register for work or for a free meal ticket from the civic relief organization, farmers from various sections of Ontario who were in attendance at the U.F.O. convention stated that hundreds of men could be placed on farms if they had any experience at farming. It was stated that several experienced farmhands had refused to go out of the city when offered positions by farmers. There were 415 registrations at the civic bureau today, almost 100 more than registered yesterday. The list of applicants at the civic employment bureau totals 1,794, most of whom are registered today received meal tickets or orders for provisions for their families.

MILLION MEN IDLE THROUGHOUT BRITAIN

Government is Taking Steps to Meet the Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Unemployment in Great Britain, which has been steadily growing, has created a serious problem, which during the last few days has become more urgent owing to the advent of severe weather. There is general anxiety over the situation, as nearly every trade in the country is affected. Unemployment is common among clerks and middle class occupations as well as among manual laborers, and official statistics show that about 900,000 are without occupation at present.

Say Million Men Idle.

It is admitted, however, that this is far below the real figure, as there are many without work who have not been reached by state or other organizations. Labor circles declare the actual number of men out of employment is fully 1,000,000. Upon a majority of these there are dependents, and the total number of persons suffering from the present conditions is placed at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000, a large proportion being former soldiers.

Rely Upon Government.

There is a general tendency on the part of trades unions and local authorities to rely upon the Government to solve the problem, but in several places municipalities and other organizations have begun improvement works, the cost of which will be paid out of local taxes. The national executive of the Labor party yesterday passed a resolution declaring "the present scandal of innocent starving persons cannot be allowed to continue," and calling upon the Government to maintain persons for whom no work is available. The Government is asked to pay each man 48 shillings per week and each woman 25 shillings, with additional allowances for dependents. This, it is asserted, could be done for ten weeks for "the modest sum of 15,000,000."

To Provide Work For 50,000 Men

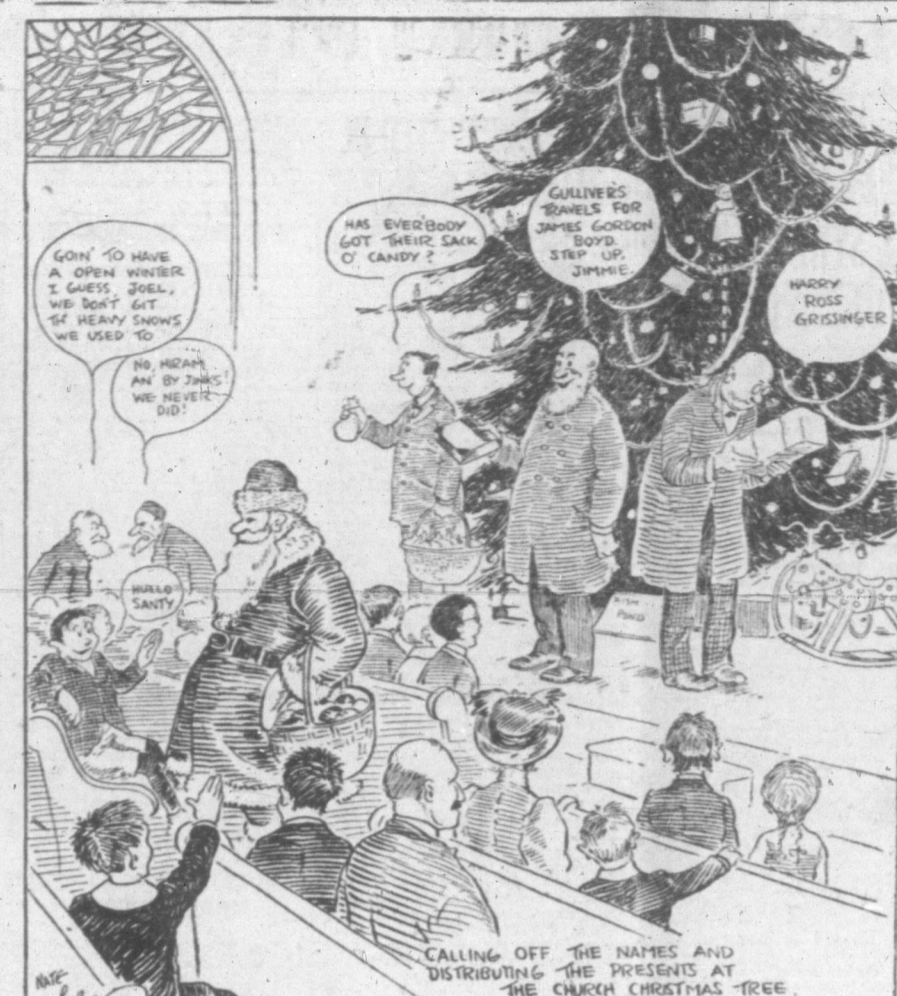
In the meantime the Government is giving close attention to the problem and Thomas J. MacNamara, Minister of Labor, announced yesterday a plan expected to provide work for 50,000 men. They would be employed in the construction of buildings and the scheme will be submitted to the Building Trades Union next Monday for final acceptance or rejection. This will

BAKER & Co.

Headquarters For Hockey Boots 63 RIDEAU STREET. Rideau 2223.

Advertisement for Green Peas, featuring 'FINEST GREEN PEAS' and 'Tender & Tasty'.

LITTLE JOURNEYS INTO YESTERDAY — By Collier



Doesn't this picture carry you back in mind to wonderful days now gone forever? Can one ever forget the thrills of a childhood Christmas?

be a culmination of a long-standing trouble, the union having for many months refused to allow unskilled workers and non-unionists to co-operate with members of the organizations in much needed building work.

Mr. MacNamara hinted if the union persists in its refusal, the Government would take some action to defeat its embargo. He added, however, he preferred to take an easier path. Newspapers are daily giving more space to the problem, which threatens serious trouble unless quickly and satisfactorily solved.

BACK TO RUSSIA FOR LUDWIG MARTENS

Deportation of Soviet Is Virtually Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Russian Soviet ambassador to the United States, is understood to have been virtually decided upon by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has had the case under advisement since the conclusion a week ago of the hearings in the deportation hearings. Justification for Martens' deportation is understood to have been found by Secretary Wilson in the contents of Immigration and Department of Justice authorities that the Bolshevik agent held office under the Soviet regime, which they say, aims at the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. The question of Martens

The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited

HAMILTON, ONT.

WHEN IN NEED OF RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' AND MARINE SUPPLIES Communicate with F. H. HOPKINS & CO., LIMITED. Head Office—MONTREAL. Branch—TORONTO.

ELLIS BROS., LIMITED Jewellers and Silversmiths, 96-98 Yonge Street, Toronto. EVERYTHING IN GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS. Your patronage is appreciated even for a purchase of 25 cents.

James Coristine & Co., Ltd. Wholesale Manufacturers of FINE FURS, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mitts and Mackinaw Coats. 371 ST. PAUL STREET. MONTREAL.

CANADIAN ICE MACHINE CO., Limited CIMCO Supplies. YORK Ice Machines WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

BOULTER, WAUGH, Limited Wholesale Manufacturers of Furs, Hats, Caps, Etc. MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.

Dominion Construction Co., Limited, and Ramsey Head Office 283 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. RAILROAD AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORK AND CRUSHED ROCK PRODUCTS.

Suggestions For Christmas Giving

Men's Sweater Coats, Neckwear and Mufflers, Gloves and Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Suede Vests and Overcoats. Our special D. B. Heavy Ulster at \$49.50, is a real gift.

G. M. HOLBROOK 102 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA. Telephone Queen 1037.

CANADA A POWER IN THE PACIFIC STATES ROWELL

Says Dominion is Taking a Special Interest in the Russian Question.

GENEVA, Dec. 16.—Canada's delegates took a prominent part in today's session of the assembly of the League of Nations, at which four new nations, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland and Luxembourg, were admitted to membership. The Canadian delegates voted for the admission of all four, but Australia and France abstained from voting when the admission of Bulgaria was before the assembly.

Canada's representatives favored the admission of Armenia, and the Canadian vote was registered in her favor. Switzerland, Sweden, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Portugal and Salvador also voted favorably, but the votes of twenty-one other states were recorded against her, China and Poland abstaining from voting.

Newton W. Rowell, for Canada, presented a resolution expressing a hope that the efforts of President Wilson, of the United States, would result in the saving of Armenia and the establishment of a stable government so that she might be admitted to the league in the not far distant future. The resolution was passed by the assembly.

Canada a Power in Pacific. It was learned today that during the consideration of the admission of Baltic and Caucasian states to the league by the committee, Mr. Rowell suggested that Canada, as a Pacific Ocean power, took a special interest in the Russian question. He declared the question had been raised in its entirety by the proposed relations between the league and the states carved out of the former Russian empire.

Although the Baltic states had the full sympathy of Canada, he asserted, the situation in Russia might change, and the league might find itself faced by a new government with access to the sea, whereupon the league would find itself meeting a grave responsibility.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

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N. S. W. LABOR MAY HAVE SHORTER HOURS

Government to Conduct Enquiry Into Its Economic Effects.

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In pursuance of the policy of the Labor Government of New South Wales as stated by the Premier, John Storey, employers will be afforded an opportunity to show cause why the hours of work should not be shortened by cutting out Saturday.

William Brooks, president of the Employers' Federation, commenting on this promise says that the government's proposals are very unsatisfactory. Employers are working under a 48-hour award, and if any change is made it should be after exhaustive examination of the whole question in the interests of the community, not in those of either employer or employees. It is well-known, he said, that the Federal Government intends to legislate on this question, and to that end will appoint a special tribunal to inquire into the economic effects of a curtailment of working hours. Would it not be reasonable to wait for the inauguration of this tribunal and its report?

"The employers are not the persons who should be called upon to defend the reduction of the working hours," continued Mr. Brooks. "They are quite prepared to abide by any decision of the government or the Parliament of the country. They refuse to be made the defendants in this matter. It is not one for the employer or the employees to decide finally. It is a matter for the whole of the community."

"Probably the employers as a class would be less affected than any other section of the community by the reduction of the working hours. They realize, however, that they stand in the position of trustees for the public and unless the public through the Parliament of the country says that the working hours in all industries shall be reduced, they have no option but to abide by the declaration of the arbitration court in the awards under which the employees work."

"At the present time these awards provide for a 48-hour week. It has become a constitutional question, a parliamentary question and a question of legislation.
"If the government of New South Wales is fully seized with its responsibility, it should at least promise an adequate and exhaustive inquiry. And

B. C. LABOR UNITED IN DEMAND FOR 8-HR. DAY

Only One Bill Out of 114 Dealt With Social Reform.

Victoria announced during the course of the recent provincial election campaign in British Columbia by the Labor candidates give some indication of the lines along which Labor is thinking in that part of the continent. The persistence of the advocacy for an eight-hour day in all trades and branches of the labor force dwelt upon by every Labor candidate. Objections were raised again and again to the paucity of social legislation on the British Columbia statute books, attention being drawn to the fact that last session only one bill out of 114 had dealt with social reform. This was the Mothers' Pensions Act, and speakers characterized this a pittance handed out "in preference to building a workhouse, as the latter would cost more." Some of the Labor candidates laid strong emphasis on free schools for all. It was stated that hundreds of children in the province were now without school accommodation, while poverty prevented others from attending high schools. Government control, as opposed to municipal, was advocated. Among other matters strongly insisted upon as planks in the Labor platform were: A provincial bank, the taxation of unimproved land values, and the development of natural resources for the welfare of the people as a whole. The question of financial relief to municipalities from the Provincial Government so as to relieve the heavy taxation now imposed on lands, and which has led to millions of dollars worth of property being relinquished by owners at tax sales, also occupied the attention of Labor speakers. In the main the remedy put forward was that the Government should take over the entire cost and administration of school and hospital. But few of

WILL STUDY U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT

U. S. Government to Determine Extent in 65 Centres.

An inquiry to determine the extent of unemployment in sixty-five industrial cities of the United States was announced on Thursday by the Department of Labor. Decision to this effect was made public after Secretary Wilson had conferred with nine regional directors, who have been appointed to conduct a survey of conditions in co-operation with the present field forces of the United States employment service and with other state and federal agencies.

The industrial classification of the census bureau will be utilized in making the survey which will take into consideration only industrial concerns with a minimum of 500 employees. The first results are expected to be ready for announcement by January 15, and it is the intention subsequently to issue unemployment statistics bi-weekly.

Officials would make no estimate of the number of idle workers, although they expressed the opinion that the trend toward unemployment on a large scale had been marked during the last few months. Recently, it was said, the employment service has been placing from 45,000 to 50,000 persons in positions every month.

Direct comparison of similar classes show that wage standards in civil service at Washington are from 50 to 85 per cent. higher than at Ottawa. BUT—the U. S. civil servant had a voice in his classification.

"Aggrieved Profiteers (studying photographs of the gorge): 'Well, I don't see as they're any call to look that 'aughly. Like as not, me an' you'd be wearing coronets this minute if all our ancestors 'adn' a-been cut off in the Wars of the Roses or somewhere.'—'Punch.'"

"In a great crisis of any sort, national or personal, a grasp of reality, and not some drug or illusion, is the resource of men."—Hilaire Belloc.

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A LESSON IN UNIONISM.

The Factory Times, of Manchester, Eng., prints this story:

"The cool cheek of many non-unionists is pretty well known, and I can well imagine a member of the strongest and most exclusive 'trade' union—the lawyers—having his tongue in his cheek when defending a prisoner last week. It was a case of embezzlement by a carter from his employer, and all the lawyer could play off were the old pleas of the prisoner being underpaid, etc. He worked up the point for all it was worth that the carter was not paid the trade union rate of wages. One of the magistrates asked: 'Is the prisoner a member of the union?' 'No,' replied the lawyer. Then, 'asked the magistrates, what has he to do with the trade union rate?' The lawyer changed his plea at once."

TORONTO WOMAN LABOR OFFICIAL TO JOIN SOCIAL COUNCIL

Feeling that her experience in the ranks of organized labor would be of help in its efforts to better civic conditions, Mrs. John, an official of the Waitresses Union, at Toronto, has been asked to become a member of the Citizenship Committee of the Local Council of Women. This committee, while small, is one of the most important of the council's committees.

FARMERS ASKED TO ASSIST IN RELIEF WORK.

Hon. Manning Deberry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has written to all his district representatives asking them to request the farmers to provide any work they possibly can this winter so as to relieve the unemployment situation.

"For 2,000 years Christianity has been advising the rich man to get off the poor man's back. He is at there and waxes always heavier and fatter. Socialism advises the poor man to pull him off."—Blatchford.

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