

Editorial Page of the Canadian Labor Press

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The Canadian Labor Press

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Owned and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Men.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

"TRADE UNIONS ARE BULWARKS OF MODERN DEMOCRACIES."

The trade union movement means more than high wages, short hours and improved working conditions. It means intellectual development of the mass. It means independent wage earners, who carry this independence from the shop, mill and mine into the affairs of everyday life.

And herein lies a major reason for the opposition to organized labor.

The trade unionist is interested in other things than shop conditions. Every economic, political and social question attracts him.

His collective voice is heard on education, finance, industry, agriculture and transportation. He fights for free press, speech and assembly, and will go to prison that this heritage is assured.

He creates new public opinion by his constructive statesmanship, his insistence on just relations between men, and his vigor in exposing wrong.

He demands that democracy function.

This type of a worker is not favored by anti-union employers, anti-union newspapers, anti-union business men, anti-union bankers and their political agents.

These elements want "contented" workers. They want men who are thankful for their jobs, who will permit the boss to do their thinking, form their opinions and tell them how to vote.

This is why these elements believe in organization for their kind, but deny it to wage earners. They look upon organization as a protection to their power over the unorganized, while a trade union is a challenge to their power.

The stand-pattism of these elements is historic. They never move until they are compelled to.

These elements want a slave class—not in name, but in fact. Trade unionism is the monkey-wrench thrown into the machinery of autocracy and sham.

Trade unionism has established the first element of democracy in industry.

In the non-union shop the employer is absolute. In the union shop the worker has a voice in working conditions. As a citizen he is likewise independent. Collectively, he is the greatest factor in freedom's cause.

The British statesman correctly declared: "Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies." Agitate! Educate! Organize!

I. F. T. U. CONVENTION.

CANADA occupies a very prominent position in the industrial life of the world, and as time advances her position will become more and more important.

This week the International Federation of Trade Unions is in session at London, England. According to press despatches, allies, neutrals and former enemies are sitting together under the same roof to consider means for the betterment of all who toil.

Unfortunately the United States of America is not represented. President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., was one of the leaders in the forming of the I.F.T.U. and it is indeed regrettable that the army of workers in the United States has no representative at the great labor gathering. However, the United States of America has not ratified the Peace Treaty, and is not a member of the League of Nations, and does not participate in the International Labor Office. The United States of America stands in isolation with impossible Russia, uncivilized China, and outlaw Mexico. The geographical position of the United States makes it possible for that republic to carry on independently of the rest of the outside world. Canada cannot remain separated from the workers of the European nations. She is an integral part of the British Empire, and is more liable to be embroiled into a European dispute than is the United States. Canada has ratified the Peace Treaty, is a member of the League of Nations, and the Canadian workers have a representative on the governing body of the International Labor Office.

The International Federation of Trades Unions has done many things it ought not to have done, still it is essential that Canada should be represented on some central federation of workers' organizations. The Second and Third Internationales are impossible, for they are purely socialist and communist organizations. There remains only the I.F.T.U. To this organization the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has affiliated. During the discussions, according to press despatches, the Canadian representative, H. J. Halford, took strenuous objection to some of the "revolutionary policies" proposed. However, much good shall result from the conference and, while some of the policies that will be formulated may not be in keeping with the policies of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the general policy of advancing the industrial and economic status of all who toil, through international affiliation, is endorsed by all organized workers in Canada.—J.A.P.H.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brethren in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Ireland has been in the background this week despite "question time" sniping at the Government in the House of Commons, which has been kept up as usual. One curious admission of fact has, however, been made that has attracted attention in the House of Commons, which has been kept up as usual. One curious admission of fact has, however, been made that has attracted attention in the House of Commons, which has been kept up as usual. One curious admission of fact has, however, been made that has attracted attention in the House of Commons, which has been kept up as usual.

Russian Trade Proposals.

It is, however, now expected that the draft trading agreement will in fact be presented to Leonid Kravtsov, Bolshevik representative at 125 New Bond Street early next week. It will then probably have to be referred to Moscow, and it may yet take as long as three months before the road may be regarded as clear. Political questions of the recognition of Russia's debts, on the one side, and recognition of the Soviet Government on the other, are to be left to the decision of some future peace conference between the two countries, according to the terms of the agreement which was reached between Moscow and London in June and July last.

Health Bill Clauses Dropped.

That was why Mr. Bonar Law suddenly announced on Monday that 14 out of 25 clauses in the bill are not any of them vitally important clauses in the bill. The Government is to drop the clause which would have the Government "supporters" below the gangway. No fewer than 75 Constituents went into the lobby against the Government.

HUNNABLE II. ON RUSSIA.

Our lamented comrade Quetch used to call W. Hunnable II. We all remember Hunnable I. He appeared as the universal promoter of the outside candidate at all elections and claimed to know so much about every department of politics that the electors were driven to the conviction that he knew very little about any of them. Well, he is not quite so bad as all that, but his arrogance invites incredulity all the same. He is now advertised on the hoardings as "the greatest writer in the world." That he is, in the most profane as well as one of the most read of novelists and popularizers of scientific superficiality is beyond question. Some of his novels are good. But when he sets up as an authority on countries which he knows nothing about, and on politics of which he knows very little, he thoroughly justifies Quetch's sobriquet for him. Having rushed a visit to Russia on the strength, apparently, of an invitation from Gorki, which returned once upon upon Bolshevism while his brother Lenin was on the way out—and an arrangement with a London Sunday paper, he is, like Lansbury, Malone, Williams and Gonde, a thorough master of the Russian situation. Bolshevism, with its awful approaching famine, giving of its own creation, is the only possible Government (?) for Russia, according to Wells the Omniscient. A master of fiction indeed—"Justice," London, Eng.

CONTRACTS ARE SACRED

There is an old saying that a man should "fulfil a promise even if it promise to his own hurt." A contract is in effect a sacred promise between individuals or groups to do the thing stipulated for a fixed and agreed upon return. For either party to break the terms of a contract entered into voluntarily is to undermine the very foundations of morality and to invite social chaos. The Boston Labor World side by side with these mutual confidences between these composing societies of a hundred years. The breaking of a contract is to throw society back a thousand years and plunge men into the "dark ages" of the past. Every man's hand is against his neighbor.

Not a "Scrap of Paper."

The treatment by the late overlords of Germany of their written promise to Belgium as a "scrap of paper" caused more damage to civilization than can be repaired in a hundred years. The breaking of that sacred treaty by the German government plunged the whole world into fratricidal war, lowered the "ethical and moral standards" of society to an incalculable extent, and left a train of starvation, disease, sorrow and debt which will exact toll from several future generations. The war was fought in the last analysis (setting aside for the moment the economic considerations) to punish the violator of a treaty and to vindicate the principle that right, not might, makes right. Paradoxical as it may seem, it took might ("force without stint or limit") to back up the right. And the right triumphed—yet at what a cost!

The Lesson of the War.

If there is any lesson at all to be learned from the great war, it is that never again will it be safe for any nation to hold in contempt the opinion of mankind. Never again will it be safe for a nation to put its hope in mere force in an attempt to take advantage of a weaker neighbor. Never again will it be healthy for any nation to violate its sacred treaties or treat solemn agreements as mere "scrap of paper." Notwithstanding the many grave issues now up for solution

ELIMINATION OF WASTE AND MISERY PRODUCED BY UNEMPLOYMENT URGED

Herbert Hoover Gives His Views on Present Industrial Unrest to the American Federation of Labor.

Elimination of the waste and misery produced by unemployment, and creation of a better relationship between workers and employers, were urged by Herbert Hoover, Friday, for the solution of problems arising out of the country's industrial development. He spoke before the Federated Engineering Society at a convention at Washington. He suggested fundamental changes in industrial organization and practices, and recognition of the human element. He would replace antagonism and conflict with co-operation, and urged the engineering profession, as the most direct agency, to stand on itself the means for bringing beneficial changes. Hoover warned that a great conflict is developing between capital and labor, with possible disastrous effects on the life of the nation, should either group gain domination. He declared the country must expect to reap a harvest of unemployment and readjustment as a result of the war. Solution of the questions he discussed, Hoover said, would provide a new economic system and would be a "practical step" as a counterpart to the elimination of the waste due to both voluntary and involuntary unemployment. He presented the necessity of preserving individual initiative and giving the worker an opportunity for self-expression. He presented these same ideas to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Washington, considering the industrial situation, with special reference to re-employment, and a purported attack of unionism by combined employing interests. This was on invitation of Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation.

Hours of Work.

Speaking of hours of work, Hoover said: "Regard must be had for leisure for agriculture, recreation and family life," and that once these factors are protected, the maximum production should be the dominating purpose. The maximum payment to good and bad skill in deadening, Hoover said, in offering a scheme for three levels of wages in each trade this should be developed upon the principle of extra graded compensation, for added skill and performance, above an agreed basic wage.

Organization of Shop Committees.

1. Organization of shop committees to develop production, restore mutuality of interest and correct grievances. 2. Creation of three levels of wages in each trade; the position of the worker should be a comparative skill and character. 3. Co-ordination of economic groups to eliminate intermittent

INTERVIEWS WITH LENINE

Despite the evidence of such reports as the British White Paper on Bolshevism and that of the Overman Committee of the United States Senate, there are still some people who refuse to accept the facts of the present Russian situation and believe that official statements are prompted more by desire to discredit Bolshevism than by regard for truth. A remarkable series of articles in the London Times by Dr. Haden Guest, Joint Secretary of the British Labor Delegation to Russia, Dr. Guest, who is a Fabian, in a Labor World side by side with these mutual confidences between these composing societies of a hundred years. The breaking of a contract is to throw society back a thousand years and plunge men into the "dark ages" of the past. Every man's hand is against his neighbor.

MONEY TALKS!

The fact must be appreciated that there is a day not very far off when the voice of money will be the only one heard; a day when the dollar placed away in the bank will prove a real friend. The local newspapers tell you that employers are laying off their workers because of a slowing up of industry, but the fact of the matter is that it is the intention to try and starve the workers out in a few weeks when their money is spent they will be glad to accept employment for 50 per cent. less than the wages paid of such size and stability as will protect your organization from the attack of your employers. The second thing to do is to get out among the boys and girls working in the industry to become members of your local union; numbers are going to count in the very near future. There is still another thing our boys and girls must do—they must begin right now—this very day—to cudgel and make friends with every dollar of their wages. They must save money so as to have something to fall back on, to tide them over tough times. Create a defense fund, organize your fellow workers, save your money, and if you have no use for bank, put your coin in Victory Bonds or other rock-bottom securities. One dollar placed in the banks per week for a period of ten years, with interest compounded half yearly, makes the sum of \$55.72. Do not remain unorganized. Educational Committee, Local 513, Ottawa.

P. R. GIVES FREEDOM TO ELECTORS.

Nobody can seriously contend that under our present system of elections the electors really choose the candidates they want. The men for whom they are asked to vote are largely chosen for them by the party caucus. With all the forces of the constituency marshalled into two camps there is no opportunity for the electors to choose their own candidates; the fear of splitting the party vote is ever present to limit them in their choice to what it pleases the local party caucus to put forward. Many a good candidate has been kept out of Parliament because he did not see eye to eye upon every question with the caucus of his party, and many electors have remained unrepresented for the same reason.—From Pamphlet of P. R. Society of Canada.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Cain.

WOMEN MEET OBLIGATIONS.

"We meet our obligations and do not have to pass the buck along," said Mrs. Van Winkle, of Washington, lieutenant of police in Women's Bureau of that city, in addressing the big sister association at Toronto last week. After the facts of an erring girl's life had been disclosed, Mrs. Van Winkle said, the police women "washed the pain off their cheeks and the 'whitewash off their noses' and taught them to value cleanliness."

WOMAN RELEASED.

Mrs. Margaret Evans, of Hamilton, who with her six-month-old child was sentenced to two months in jail for shop-lifting, has been released by order of the Minister of Justice. Mrs. Evans was thrown from a horse at Brandon five years ago, and, witnesses testified, has not been normal since. Many women's organizations, including all of the Women's Labor bodies, interested themselves in her case. She has two other children.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR GIRLS TO LIVE ON \$11 PER WEEK.

President J. Inman, Mount Hamilton Women's Labor party branch, who has home after a sojourn in Detroit and other Michigan cities, says she is in accord with Miss Ella Reynolds' stand, concerning library assistants. "It is an utter impossibility for girls, irrespective of whether they live at home or not, to keep and clothe themselves on \$11 per week," declared Mrs. Inman.

Labor Of Love.

A real labor of love is being undertaken by the trade unionists and Labor men of East Ham, England who, in their spare time, are building themselves a spacious Labor Hall. The large garden surrounding the Labor Club in Catherine-road, which is the property of the movement, is being utilized to extend the premises which at present house the Trades and Labor Council, the Essex People's Protective League and the local branch of the National Union of Ex-Servicemen. The week-end is the workers' busy time. The framework of the hall, which is of concrete, is slabs, made on the premises, and with a timbered roof, is completed, and joiners are busy on the window-frames. Doors and fittings have been made at home by joiner and carpenter members, and the painters and decorators at the Club will shortly be called on to give the finishing touches. Members of the Electrical Trades Union have laid all the electric fittings both in the original club house and in the new building. A lecture hall, the Charlotte Despard Hall, has already been converted by the same willing hands from an old garage. Six months' spare-time labor has been put into the building of the new hall.—Herald, London, Eng.

WILLIAMS PLAYER PIANOS. TO the many thousands who love music, but who have not enjoyed a musical education, the Williams Player Piano comes as a great boon. It enables you to play with equal facility the compositions of the great masters, and the newest popular melodies. And by reason of its exclusive Floating Rail Device and transposing scale, the Williams-made Player enables you to give expression to your own emotions when playing. It enables you to diminish to the point of extinction the "mechanical" character of the music. Don't judge the Williams player by other players—hear and play the Williams. Its exquisite tone and flexibility will convince you that this Canadian-made instrument is the one for your home. THE WILLIAMS PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED. Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers. OSHAWA, ONTARIO. "It's good taste and good sense" to insist on 'DENT'S' GLOVES.

WALTHAM WATCHES. A COMPLETE assortment of Waltham Watches always in stock at Scheuer's, 131 Yonge Street, 2 doors below the Arcade. Buy a Waltham and you will get one of the world's best watch values. Waltham Watches For the Pocket. Cased in Nickel, Sterling Silver, best Gold Filled, 10 and 14 carat Solid gold. \$15.00 to \$200.00. Waltham Wrist Watches. With or without the Luminous Dial, by means of which the time can be read on the darkest night; Sterling Silver and Gold Cased. \$190.0 to \$150.00. Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watches. Including the dainty little watch with the "disappearing eye" which folds back out of sight when it is desired to wear the watch elsewhere than on the wrist. Bracelet and Watch in Gold Filled, and in 10 and 14 carat Solid Gold. \$28.00 and Up. Every Watch guaranteed by The Waltham Watch Co. and DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELLERY SCHEUER'S 131 YONGE STREET The Oldest Established Wholesale Diamond Importers in Canada.

MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES CHEWING TOBACCO. 2 sizes 15¢ & 20¢. "The Tobacco with a heart". P. R. GIVES FREEDOM TO ELECTORS. Nobody can seriously contend that under our present system of elections the electors really choose the candidates they want. The men for whom they are asked to vote are largely chosen for them by the party caucus. With all the forces of the constituency marshalled into two camps there is no opportunity for the electors to choose their own candidates; the fear of splitting the party vote is ever present to limit them in their choice to what it pleases the local party caucus to put forward. Many a good candidate has been kept out of Parliament because he did not see eye to eye upon every question with the caucus of his party, and many electors have remained unrepresented for the same reason.—From Pamphlet of P. R. Society of Canada.

LABOR NEWS FROM OAS TO AT

The Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa.

Federal Union No. 66.

REPRESENTATION.

Surveys first line of defense have been down beneath the pen-point of massed opinion, and Democracy, having consolidated the position, is already surging toward the support of the battle, however, not sanguinary, or by any means a outrage. Rather, it was fought with gloves on. The Civil Service Commission, having realized that their strong point had become untenable, reached, with as much delicacy as was consistent with official dignity, for the day. Making an obvious necessity, they capitulated, the attack being followed by a brief-convab between the plenipotentiaries both sides. The campaign for the Civil Servants was waged by the executive of Federal Union 66, while the executive of the Civil Service Association in the hands of the fighting that secured the victory, handled the plenipotentiary end of the business (the powers for which they evidently armed themselves) and received the enemy's submission. But 'twas ever thus. The main point is that the branch representative on the Classification Appeal Board is to be elected by the employees of the branch concerned, and not nominated by the departmental Deputy Minister, as was the case in the past. The first shot, probably from a Remington, was fired by the commission, in their letter to the departments, in which they requested the ministers to nominate a representative. Incidentally, a press writ-up emanating from the commission, in the Ottawa Citizen, conveyed, in a general public that the branch representative would be "virtually" chosen by the employees. One statement for public consumption and another for the troops. This is the gentle art of propaganda. Not for nothing the world lives through the great war period. Immediately on receipt by the departments of this communication from the commission, the Federal Union 66 presented a written remonstrance to it, and also published a vigorous protest in the press, both pointing out the manifest unfairness of this form of election. The commission, in its reply, called for representation in the interests of justice and square dealing to every appellant in the Service, the branch representative receive his authority from the only source that had any right to grant it, i. e., the branch employees. The matter having been given this much publicity, and the action of Federal Union 66 being sufficiently indicative of the direction and velocity of the wind, or, plainly, the reasonable desire of Civil Servants, the C.S.A. thereupon "horned in," so to speak, and presented the bill of the commission's award. The said commission is to be congratulated for its decision to abandon the somewhat arrogant and autocratic stand, and to meet the just and unanimously voiced claims of Civil Servants in this regard, yet a degree of respect is due for which their earlier actions had afforded but very little hope.

"Union Fair is a Force." Combination is a great thing. It is a considerable and rapidly growing number of labor there would have been no real employees' representation on the Classification Appeal Board. The first objective of Federal Union 66 is the Board of Hearing. This has, as at present constituted, a spirit of democracy pervading it as Germany had when the British army was retreating from Mons. Therefore, this Board of Hearing will almost certainly play a fairly prominent part in reclassification, owing to the somewhat unusual construction of the Appeal Board, where the appointing vote (the departmental representative being merely on it in attendance or in a sort of advisory capacity). Appeals, therefore, will be heard unanimously, vetoed with equal conclusiveness, or handed to the Board of Hearing on a Scotch verdict, by the disagreement of the Appeal Board. Otherwise, the commission's—a fifty-fifty split. This it will be readily observable, is a sort of neck or nothing business, and if the gentlemanly organization branch of the commission runs true to form it is to be feared that there will be considerably more neck than neck about it. Facts then, being as they are, it is essential that the Board of Hearing should be really representative in its constitution. It should be in effect a Whitley Council Board. Otherwise this will be the probable trend of its deliberations: "Our representative on the Appeal Board turned this particular appeal down, when it was made that member who rendered the eye vote abortive). The branch representative, it is true, favored it, but then, in a case of doubt, the employee would probably get the benefit of it from his own nominee. Therefore, we may consider the poll as standing thus: Against, 1 vote; for, one-half a vote (in value). Under course, it seems unlikely that the higher tribunal will uphold many appeals upon the merits of which the other has agreed to differ, or to uphold anything except the decision of their own man from the Organization Branch. As it is at present constituted, the Board of Hearing is not really representative of anything but the Civil Service Commission and what is euphemistically termed "constituted authority." This condition of affairs must be altered. The Union is now taking preliminary steps toward urging a proper readjustment, and in its communication with the authorities the matter is

is hoped that '66' will be able to make a definite and encouraging announcement within the course of the next few days. Employees must have representation on this board, if there is to be any prospect of a fair, equitable and satisfactory solution of this monumental classification middle.

OTTAWA.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

On Tuesday evening, December 7th, all workers and others interested in education are requested to attend an open meeting of the Workers' Educational Association in the Carnegie Library at 8 o'clock. Classes will be as follows: Economics, tutor—Prof. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Oxon); Canadian history, tutor—Prof. Adam Shortt, LL.D.; English literature, Mr. W. J. Sykes, M.A.; and Dr. Siemon. The purpose of the association is to provide definite instruction in the respective subjects. The duration of the courses will be fifteen weeks. A fee of one dollar is charged for each course of 15 lectures. It is suggested that those intending to join should limit their choice by subjects to two, (but this is not obligatory) in order that the maximum of time may be given by them to study.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Tutor—Prof. Adam Shortt, LL.D. (Glasgow, Edinburgh and Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.). The object of the course is to present the more important stages in the development of Canada in its political, social and economic interests. The lecturers will present and discuss such matters as the settlement of the country and the founding of its institutions, local and general; the relations of the provincial authorities to the Imperial Government, and the gradual development of the responsible colonial Government; the beginning and growth of Canadian industry and commerce, with the accompanying facilities for transportation and exchange; the development of the social and intellectual life of the people; the growth of urban centres and the development of municipal institutions with their respective problems; the Confederation of Canada and the expansion of its National Institutions. To furnish a background and basis of connection between the lectures, it is necessary to prescribe a definite text-book for common reference. This will be: "The High School Canadian History," by Prof. W. L. Grant. This, it is hoped, will be supplemented by additional reading of the special subjects. A syllabus of the special subjects will be taken up in each lecture will be furnished to those attending the course. The course comprises 15 lectures.

ECONOMICS.

Tutor—Prof. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Oxon) and formerly assistant professor in Political Science for ten years at Toronto University. Syllabus. The course of lectures to be given in the Elements of Economics will commence with an explanation of the elementary terms used in second year of the course. This will be followed by a treatment of production and its factors, and the growth of production in Canada—first the development of Canadian economic life. The subject of exchange will next be treated, including the process of price fixation, the use of a medium of exchange, banking and international trade. The important part of industry into rent, interest, wages and profits will then be considered, and finally, the various theories as to the economic functions of the Government will be discussed, and a commencement made upon the study of public finance. Opportunity will also be afforded, as far as time permits, for the discussion of special topics to be selected by the class.

ENGLISH.

Tutors—Mr. W. J. Sykes, M.A., and Dr. Siemon. Syllabus. The plan of the course is to have each lecture deal with a definite text which has been read in preparation. The texts will cost about 35c each. Shakespeare, Julius Caesar; Milton, Paradise Lost; Keats, Ode on Immortality; Ode to Duty; Michael Burke, Speech on Conciliation with America; Eliot, Silas Marner; Carlyle, The Hero as a Marching Soldier; Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters; Ulysses.

TRADES COUNCIL.

The Allied Trades and Labor Association is holding a regular meeting on Friday last decided that the officers should present the views of the association before the Tariff Commission, and this view to be along the lines as outlined by the Windsor convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The appeal of the Trades and Labor Congress, asking the co-operation of the association, and all local labor unions, in child welfare work, and the application of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, was heartily endorsed. Organized labor, as represented by the association, is of the opinion that before any plebiscite or bylaw for the purchase of the street rail-

way be submitted, that a stated price for its purchase should be made known for the guidance of the public. The executive committee submitted a resolution to this effect which was carried unanimously.

A resolution of sympathy with the directors of St. Anthony's Hospital, adopted on the suggestion of the executive, who pointed out that the directorate had often shown most friendly co-operation with the labor movement.

A letter was read from the Independent Labor Party asking the co-operation of the association in the holding of a convention shortly which is being called for the purpose of selecting candidates for municipal office.

Other speakers received from Delegates McRae with regard to the advisability of acquiring a Labor Temple, in which he reviewed suitable properties and voiced the opinion that organized labor should have a home of its own, and that as soon as possible.

PLANT AND KENT WILL CONTEST MAYORALTY.

Mayor Harold Fisher, who has held the office of Chief Magistrate for four successive terms, announced on Tuesday that he would not be a candidate for office at the forthcoming municipal elections. Controller Frank Plant and Joseph Kent, who have been prominent in civic politics for a number of years, have definitely announced their candidature for the mayoralty.

L. T. U. LOSERS FAITHFUL MEMBER.

Mr. William Joseph Binks, 397 Nepean street, affectionately known by members of the Independent Printing Bureau as "Father," died last week at the age of 75 after a lingering illness of many months. Mr. Binks had been a printer by trade from boyhood. Born at Woolwich, England, on August 23, 1845, he came to Canada when he was 12 years old. Shortly afterwards he commenced work with the printing firm of McLean and Rogers, which was later taken over by the Government and formed into the Controller's Printing Bureau. He was a veteran of the Fenian Raid.

L.P. GENERAL MEETING.

A full attendance of all members of the Independent Labor party of Ottawa is requested for the general meeting on Sunday afternoon, November 28th, at three o'clock. Important questions relative to the forthcoming civic elections will be discussed. It is expected that the convention for the selection of candidates will be held in the Market Hall on Tuesday evening, November 30. All trade unionists are invited to attend.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES INSTALL NEW OFFICERS.

Installation of newly elected officers was the principal business of the first annual general meeting of the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa Union, 66, in St. Patrick's Hall, Friday night. Mr. Frank James, retiring president, outlined the work accomplished by the union since its inception, and expressed his belief that success in even greater measure would attend the activities of the organization under direction of the new officials. Mr. F. W. Patterson, the new president, stated that he had every confidence of ultimate success in the principles for which the union stood, providing individual members worked enthusiastically for the betterment of the service as a whole. He drew attention to the fact that there were now five provincial organizations of federal employees, and that the near future the Federal civil service would be organized solidly, and affiliated with Labor throughout Canada. Membership had grown rapidly, he said, and sincere effort on the part of members of the union would result in the union becoming representative of the majority of the service in fact, as it is in principle, as demonstrated by the recent plebiscite. The adoption of the Whitley Council scheme was enthusiastically endorsed by the meeting. The report of the financial committee showed a handsome surplus in the bank. Local No. 788, steam and operating engineers' union, contemplates holding a Christmas drawing to help some members who are financially embarrassed. Business Agent Howard Longfellow, who is the prime mover in the undertaking, has a number of members in the union have only worked nine weeks since the strike of engineers last May. Last year local No. 28, iron molders' union, raised \$1,500 from the prize drawing to aid striking molders and coremakers. Assistance will be solicited from the central union. It is thought the engineers will donate a union made overcoat and several chickens, geese and turkeys to be drawn for, from which a tidy sum would be realized, giving the unfortunate members a money Christmas gift, which would be much appreciated.

ENGINEERS MAY HAVE DRAWING.

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MICHAEL CAIN TO CONTEST DALHOUSIE WARD.

Mr. Michael Cain was nominated for aldermanic honors in Dalhousie Ward at the Independent Labor Party convention in St. Anthony's church last Monday night. Mr. Pymon Rows was the only other nominee, and a ballot was taken which gave Mr. Cain 45 votes to Mr. Rows's 25. Mr. R. Mackie presided.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON TRADES COUNCIL.

The Hamilton Trades and Labor Council last Friday night endorsed the stand taken by the board of control in connection with the charges of Miss Ella Reynolds, a member of the library board. The delegates also commended the controller for having asked for the last report of the provincial inspector of public libraries on the public libraries here.

WALLACE V. JOYCE.

On November 24, Wallace meets Joyce at the Toronto Arena. Every union man in Toronto is asked to attend the boxing tournament. The Grand Army of United Veterans have done everything possible to make this boxing tournament the outstanding success of the season. The preliminaries are exceptionally good, and the main bout will be the greatest fight ever seen

in the city of Toronto. Both Wallace and Joyce are in the best of form. Wallace might well be about 11 pounds and Joyce 122 pounds. Joyce, under terms of contract, has to weigh 122 pounds at 6 o'clock, November 25.

The preliminaries will be: Joe Dawson, of Milwaukee, vs. Harry Bingham, of Hamilton; 6 rounds. Young Ernie, of Hamilton, vs. the Haystack Wonder, 2 rounds; 2 rounds. Trooper Hughes, of Oshawa, vs. Tiger Smith, of Hamilton; 6 rounds. Jack McCracken, vs. Scotty Limer, 6 rounds. Tax McEwen, vs. Soldier Jones, 6 rounds.

EASTERN CANADA.

MORE COAL PRODUCTION.

Weldon-Henderson, Limited, a new coal corporation recently formed to carry on mining operations at Minto, N.B., is preparing materially to increase its output. The present output is about 50 tons daily and by early in the next year it is expected to have the quantity increased to between 125 and 150 tons daily and to make further increases later. Miners' houses are being built.

WESTERN CANADA.

CALGARY LABOR POLITICIANS FALL OUT.

There is a split in the Calgary branch of the Dominion Labor Party in connection with the forthcoming municipal election there. This occurred at the meeting of the party for the purpose of nominating candidates. The rupture occurred over Alderman Andy Broth, who has announced himself as an "independent" candidate for commissioner. The fact that he has thus come forward, in other words, that he prefers the backing of the "Bad" element in local circles rather than the officials of organized labor, was the cause of considerable heartburning at the meeting, says a Calgary paper.

EDMONTON HAS COMPLETE STATE FOR CIVIC ELECTIONS.

For Mayor: Joseph A. Clarke. For Alderman: Alfred Farnio, S. J. McCoppen, George Latham, Daniel K. Knott and W. G. Murray. For School Trustees: Dr. Frank W. Crang and J. W. H. Williams. The above gentlemen were nominated on Friday evening, November 26, to represent Edmonton Labor in the coming civic elections. The meeting composed of members of the Dominion Labor Party and the local Trades and Labor Council was one of great enthusiasm and unanimity. It was probably the largest Labor political convention ever held in the city.

LABORERS DEMANDS TO BE PRESENTED.

The program of labor legislation that will be put before the Manitoba Provincial Government at the coming session by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor council will be taken up immediately after the civic election, Alderman Ernest Robinson, secretary, said this week.

JOINT COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY SALARIES.

The chairman of the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry will receive a salary of \$3,000 a year; the secretary, \$2,400 a year; and the members of the council, \$10 per sitting, according to a decision reached by the provincial cabinet last week.

BRANDON HAS LABOR SLATE.

The Labor party has completed its slate for the forthcoming civic elections. Six candidates have been endorsed by them, three for aldermen and three for school trustees.

At the first meeting in Fredericton last week, the sub-provincial board of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen elected officers for the coming year as follows: Chairman, A. W. French, St. John; Vice-chairman, A. M. Vandine, Aroostook Junction; secretary, C. C. Stevenson, Moncton. The meeting went off record as favoring the advancement of the age of compulsory education in the province from 14 to 16 years, and thought more trust officers should be appointed to look after truants.

LAYING OFF STEEL WORKERS.

Four hundred steel workers are being laid off at the Sydney Mines plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Lack of steel orders is given as the reason of the move. It being stated that restoration of normal conditions will depend entirely upon the success of the company in placing future orders for steel products.

HALIFAX LONGSHOREMEN PREPARE NEW AGREEMENT.

Representatives of the various unions striking conditions at Halifax, including the longshoremen, freight checkers, caulkers and ship carpenters, met in the waterfront council rooms in Canterbury street, last week, to consider the present wage-schedule and working conditions with the intention of preparing a definite proposal to place before the shipping interests. The improvement of working conditions was the main consideration before the meeting as members of some of the organizations frankly say that they believe there is slight possibility of an increase in the wage sched-

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EDMONTON HAS COMPLETE STATE FOR CIVIC ELECTIONS. For Mayor: Joseph A. Clarke. For Alderman: Alfred Farnio, S. J. McCoppen, George Latham, Daniel K. Knott and W. G. Murray. For School Trustees: Dr. Frank W. Crang and J. W. H. Williams. The above gentlemen were nominated on Friday evening, November 26, to represent Edmonton Labor in the coming civic elections. The meeting composed of members of the Dominion Labor Party and the local Trades and Labor Council was one of great enthusiasm and unanimity. It was probably the largest Labor political convention ever held in the city.

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BOXING WALLACE

PATSY WALLACE Fly-weight Champion of America, VS. TEDDY JOYCE Canadian Champion, AT THE ARMORIES TORONTO NOVEMBER 26th

RECENT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN ITALY WERE NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED

Italian Workers Were Not Led Astray and Result Achieved Will Undoubtedly Lead to More General Prosperity.

The fight between manufacturers and workers in the Italian engineering industry, which attracted so much attention by reason of the large number of men affected, has now been brought to a close and work has been resumed everywhere.

Contrary to certain reports which have been published, Italy was never in any danger of being submerged by a wave of Bolshevism. The activities of small and noisy minority of revolutionaries have received a lot of attention in the press, but the great mass of Italian workers showed their determination not to be led away by leaders who did not have the real interests of the masses at heart.

The cause of the conflict may be resumed as follows: Increased wages having been asked for by all the workers in the metal industries, these were refused by the manufacturers on the ground that the general state of the industry did not leave any margin for such an increase. It was pointed out to the workers that these constant increases in wages did not bring any relief, for they only tended to turn them to increase the cost of commodities. The men received this reply calmly, but immediately started a folded arms strike. When the manufacturers decided to close their shops, because of the impossibility of operating them with workers who had decided not to work, the men refused to leave. No force was made use of to evict the workmen, who thus became, for the time being,

"DENNISON GRANT"—CANADIAN NOVEL.

Canada has gone forward amazingly in the matter of becoming self-supporting in Canadian novels—a very important development. What people read determines what they think, and it was a serious situation when most of our people were reading foreign literature, and so developing a foreign rather than a Canadian viewpoint.

Perhaps no one has done more to bring Canadian literature to Canadian people than has Robert Stead, whose novel, "The Home-Steader," and "The Cow Puncher," have charmed and delighted every one who read them. (These books



Author of "Dennison Grant," "The Cow Puncher," "The Home-Steader," etc.

were not only written in Canada; they were printed, bound and published in Canada. They rank a sort of Canadian Declaration of Literary Independence, because in the past our Canadian authors have been carrying most of their books to publishers in the United States.

Mr. Stead's new novel, "Dennison Grant" (\$1.75), like his former ones, is produced in Canada and published by the Minson Book Company, Limited, of Toronto. It is an absorbing story of Canada of today, and will undoubtedly contribute still further to the author's popularity. Mr. Stead never fails to charm and entertain the reader, but he writes for more serious purposes as well, and in "Dennison Grant" one of the great problems lying at the root of the world's unrest—the ownership of money—becomes a theme of intense interest as about it circles the destiny of the hero and his two heroines. That is as far as the curtain should be lifted in a newspaper review; read "Dennison Grant" yourself and learn what happened to him—and to them.

U. S. RAIL MANAGERS WANT SMALL WAGE BOARDS.

United States rail managers oppose the plan of their organized shop employees and the railroad brotherhoods that national wage adjusting boards be set up.

Under Government control three adjustment boards were established to handle grievances of these workers who were grouped in three classes. The workers want this policy continued, but the managers favor decentralization. Under the Cummins-Esch law either plan is permitted.

The workers insist that the railroads must be considered as an entirety, while the managers hold that each system is a distinct unit. The purpose of the managers is apparent, as these officials make no attempt to conceal their opposition to the workers' growing solidarity.

Another feature of the Cummins-Esch law which is of advantage to the managers is that clause which permits the railroad labor board to take cognizance of any complaint signed by "not less than 100 organized employees or subordinate officials directly interested in the dispute."

Sometimes the race is to the swift, but more often it is to the bolder.

ADOLESCENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT OF ONTARIO, 1919.

This act was passed on the 24th of April, 1919, to come into effect when proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Division No. 1 provides for the extension of full time education from 14 to 16 years of age, but gives exemptions in cases where parents or guardians can show that part employment of those under their care is a necessity. Those allowed part time work must attend school at least 400 hours a year between the ages of 14 and 16, and the period of attendance can be arranged so as to be most convenient to both the scholar and the employer.

Division No. 2—makes provision for the attendance at school for 224 hours per year of those between the ages of 16 and 18 who have not attained a satisfactory educational standard, these hours to be put in at times most convenient, taking into account seasonal occupations, etc.

Division No. 3 deals with the provisions by municipalities with a population of 5,000 or over, or suitable part time courses of instruction for adolescents.

By proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council recently Division No. 1 becomes operative September, 1921; Division No. 2 operative September, 1922, and Division No. 3 operative September, 1923.

Organized labor has persistently requested the raising of the school age to sixteen years, and whilst this act does not entirely meet the demand, yet it does so to a very large degree. There are many signs that

opposition to the operation of this act is developing because of (a) the extra cost financially on municipalities, and (b) the taking away from employers of so many children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years.

We have secured information as to the possible number of children affected, the best estimates being that there are 105,000 such children in Ontario at the present time. No reliable statistics are yet kept as to the actual number of children attending school at these ages, but an estimate from all available sources furnished to this office by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is that 65,618 are attending school and 42,579 at work. Conclusions reached are that 22,582 persons not now in school will be required in September, 1921, to attend school for whole or part time, and that accommodation and teachers will have to be provided for them. These estimates clearly indicate that the problem is a large and difficult one though not insoluble. It is plainly apparent that it will need an active public opinion to secure the successful operation of the act.

The Trades and Labor Councils of this province can play an important part in seeing that this act is properly brought into effect and we earnestly request that you take such action as may be necessary in your district to keep this question to the forefront in the minds of all allied workers.

Respectfully submitted,
TOM MOORE, President.
P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.
On behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 17, 1920.

ORGANIZATION DAY'S NECESSITY

Pat Green Addresses Series of Meetings in Western Ont.

General Organizer Pat Green of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America recently addressed a series of meetings in Western Ontario. He is reported in an Owen Sound paper as follows:

"The labor organizations, said Mr. Green in opening, had for several years been misrepresented; hence the idea of calling public meetings to place their position clearly before the people."

"Why were they organizing? They found everything else organized. The manufacturers had their national and international associations to protect their interests, to improve their products, protect their trade and fix the wages of their employees. The wholesale merchants had their organizations, they fixed the prices of the commodities labor produced, and even in some cases told the retail merchant what he should charge. The Ontario Government was at present investigating the last feature. And the retail merchants were not now like what they used to be; they are organized; you don't find prices in the market varying. So, as labor has only one thing to sell, why should it not have the same privilege as the others, to put a price on its products?"

"Wages had increased; but had they increased in the same proportion as other things? When we looked back to 1914 we found that the cost of living had increased 112 per cent. In the same period of time, with which he was most familiar, the maximum increase was not over 45 per cent. But among the masses of the people, many millions of whom had been made unemployed during the war? People asked, why the labor men were called agitators; but the worst agitator was the man who refused to give his men the right to organize—the same privilege he himself enjoyed."

"All employers were not alike, and he contrasted two Ottawa concerns, the Booth and the Edwards. When, early in the war, the Patriotic Fund was organized, both these concerns made large gifts—and two weeks later they reduced their employees' wages. The workers had dealt fairly with them, and now the Booth plant was a model one, working three 8-hour shifts instead of two 12-hour shifts, better wages and getting better production than under the old system. On the other hand, they had to fight for three years with the Edwards Company before they got their wages back because they had lost, and before a Board of Arbitration three months ago Senator Edwards, when asked if he knew how his employees lived, said: 'I am not interested in the domestic relations of my employees.' He also admitted that he considered his machinery more valuable than his workmen."

"Senator Edwards was one who said he would break the union; but the union is still carrying on. 'A man like that,' said Mr. Green, 'does more to cause Bolshevism than any other factor, because he refuses to give his men the rights he enjoys.'"

"After speaking of some of the progressive legislation passed through the influence and action of Labor, the speaker said it was time Labor organized, not only for their trade but in the political field, to legislate not for a class but for the whole people. Is a man doing right, he asked, to accept the better conditions brought about by unions and not pay a dollar to help the cause? There is no organization doing more to uplift humanity than the Labor unions. In fraternal societies—the members meet or be able to obtain the benefits; but the Labor unions are paying steady dividends, not only in increased wages, but in better working conditions, benefits, pensions and other means. The purpose of this meeting was organization. If you don't belong to a union and there are not enough of you your trade in the city allow a separate union to be formed, the Federal union will look after you. He hoped all would do their duty; not be led away by the boss who tells that 'you don't need to join the union because you're a good mechanic and you get good wages anywhere.' Don't let anyone get away with the promise that you have a life job; those promises did not always work out. It is only by organization that we can do what we should."

"An American was trying to bribe a Mexican Governor. Take \$5,000 and nobody need know anything about it," he said. "Make it \$10,000 and tell all the world," was the reply.—Sunday Express.

VACATIONS WITH PAY.

The Engineering and Mining Journal discovers that "more and more is the social condition of the working man being improved," and that this movement is "good business" and benefits the employer.

"One reason, it must be admitted," continues the publication, "is that conditions in at least some (mining) camps were too unappealing to continue, and another is that things had to be made more attractive than in similar employment in urban communities in order to hold men in out-of-the-way places."

This journal suggests that "granting a paid vacation of two weeks to the wage earners who have worked steadily will help to eradicate class distinction and will tend to remove the idea that they do not belong to the privileged class. It will also, in many cases, make for greater efficiency."

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SILVER

Over 30,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal.

Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.55 with premium.

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Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed.

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Please issue my Shares Certificate, and send it to my name and address.

Witness _____ Signature _____

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CHILD WELFARE

In connection with the Federal Health Department there has been formed a Department of Child Welfare and Dr. Helen McMurchy appointed as superintendent of the same.

On October 21, a conference of representatives of numerous volunteer organizations interested in child welfare met in the City of Ottawa for the purpose of organizing a National Council to assist in an advisory capacity in the administration of child welfare work in the different provinces.

It is understood that this council will organize sub-councils in the most populous centres of the provinces and your executive are of the opinion that organized labor should take an active part on these councils and have a representative of your Trades Council on them.

We are not in a position to give you further definite information as to

Always Demand Canadian Made Goods.

Buy Canadian-made goods whenever possible in preference to goods of any other make. That exportation is old now, but unfortunately it is not being heeded, as is shown by the recently issued report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31 last. During those twelve months Canada imported merchandise to the value of \$1,994,516,395, and exported merchandise to the value of \$1,216,632,799. Our purchases exceeded our sales by \$777,883,596.

To the United States we sold goods to the value of \$464,929,914, but we bought from that country goods to the value of \$501,696,444. One need not go beyond these figures to find the cause of the adverse rate of exchange. With such an adverse trade balance against us, it is no wonder that our money is at a discount in that country.

The report of the department emphasizes the significance of these figures with this appeal: "Buying only goods made in

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OLD CHUM

There is something mighty comforting and satisfying about "OLD CHUM" Tobacco; a sort of soothing restfulness that pipe smokers have come to associate with this friendly smoke.

"OLD CHUM" is an old, old chum with all pipe smokers. It has the perfect tobacco taste—the mellow richness—and men know that they can be chummy with "OLD CHUM" all day long and that the "good night pipeful" will be as sweet and cool as the one enjoyed just after breakfast.

For years and years "OLD CHUM" has been Canada's favourite pipe-tobacco and today is more popular than ever.

OLD CHUM

Canada's Favorite Pipe Tobacco.

Fulfillment of the Contract

A contract is a sacred obligation. Whenever a labor organization violates its contract and obligations 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 and Labor Congress of Canada resolutely faces the question and bitterly condemns the violation of trade agreements and negotiations.

Ex-President William H. Taft

Of the U. S., On the Sanctity of Contract, Says:

"Labor must realize that when it makes a contract it must fulfill that contract, just as it expects the employer to fulfill his. This is common justice. It cannot hold public confidence nor maintain its high power if it holds lightly its contract obligations and ignores the justice of compliance with them. Our industrial hope," says Mr. Taft, "lies in the conservative labor leader and the progressive employer."

"There is no room in Canada for the Bolshevist"
Rid Canada Now of the Red Agitators

Trade Unionism Versus Bolshevism

They do not tread the same path. They are as far apart as the two Poles. Their ideas are eternally in conflict.

Trade Unionism seeks at all times and with honorable means to bring capital and labor together into a better understanding, so both may receive fair and rightful returns.

Trade Unionism has always stood for equity and justice, and for the sanctity of contract. It believes in fair play.

Bolshevism seeks to tear down, to destroy and annihilate.

Bolshevism seeks to do away with every bulwark of society.

Bolshevism is the dream of the shiftless, the lazy. It is nourished by anarchy.

Bolshevism seeks to fatten upon what labor has earned by the sweat of its brow.

Bolshevists toil not, neither do they spin, displaying energy only when they move from feeding place to feeding place, and, like the wolf, they kill only in packs.

Canada for Canadian is Our Motto

—Adapted BOSTON LABOR WORLD.

SPASMODICISM OF SOME EMPLOYERS.

By Major George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America.

The hysteria of some employers in North America on the growth and influence of organized labor is, to say the least, sympathetic, but their attempt to foster the antiquated scheme of "the open shop" on the people under the guise of "The American Plan" is the height of insanity.

One should not be deceived as to what the so-called "American Plan" stands for. It is the retelling of the scheme of the manufacturers of a decade past who set out to crush the movement of organization among the working men and women of this continent under the banner of the "open shop," and the superimposing is represented in the following apparently harmless words: "By use of the term American Plan of employment we mean that all men shall have equal rights to work on any and all projects without regard to affiliation or non-affiliation with organized labor. We consider it the fundamental constitutional right of every employe to sell his services where he may without fear of hindrance."

The inconsistency of the quotation above is presented in the following parallel proposed: "We mean that all men shall have equal rights to work on any and all projects without regard to affiliation or non-affiliation with organized labor. The words 'affiliation or non-affiliation with organized labor' is hypocrisy of the worst sort, for the reason that it obviously proposes non-affiliation with organized labor. That this is true is borne out by the following language: "We consider it the fundamental constitutional right of every employe to sell his services where he may without fear of hindrance."

To tell his services where he may without fear of hindrance, can have but one interpretation, and that is that the employers propose by disorganization of the trade union movement to place the workers in a position where they will be compelled by circumstances to "sell their services" at a rate that will disregard the rights of their fellow workers. The one new angle to the present hysteria of the employers as presented in a portion of their programme reads: "The American plan recognizes the right of collective bargaining and the employer for the establishment and maintenance of fair wages and proper working conditions for his services and satisfactory output."

What does the analysis of this new matter in the programme of the employers to save the working men and women of America present? First, that the organization of labor shall be destroyed, and then the principle of collective bargaining shall follow. To whom shall the principle of collective bargaining apply? Since it is the purpose to destroy the trade union movement, there can be but one reasonable answer, and that is that "employer organization" and the employers shall deal collectively. Since this is the only apparent means by which collective bargaining can be conducted under the scheme, then it is reasonable to inquire what is to determine what "fair wages and proper working conditions" are to be? Likewise, it is of additional importance to inquire as to whom shall determine whether "honest service and satisfactory output" has been given? Since the plan is to "pull the teeth of the workers" to disarm them of their collective strength and coordination, which can only come through the international trade union movement, it must follow that the employer is to determine what constitutes "honest service and satisfactory output," or, in other words, the same specie of collective bargaining that applied to days when the chattel slave shall be reintroduced in this the twentieth century period of civilization under the guise of "The American Plan."

The open shop programme of the days of Van Cleve, Post and Kirby, rejuvenated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States under the stirring title "The American Plan" is revolutionary and absolute; by the most vicious scheme for the undermining of stable governments that has ever been conceived.

Governments are not things separate and distinct from peoples. Governments are peoples, and the stability, prosperity, intellectuality and Christianity of the Governments are calculated by the standards of the people.

Organized labor is not revolutionary. It is evolutionary. It is an institution that moves forward and not backward. It is an institution representative of the great overwhelming mass of the peoples of all nations of the world whether all peoples may be affiliated with it or not. It is an institution nevertheless representing the workers, the producers, who constitute the great bulk of humankind.

One does not have to be a historian to portray or to recite from what source the humanitarian and constructive thought of the world has emanated. Certainly it cannot be said that it has come from the dormant or satisfied minds, but rather it has come from the active, energetic protestants who had a grievance and who notwithstanding the abridgements that have been made to prevent their speaking and writing they nevertheless have been heard.

Now comes the latest hysteria fostered by the Chamber of Commerce that proposes "normalcy." Such a purpose and such a term is best translated into the words "reaction" or "deterioration," and while it may be true that this remedial effort may avail many of those who were engaged in the precipitancy, yet it is reasonable to expect, if we are to be guided by the experience of the past, that it will despair and fall of its own momentum for the very simple and yet heretofore reason "that" it is in contradiction of the very nature of human aspirations.

The fact is that certain members of the Chamber of Commerce, large and influential employers who have heretofore profited by confusions, are desirous of "repeating," and while they realize that it is but a makeshift scheme, they are in hopes nevertheless of securing sufficient results from the campaign to compensate them and to check momentarily the growth of the movement of organized labor, whose reason for existence it should be said, is to promote the happiness and well-being of those who toil.

most advanced type. Moreover, the most inexperienced student of economics and of human psychology will agree to the utter impracticability of the Bolshevik philosophy. The international trade union movement is opposed to this political and industrial imperialism. It stands for evolutionary tendencies predicated upon understanding.

Let us draw the parallel between the Bolsheviks and the Chamber of Commerce, or those members of it who have rejuvenated the failure of the past, as is true in the case of Lenin and Trotsky. The Chamber of Commerce, at least, those responsible for the so-called "American Plan," (Open Shop) scheme, are endeavoring to monopolize the materials of this continent in the interest of a few and to the disadvantage of the many. The programme contemplates the confiscation of property because their theory of collective bargaining degrades and makes helpless the workers in conserving wage standards necessary in the maintenance of homes, and by the same rule they have decreed that free men, the workers, shall not own their own homes because they would make it impossible through their bureaucratic control.

The international trade union movement is opposed to his political and industrial imperialism advocated by certain elements of the Chamber of Commerce. It is revolutionary, vicious, and selfish. The international trade union movement will therefore resist with the same energy the so-called "open shop" movement as they will the efforts of Lenin and Trotsky to sovietize the world, both being reactionary and destined to the same end while parading under somewhat different cloaks and titles.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and the American Federation of Labor will meet the present spasmodic movement of the Chamber of Commerce as it has always met such reactionary issues. As an indication of the growing sentiment in this respect a resolution passed by the 24th convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America is presented herewith which clearly emphasizes the intelligent understanding that the organized workers of America have in respect to the so-called open shop movement. It likewise emphasizes the spirit of resistance that will be found generally throughout the labor movement of America. The resolution reads:

Whereas, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America has declared war upon organized labor by combining with merchants and manufacturers and every employer's association that have stood for and advocated the so-called open shop; and, whereas, your special committee appointed to call your attention to this condition, hereby urge upon the convention the necessity of having our membership realize the menace of this organized organization of the moneyed interest; and,

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Federation of Labor shall determine what steps may be promoted and the wastes and interruptions resulting through lack of a larger sense of common interest may be minimized; therefore be it

Resolved, By the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union that we propose and urge that the American Federation of Labor shall create a general defense fund, from which a practical, unified and substantial support could be provided in peaceful industrial circumstances; therefore, be it further

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TO BE PRODUCER CHRISTIAN DUTY

MANY IMMIGRANTS COME TO CANADA

Only Farmers, Farm Laborers and Domestic Allowed in.

With the war over, reconstruction advanced and conditions rapidly getting back to normal, the flow of immigration has started in heavily and it is believed by the end of the current fiscal year the influx will approximate 190,000, if not 200,000.

The immigration came from various sources, but largely from the old country and the United States. The prevailing restrictions operate to keep out the continentals and they also limit the number coming in from any source.

Only farmers, farm laborers and domestics are allowed in, and considering this fact, the showing is considered favorable. Ninety-five thousand immigrants entered the Dominion in the first half of the fiscal year, this being an increase of 2 per cent, roughly. Of these, 22,900 were British, 20,900 Americans and 11,900 were from other countries.

At present, as industrial conditions are rather unstable and is not desired to add to the floating population of the cities, the policy followed is to encourage immigration only of those willing to go on the land or to enter domestic service. Every person coming in must have at least \$50. There is no immediate prospect of lifting the embargo on nationals of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, but many Poles are coming in, though they are subjected to close checking up.

About 4,000 immigrants have come to Canada under the British scheme of assisted passage for former service men who are previously passed by Canadian officers and some who came at their own expense and made good have been refunded their passage money. While there is some criticism in Great Britain of the restrictions imposed, the organized workers have in respect to the coming of thousands unskilled for the land and likely to meet unemployment elsewhere.

"Two profiteers had been staying at a hotel for three months. 'Well, Jim, what do you think of this hotel?' 'Fine, Erbert, but there's one thing I don't like. They charge two bob for a bath.' 'Do they?'—Sunday Express.

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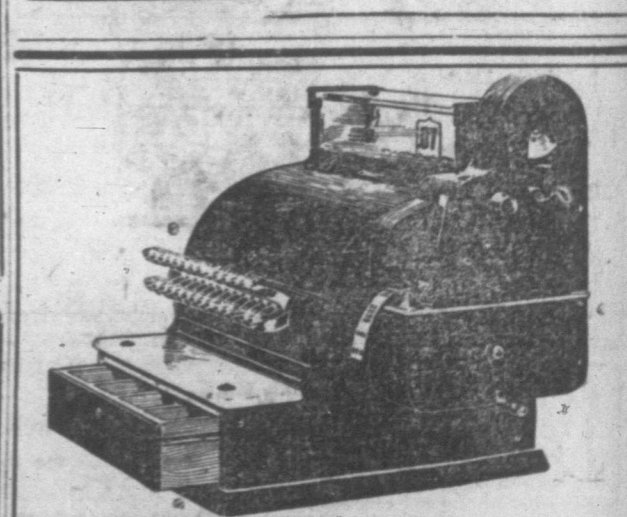
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SOLDIER-FARMERS REPAYING LOANS

Over One Million Dollars Returned to Government.

More than one million dollars has been received in repayments of loans made by the Soldier Settlement Board, according to interim reports from branch offices of the board throughout the Dominion, and the expectations are that this figure will be considerably exceeded.

HUGE STEEL PLANT ON THE WEST COAST

British Capital to Extent of \$50,000,000 Backing it.

Incorporation of the Coast Range Steel, Limited, with a capital of \$15,000,000, and controlled by British capital, was announced at Vancouver recently. It is the intention of the company to erect an iron and steel plant with blast furnaces on the lower mainland of British Columbia. Plans of the company provide for the ultimate expenditure of \$50,000,000 in the establishment of a great iron and steel industry, and it is the intention to start active construction within six months. Engineers have been in the province for two months making a survey of the situation.

LENINE AND TROTSKY ADMIT FAMINE FEAR

Nikolai Lenine frankly admits the seriousness of the food situation in Russia, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen, quoting him in the Soviet newspaper Pravda as follows: "Soviet Russia never before has experienced such a food crisis. Moscow and other cities are paralyzed by famine and the army is becoming famished. It is necessary for us to use all means in our power to enforce delivery of foodstuffs by the peasantry."

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LT.-COL. MALONE GETS SIX MONTHS

Albert Hall Speech Held to Contain Seditious Utterances.

Lieutenant-Colonel L'Estrange Malone, Liberal member of the British House of Commons, who was arrested in Dublin, November 10, for alleged seditious utterances, was on Friday sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Two surety bonds of a thousand pounds sterling each were demanded pending an appeal from the judgment of the court.

Prior to the sentence, Malone declared through his attorney that he withdrew nothing and apologized for nothing in his Albert Hall speech and was willing to stand trial. The case has caused a sensation in England because of Malone's position as a member of the House of Commons and his notable war record.

Colonel Malone was also charged with the possession of two loaded pistols, in violation of the law, found by the police in his London flat. Linked with this charge was another allegation that he had in his possession two cloak room tickets for parcels of pamphlets of an alleged seditious nature which were deposited in an underground station checking room.

On this charge the prisoner was bound over on his good behavior to keep the peace for one year. Two sureties of a thousand pounds each were asked, failing which another six months' imprisonment would be imposed. The colonel's attorneys gave notice of appeal.

COST OF BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

It was stated in the British House of Commons this week that the cost of the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine was £2,600,000 sterling a year.

The total cost, since the armistice up to September 30 of this year was £1,980,000 sterling and the amount received from Germany for the troops amounted to 346,000,000 marks.

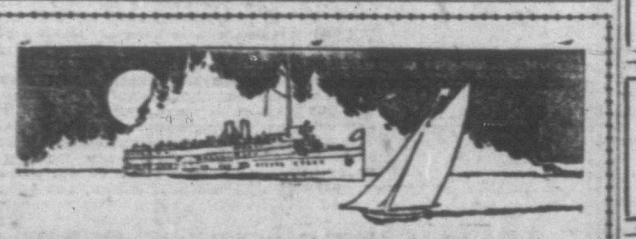
There never was a good war or a bad peace.—Franklin.

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