

COAL MINERS' CHILDREN CARRIED RIGHT INTO RED CAMP

EIGHT-HR. WORKDAY UP TO PROVINCES

Dominion Government Declares it Has No Power to Enact Legislation. If there is to be any legislation in Canada providing for an industrial day of eight hours, the Provincial Legislature and not the Federal Parliament will enact it.

The Dominion Government has decided that legislation of this character does not come within the scope of the Federal Parliament, and all of the provinces have been notified. An order-in-council has just been passed setting forth this declaration.

A labor convention was one of the subsidiaries of the peace conference and when this gathering convened last autumn in Washington it sanctioned the principle of a universal eight-hour day. The recommendation was forwarded here, but the Federal Government, regarding itself in the circumstances, as simply a channel of communication to the provinces.

O. B. U. ADMITS EXPULSION OF SHIPYARD LABORERS.

From the O. B. U. Federationist, an O.B.U. journal, we take the following: Shipyard Laborers' Union of the West Big Union of Portland, Ore., with a membership of over 600, has been ousted from the Metal Trades Union of the Pacific Northwest, local was also ousted from the council.

THE BOLSHEVICKS AND THE BRITISH LABOR DELEGATION.

The Central Committee of the Social Democratic party has issued a statement signed by L. Martov (president), B. Skomorokh (secretary), and by V. Yudin for the Social-Democratic Bund (Jewish), in which they once more refer to the persecutions the members of the British Labor Delegation have had to undergo.

SAYS ONTARIO JAILS "DAMNABLE"

"Conditions in Ontario jails are damnable," according to an interview with Norman Somerville, a member of the Ontario Public Service Commission, which heard evidence last week to the effect that many of the jails were very ancient and the conditions in them had not been changed in 50 years.

PRESIDENT HANNA REITERATES PREVIOUS DECLARATION.

Speaking at a banquet of the Canadian Traffic Club League at Toronto on Thursday, President D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian National Railways, reiterated his recent pronouncement against employees of the railway running for political office.

COAL CONFERENCE RESULT IS SECRET

Nova Scotia Delegates Will Place Agreement Before Miners.

The conference between representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and of coal companies operating in Nova Scotia, came to an end on Tuesday after a six-day session. All those present at the meetings were in a state of far from the morning, refused to give any statement as to the agreement which had been reached.

TOUCHSTONE OF FACT

(Western Labor News, Winnipeg.) So long as the One Big Union consisted of a misty idea backed by ill-considered but quite genuine enthusiasm it could not be effectively reached by argument, and it only thrived on persecution and abuse.

SUGAR REFINERS AFTER A REBATE

Claim Made They Stocked Up at Government Suggestion.

Reports from Montreal of price-advancing in sugar among refiners and wholesalers recalls the fact that the case recently submitted to the Government is in statu quo. It is said, however, that the refiners will come back when more Cabinet ministers return to the Capital.

HIGGINS DEFEATED IN BY-ELECTION AT TORONTO.

Major Alexander Cameron Lewis, Conservative, was elected to the Ontario Legislature in the by-election in the northeast Toronto. His plurality over his nearest opponent, Major William Harold Kippen, D.S.O., M.C. (with bar), Liberal, was 2,622, and his majority over the field of three opponents was 1,684.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE TO ASSEMBLE JANUARY 11.

The date of the opening of the next session of the Quebec Provincial Legislature was set for the 11th of January at the meeting of the Cabinet last week.

LABOR'S POSITION IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

A violation of agreement made between a large shoe manufacturing concern and its employees was threatened a few days ago. The agreement does not expire until next May, yet it is to be broken. That sort of thing when done by Labor—as unfortunately it has been in a few isolated cases, which the case has been reported by the leaders of the Labor movement of this country—brings down the anathemas of the daily press and before 24 hours has elapsed the whole of America and half of Europe has been informed of the "gross baseness" (?) of Labor in general and the union in particular.

When Labor breaks an agreement, or when the daily press says that Labor has broken an agreement, the public—all classes of the public, labor as well as otherwise—all know it all over the country as fast as telegraphy can tap it out, and it loses nothing in movement, but goes before the people, twisted, contorted and untrue. But when an employer of Labor breaks an agreement, the public never knew.

Very well planned and equally well carried out. The only thing that the labor on a pair of shoes does not receive is a reduction of more than 12 per cent. In other words, the cost of labor in a pair of shoes is only 15 per cent of the retail price. The Canadian Labor Press is not a shoe. It does not merely prove that statement, and those same statistics show that profits charged by manufacturers are retained for over 50 per cent of the retail price.

QUEBEC MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DECLARES WAR ON ORGANIZED LABOR

Desires Law or Regulation Requiring Certain Qualifications From Every Union Man and Obligating Union to Issue Certificate of Ability.

Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in Quebec, has declared war on the trades union movement in the Province of Quebec. In a recent address, he declared that "it would be a good idea to have a law or regulation requiring certain qualifications from every union man and obligating union to issue a certificate stating the ability of the member and classifying all members according to fixed grades and standards."

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL'S PLAN

Canadian Government to Take Action on Findings of Industrial Conference.

Steps for the organization and development of joint industrial councils in Canada are to be taken by the Labor Department as a means of promoting the democratization of industry. At New Year's, if not before, officers of the department will be sent out to explain the plan, which is similar to that of the Whitley Councils in Great Britain.

SLOW FLYING.

An aeroplane moving so slowly as to appear almost stationary was seen at Crickwood recently.

TOM MOORE DENIES STORY OF BEING FREE TRADER.

Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, declares he is not a free trader. In conversation this week Mr. Moore said an impression had been created that he was in favor of free trade.

PRESIDENT MOORE HANDS STRAIGHT TALK TO TORONTO EXTREMISTS

Butcher Workers and Retail Clerks Expelled From Toronto District Trades and Labor Council.

Decisive action was taken by the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council last Thursday night towards eliminating the Socialist element. The delegates of two organizations, the Butcher Workers and Retail Clerks, were expelled and the Socialist element was removed from the council.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES TO TAKE ACTION IN HIGGINS' DISCHARGE.

Division Number 4 of the Canadian Railroad, which represents the mechanical trades unions and is regarded as a fighting organization, will take action over the discharge of an employee without investigation by President D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian National Railways, a violation of the wage agreement between the C.N.R. and Division No. 4, according to a communication to a local trades unionist from Charles Fickie, secretary of Division No. 4, with reference to the case of James Higgins, Soldier-Labor candidate in the Northeast Toronto by-election, which took place Monday, Mr. Higgins was an employee of the C.N.R. and claims that he was compelled to resign his railway position because of his candidature for the Legislature.

BRITISH MINERS RETURN TO WORK

Fall Railway Service Has Been Resumed and Mines Working.

The British coal strike is over. Miners are returning to work, apparently with vast relief at the action of their executives in ending the strike until a test can be made of the Government's increased wage scheme.

WILL ARBITRATE ON SHARE OF ARMY CANTEN PROFFITS.

Questions between Imperial and Canadian authorities over distribution of canteen profits will probably be referred to an arbitrator. A number of points of difference have been calculated and the arbitration will be determined before the profits can be shared. It is estimated that the total amount will be between one and two millions.

PROGRESS REPORTED ALL ALONG THE LINE

International Trades Union Movement Making Steady Advancement.

From all parts of the North American Continent comes reports of progress by the international trade union movement. This is in face of the campaign of the employers against the Labor movement and the propaganda instigated by the enemies of the international trade union movement. During the month of September the American Federation of Labor issued 29 charters as follows: the International Union of Marine Engineers, fifteen local unions and seven federal unions.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

CLEARING THE AIR.

TORONTO Trades Council has started in to clean house in very businesslike manner by denying seats to locals who were really in this International trade union's central body under false pretenses, after their severance of international ties.

That the heart of the Toronto central body was sound was questioned by few, despite the efforts to make the council a nursery for disgruntled germs by the negligible quantity making for a more emphatic effort of the calibre that counts as stalwarts of the International trade union movement.

It is not too much to venture that the parallel situations where few destroyers occupy the boards could be met in the same way and clarified with the president or his able lieutenant, Sec.-Treas. Draper, or the vice-presidents making personal attendance.

There is yet another field of vision, and that is where by chance the reactionary element has sent forth the directly contrary aims and objects sufficient to antagonize co-operation. The segregated fields of this nature could be attended to and redeemed.

Other trades councils throughout the Dominion might with profit follow the example of Toronto and purge their house of reactionary wreckers whose avowed interest in the trade union movement is for the purpose of plotting to seek its downfall.

NOTHING DOING.

EMPLOYERS are deluding themselves and must be prepared for a rude awakening if they consider present rate of wages can be lowered owing to trivial falling prices in commodities.

PROPAGANDA FIRST.

It is apparent that the Soviet Government of Russia are more concerned in "educating" the world to Bolshevism than they are in the advancement of the people for whom they govern.

EMPLOYMENT THE OBJECT

LABOR men have not lost their sense of humor, but those involved in the piano and musical industrial industry have a serious grievance.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brethren in the Motherland Are Doing.

OUR WEEKLY BRITISH LETTER.

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—The fortnightly "British Letter" of the Government's policy of reprisals in Ireland has become acute and has been the subject of the past week's hard and bitter debate in the House of Commons.

Both in the House of Lords, where Lord Lansdowne, who is Archbishop of Canterbury, vigorously condemned the policy, and in the House of Commons, where the old protagonist T. P. O'Connor, Lord Devlin and Jeremiah MacVeigh and Lord Robert Cecil have given the Government no peace.

None the less, Mr. O'Connor did at last, after repeated attempts, succeed on Thursday in moving an adjournment of the House in order again to ventilate the Irish question. He spoke with power and decision, which would have damaged the Government had there been a division.

Chief Secretary's Reply. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a swift reply for the Government, maintaining his standpoint that "War it is, and war it will be, until assassination stops, and the Government, on division, re-elected a majority of 113 votes against 51. None the less, it was regarded as a good sign that the Government at last proclaimed its position—indeed steps have already been taken to bring the offending Black and Tans to heel.

A picture gallery was introduced when two uniformed members of the Royal Irish Constabulary entered the House and took their seats "under the gallery"—a small row of half a dozen seats on the floor of the House which is only separated from the members' benches by a single rail. This made Mr. O'Connor, in the course of his speech, wonder whether the Black and Tans were after him.

On Wednesday, a bill was introduced in the House which would give the Government the right to suspend the franchise of any person who is convicted of a crime involving violence.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Viscount St. Aldrich made a statement on the negotiations with Saïd Pasha, and the Egyptian mission, which showed to everybody's surprise that the "settlement" announced provisionally two or three weeks ago is by no means definite as was then thought.

Laugh and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone; For the old earth must borrow its mirth.

Rejoice and men will seek you; Grieve and they turn and go; They want full measure of all your pleasure.

Feast, and your hall is crowded; Past, and the world goes by; Succeed and give, and it helps you live.

THE WORTH OF PLAYING SQUARE. And the chilling winds of autumn Tightly tease our shivers; When we find our life-time shibboleth, And the race is nearly run.

Good or bad we've brought to brother, Neighbor, friend, and all the rest; To the profit we have heeded, Through our lease on Labor's bed.

That is ours or playing square. To the service we have rendered Generally or greed. Then we know with quibbled conscience, Wealth and fame cannot compare With the humble satisfaction That is ours or playing square.

THE CHILDREN OF THE MILLS.

Oh, the silence of the children in the Sunny South today.

Lean and lichen, and you will hear the roaring of the mill. And the sighing of the winds through open graves.

They no longer shout and gambol in the blossom laden fields. And their laughter does not echo down the street. They have gone across the hills, they are working in the mills.

All the pleasures known to childhood are but tales of Fairyland. What to them are singing birds and running streams? For the rattle of the mill will echo an ache of the mill.

In this boasted land of freedom they are bonded baby slaves. And the heavy world goes by and does not heed. They are driven to the mill just to exist and ever fill.

Still from valley, plain and hamlet, lofty steeples proudly rise. And droning tones of preachers prate of crimes. And the Gospel vendors still sell the people of the mill.

That 'NON-POLITICAL ORDER' OF PRESIDENT HANNA, OF THE C. N. R.

The Sifton, Metcalfe St., Ottawa, October 26, 1920.

An Open Letter to Mr. D. B. Hanna, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the C.N.R.

Sir,—In appealing, through the medium of the Canadian press, to the Canadian people in vindication of your "non-political order" issued to and for the guidance and control of the employees of the C. N. R., you have presumably invited open discussion, consequently I need not offer an apology if I also through the same medium of publicity, address this letter to you.

May I be permitted at the outset, a personal word or two? I admire the success you have achieved in your calling. It is an eminently great service you are rendering Canada.

Chapter 46 of an Act respecting the election of members of the House of Commons and the Electoral Franchise, assented to July 1, 1920, section 35, provides "That except as in this Act otherwise provided, no British subject, male or female, who is of the full age of 21 years may become a candidate at a Dominion election."

Section 36 provides that persons who are not eligible to become candidates, namely those found guilty of corrupt or illegal practices in connection with Dominion elections, certain public officers, persons in the employ of the Government at the nomination of the Crown who receive any wages, allowances, etc.; and the same section provides that these disqualifications shall not apply to any person serving in Naval or Military or Air forces of Canada.

In a press interview you cite the I.C.R. of politics. Did the originator with the employees? I believe I can prove to you that the employees through an organization have been one of the factors that have about eliminated the "political pull" evil on that railway.

I note sir, with pleasure, that you are quoted in the Press, October 25th, as having partly withdrawn from your former position—as stated in your interview of the 25th October quoted herein. Apparently you now confine the restriction to an employee becoming a candidate. I quote: "So far as the C.N.R. is concerned any officer or public servant who wishes to be without let or hindrance from the company."

Sir, the citizen's right to become identified with any political party arises from custom—while the right to become a candidate for parliamentary honors has been conferred by Parliament, and it may be interesting to note that at least one of the railway employees who entered the contest were endorsed by one or other of the old time party leaders, and one at least has been elected to the position of the railway.

I submit sir, that what the law gives, you cannot safely take away by custom. It is in this part of your programme that I am now opposed to, and that has impelled me to write to you in the spirit of one citizen to another, and as a Canadian citizen regardless of any official position I may occupy with the Order of Railway Conductors, I would respectfully suggest to you, sir, that you go a step farther; by doing so you could be on "less desirable ground." Namely, why not provide that no restrictions shall be placed on any employee becoming a candidate for any political office, when the question of his retaining his future relations with the company could be considered on its merits and in harmony with the wishes of the employees and the interests of the railway. However, the concessions extended to the employees of the C.N.R. in common with other railways whereby an employee selected or elected by his fellow employees to devote his whole or part time to their service, or to any other activity, or to any position of absence for the time being, might well and with benefit to all concerned, be extended to any employee elected to public position (to Parliamentary positions).

Probably less than half a dozen employees at any time, out of the C.N.R.'s near one hundred thousand would be elected to these positions. This would not constitute an abuse and does not appear to me to be a wise raising a controversy about.

It has been assumed that an employee's first duty is to his employer, but during the war we were taught that we owed also a duty to the State.

To these primary principles you appear to be opposed, judging by your interview, given by you from Winnipeg, to the Canadian Press, October 25th, and from which I quote the paragraph as follows: "The duties are 'to the employer and to the country's welfare.'"

Considerable discussion seems to have arisen among certain classes of employees of the Canadian National Railway regarding the attitude of the company towards employees seeking provincial or federal parliamentary honors. "One wrong" stated Mr. Hanna. "One wrong" appears in the newspapers that something new had been promulgated in railway practice. The fact is, as far as the old Canadian National line is concerned, the management then in control had a clear understanding that any officer or employee identifying himself with any party, and who was extended under the present Board of Directors.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal—Can.

WOMEN POLICE A SUCCESS IN BRITAIN.

Since its formation the Metropolitan Women's Police Force of London, Eng., has accomplished excellent results in dealing with girls and women who, when found in the narrow and narrow path. This is well evidenced by Superintendent Mrs. Stanley, who, in the course of an interview, throws much light on the work of the neatly-dressed sisters of the famous London "Bobbie."

Prevention Best Policy. The function of the women police is to prevent crime, and in carrying out this work they adopt the principle—to paraphrase a well-known saying—"prevention is better than cure."

That is the policy of the women police, and that it has proved effective to a larger extent than we had hoped is sufficient justification for the pursuit of that policy.

The grim and awful tragedy of night-life in this great metropolis of ours will perhaps be realized more vividly when I tell you that the young girls whom we are called upon to help, and who in the majority of cases seek our assistance of their own accord, are generally between fourteen and twenty-one years of age.

When it was first suggested that the women police should be given an official uniform, and attired in official uniform, the idea was scouted as impracticable. It was urged that the mere sight of the uniform would deter any girl from asking our assistance, but as a matter of fact, quite the reverse has proved to be the case.

Not a night pass, but applications for help are made to one or other of the policewomen, and this is simply because these girls have discovered that we are not there to "run them in," and not there with the object of getting them into prison, but are there for the sole purpose of keeping them out of prison. Imprisonment does not make had people good. It simply hardens them.

Obviously, being a policewoman, she cannot leave her beat to carry on rescue work, and she leaves her beat for the night. The next day someone from the welfare section in connection with the women police calls at the shelter, and the girl is then sent to the home, hospital, or institution best qualified to deal with her.

Reform Badly Needed. In this respect I may mention that the Ministry of Health, as a result of reports which have been made on this side of the work, have recently opened a new hospital at which girls can receive proper treatment, after which they can spend their period of convalescence in being trained for some useful occupation.

So far as can be judged, night life in London is better than it was but there is still considerable room for improvement. The made craze for gaiety still goes on, but it is not so pronounced as in those dark days of the war, and it is very significant, as well as a pleasing fact, that a chaplain of one of our London prisons confessed to me that the number of young girls who now pass through his hands is considerably less than was the case a short time ago.

The policewoman knows every frequenter of her beat, and they know her. She watches for any faces that may appear, and renders any help or assistance that may be required. The number of tragedies which have been averted as a result of this timely intervention or aid of the policewoman will never be known. Working in conjunction with all the religious and philanthropic bodies in the metropolis, she is often the means of directing some piece of human wreckage to a haven of safety.

It is the firm belief of Mrs. Stanley that the great and serious problems which the women police are tackling could only be dealt with by women, and when the effectiveness of their work is fully realized we will no doubt see the formation of such bodies in other cities, including those of Canada.

"Law is more than likely to succeed than any arbitration than oppression."—J. H. Thomas.



SOME PIANOS have many good features. MOST PIANOS have some good features. Courlay Pianos have all the good features known to modern musical science.

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THOMSON KNITTING CO. Manufacturers of FINE HOSERY For Women and Children. 7-15 MORRISON STREET, TORONTO ONT.

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One of Four Millions



(A Photograph Direct from the War-Stricken Area)

\$1 per Month Preserves the Life of One Child Millions of war orphans in Central Europe are growing up undernourished and stunted.

Thousands of them are dying of typhus, tuberculosis and small-pox.

There is almost a complete lack of the nourishing foods growing children need, of clothing, of doctors, nurses and medical supplies. The condition of the children is pitiable in the extreme.

Upon this coming generation depends largely whether these nations will be healthy and right-minded or a hot-bed of anarchy and degeneracy—a menace to the world.

It has been found by experience that the cost of caring for a waif child is approximately three dollars per month; that of the supplies that are required by imports about one dollar is needed; and therefore the dollar that we provide, together with the local support of local governments, local municipalities, local charities and local services practically preserves the life of one child.

The British Empire War Relief Fund will be administered in Europe by the British Red Cross in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies. Send your contribution care of:

The Canadian Red Cross

BRITISH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT SOLIDIFYING FOR FUTURE ACTION

British Transport Workers' Federation Pursuing Policy of Complete Amalgamation with Groups of its Affiliated Unions.

Now that the British coal dispute is over, it might be expected that the Federation would be doing in the way of perfecting their organization and generally supervising the plans in their platform.

While there was possibility of a general strike among the miners, still in the air, the Transport Workers' Federation was compelled by the very nature of its close connection to the miners and the railwaymen in the triple alliance to consider its own internal organization.

The result of the deliberations of the latter body in connection with the coal situation was a general understanding that in the event of a strike, the railwaymen and transport workers would support the miners, providing they were allowed to take part in the negotiations with the government. This and after it became evident that joint strike action was inevitable.

Before passing on to consider the details of the Federation's policy, it might be well to analyze just exactly what this means. Although at a first glance it pointed directly to the possibility of a much greater danger than a coal strike to the circumstances that all the railwaymen and transport workers would be working at the same time as the winding engines stopped raising coal to the surface, yet on the whole, the "triple" alliance, in the event of a general strike, would be a splendid spirit of solidarity that no government can afford to ignore, must result in moderating the attitude and temper of the negotiators. That there could be no miners' strike until the triple alliance has been consulted and allowed to participate in the negotiations seemed quite clear.

T. U. Strength Increased.

Your correspondent pointed out on a former occasion that the full strength of the triple alliance in the industrial plane had never been exercised, that is, not to the end so beloved by extreme and irresponsible people, but had invariably been directed to creating a spirit of sweet reasonableness in the party within its own ranks. That was so in the case of the railwaymen's strike nearly a year ago; neither the miners nor the transport workers felt so keen as the former over the railwaymen's quarrel with the Government. It is surely safe to presume that the transport workers will regard the situation as brighter and more full of hope than the miners.

In regard to the pledge given by representatives of the railwaymen and transport workers, the executive of the former was undoubtedly in a position to honor its decision, because, unlike the Transport Workers' Federation, it spoke clearly for and on behalf of the well-knit organization, the National Union of Railwaymen, whereas Harry Gosling and Robert Williams could only speak on behalf of an organization that is itself a federation of unions catering for a conglomeration of people whose interests are by no means so well knit and among whom there is not the same degree of mutual co-operation and understanding.

A Semblance of Union.

The Transport Workers' Federation is an attempt to give a semblance of unity to some of the most difficult classes of workers, many of whom are in bitter competition with each other. Under the leadership of Mr. Williams, the Federation might easily have fallen from the start, but the influence in which it stands today, that the pace has been forced by the leaders is evidenced by a resolution carried at the annual convention held in Swansea last year when the executive was called upon: "when in conference with the triple alliance, to refrain from giving any aid to the unions affiliated to the Federation to strike action without a ballot vote being taken of the unions concerned."

In view of the pledge given in connection with the recent coal crisis, the 34 unions affiliated to the Federation, the majority of which are circled by the national executive asking for special powers to enable them to fulfill their obligations as constituent members of the triple alliance. Unless these powers were forthcoming, the transport workers' representatives would be placed in a difficult situation, in that they would curb their power and influence as a party to the alliance.

It was not certain that the various unions would agree to transfer responsibility even here, their labor would allow them to do so, for labor's officials are extremely conservative in matters affecting their own power and prerogative. The circular pointed out that the efforts of the federation for many years had been directed to the end of amalgamation, which would give greater strength to the executive council and place it in a similar position to the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen. The war and subsequent industrial difficulties had interfered with its policy and prevented its fulfillment.

The lack of cohesion and executive power was, therefore, making itself felt at the present moment and it did during the railway strike last year. The executive realized that the subject matter of its appeal simply met the needs of the present situation, and that something more permanent was required if the federation was to maintain its present position in the industrial world.

In moving a resolution having for its object the consolidation of the existing unions at Southampton in June last, Mr. Brown said that in drafting the resolution he had regard to the methods which the capitalists themselves had adopted in consolidating many promotions and interlocking directorates in the dockers' industry, he found that they had not done in the face of the difficulty of the coal strike. He had not interfered with old directorates, but they had established what he called holding companies, which were whole lot, and they had done that in a very subtle but very clever way. He desired that the federation should proceed on much the same lines.

Complete Amalgamation Difficult.

It was difficult to draw up a scheme of complete amalgamation and to wipe out existing machinery as with a magic wand and transfer the whole arrangements into an absolutely new state of organization. The conference eventually agreed to recommend to the constituent bodies to increase the contributions to the federation, the federation to undertake the complete organization of the transport workers, and the carrying out of negotiations of national and international character. It was also agreed that out of the sum transferred to the federation the latter should provide a national organizing and administrative staff for wage purposes.

Although reference was made to the relative positions of the railwaymen's leader and themselves, it will be seen that the scheme proceeds rather on the constitution of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, giving to each unit autonomy in their own domestic affairs, such as the purely friendly benefit side; the federation, as it now the case with the miners, to take full responsibility for initiating the conduct of wages, hours and working agreements.

The Transport Workers' Federation is in the meantime, and in addition to the foregoing scheme, also pursuing a policy of complete amalgamation by groups of its affiliated unions. The various dockers' unions are considering the question of one huge amalgamation, and the seamen's unions, who are brought closely together under the National Maritime Board, are already considering proposals for closer working, while attempts are also being made to amalgamate a number of vehicle workers' unions.

All of which indicates that British transport workers will find themselves stronger in influence and power than at the commencement of the year.

TRIBUTE PAID BY ALL CANADA TO SOLDIER DEAD

All Ordinary Activities Suspended For Two Minutes Throughout Dominion.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Canada's ordinary activities, in practically all parts of the Dominion, were suspended for two minutes at noon today in silent and honorable tribute to the Canadian warriors and nurses who, by the sacrifice of their lives, helped to make possible the signing of the armistice, victoriously ending the great war, on November 11, 1918.

Reports from all directions indicate general observance of the proclamations of the authorities that this tribute be paid to the glorious dead "whose name liveth forevermore."

Stopped Operations.

The great railways and telegraph systems, from coast to coast, as well as local industries in all big cities, stopped operations for two minutes, silence prevailing for the period, as far as possible.

Immediately afterward various celebrations of triumph took place in the big cities and towns of the Dominion. In some centres, there were open air divine services, and in some cases military parades.

Attend Special Service.

The Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire, who are visiting Toronto at present, attended a special service at noon in St. Paul's Anglican Church, where the Rev. Dr. Cody officiated. There was a big open air service, also during the noon hour, in front of the city hall.

NO ACCLAMATIONS IN B.C. LOCAL ELECTION

About 150 Candidates In Struggle For 47 Seats.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 10.—Nominations in thirty-nine constituencies for 47 members of the British Columbia Legislature, to be voted for on Wednesday, December 1, were made today throughout the province. Approximately 150 candidates have entered the lists for the contest, representing the Liberals, Conservatives, Farmers, Soldiers, Labor, and Socialists. There were no acclamations today, and in most of the ridings three or four candidates are offering. In Vancouver City, for the six seats, 29 candidates of the various parties are appealing for support, while in Victoria, 19 are in the fight for the four seats.

Hon. John Oliver, Premier and Liberal Leader, has accepted nomination in both Victoria and Delta ridings. W. J. Bower, Conservative, and Opposition Leader, is running in Vancouver. Three women are seeking election. Mr. Ralph Smith, Liberal, and late member for Vancouver; Miss Edith Paterson, a barrister, nominated by Vancouver Conservatives, and Mrs. E. Crosser, running in Vancouver as the nominee of the Women's Liberty League.

The Liberals, under the leadership of the late Hon. H. C. Brewster, went into office following the defeat of the Bower administration in 1916 and after the death of Mr. Brewster, a year later, Hon. John Oliver, succeeded to the Premiership.

PRESSMEN STRIKE FOR BONUS WAGE

Five pressmen and four press feeders employed by the Dominion Loose Leaf Company, Limited, went out on strike at 12 o'clock yesterday. The cause of the strike was the disagreement about a bonus with three of the men. Last July a bonus of \$1 was given to two men and later all five were given the \$1. At the time of the strike all the men were getting the bonus, but the three men who did not get it at first went to collect the money they didn't get when the others got it.

LABOR IS NOT A COMMODITY.

You can not pay with money. The million sons of toil. The laborer is the soil. The peasant on the soil. The laborer is the quarry. The laborer is the coal. Your money pays the hand. But it can not pay the soul. The man who hid the pen. Rise like a band inspired. And poets let your lyrics. With hope for man be fired. Till the earth becomes a temple. And every human heart. Shall join in one great service. Each happy in his part.

A FUTURE PREMIER OF BRITAIN?

It is a singular fact that two of the men who have been most prominent in British political and industrial life during the past few years are Welshmen. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, and J. H. Thomas, railwaymen's secretary and Labor leader, are in opposite political camps, but they have in common characteristics of their race which have raised them to prominence. Mr. Thomas, like Mr. Lloyd George, has achieved fame and position—less exalted than the Prime Minister's—is true, but carrying with them great influence and responsibility—more so, in fact, by administrative capacity or far-reaching statesmanship, as the rare gift of carrying men to common action in a great crisis, the courage which goes out to meet opponents aggressively, and a certain subtle quality which determines attitude according to circumstances and is not sharply defined as a refined and discreet opportunism. Thus a situation may be met by fervent emotional appeal, or by ruthless candor. In these methods Mr. Thomas can employ with astonishing effect.

Mr. Thomas, 15 years ago was only just emerging into notice as a national figure. He began life at the age of nine as a chemist's errand boy. Successively he became engine cleaner, fireman, and driver on the Great Western Railway. Now he is a Privy Councillor, one of the foremost political Labor Party leaders, head of one of the most powerful and aggressive trade unions in the United Kingdom, and one of the three initiators and leaders of the great Industrial Triple Alliance.

Convinced Industrial Unionist.

While still a workman earning only 20s. a week he took a leading part in the municipal life of Swindon, and his restless energy and giant's capacity for work enabled him to devote himself to the advancement of his trade union. He rose to be member of the executive and thence to the presidency. Later he was successively organizer, assistant secretary, and finally chief secretary of the railway workers' union, and thence to the presidency. Later he was successively organizer, assistant secretary, and finally chief secretary of the railway workers' union, and thence to the presidency. Later he was successively organizer, assistant secretary, and finally chief secretary of the railway workers' union, and thence to the presidency.

Mr. Thomas has had no time to devote to the cultivation of the vote. In personal appearance he is still the typical, sturdy British artisan. On the platform he is an orator by nature, his rare gift of preparing a speech. When he is argumentative his reasoning is acute and forcible. When he is impassioned the sentences pour forth like a flood. They gain their effect not from ordered sequence or grace of style or winning accents but from their fervency and impetuosity.

So far, it is on the platform, in controversy, and in propaganda that Mr. Thomas has achieved his most notable success. In the new standing chamber it is doubtful if he is the equal of some of his fellow union leaders who are less known, but he has had little opportunity for the exercise of any gifts of constructive statesmanship he may possess. He has freely spoken of a possible future Labor Prime Minister, and in any event he seems destined for high office if Labor is ever called upon to form a government.

LABOR CHAPTER OF PEACE TREATY.

The International Trade Union Conference at Bern demanded the insertion of a Labor Charter in the Treaty of Peace. The negotiators of Versailles did not find themselves able to give such a formal expression to the general principles on which all states which signed the treaty agreed in order to improve and transform the condition of their workers.

But taking their inspiration from the proclamation which the International Trade Union Conference of Bern adopted in 1919, the program drafted by the American Federation of Labor, they have laid down in the annex, Part II of the treaty the general principles which they agreed to follow.

This declaration constitutes a sort of charter in itself, which should "inspire the policy of the League of Nations," and which constitutes the program of the International Labor Office. It is important that everyone should know it.

General Principles.

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners, is of supreme international importance, have framed in order to further this great end the permanent machinery provided for in Section I, and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But holding, as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles are the following:—

First—The guiding principle above enunciated the labor should not be merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second—The purpose of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third—The payment to the employed of a salary almost equal to that of a junior member of the government. A convinced industrial unionist he was a pioneer of the movement which led to the signing of the railway unions to form the International Union of Railwaymen.

His rise in the political sphere has been rapid and notable. He did not enter Parliament until 1916, but the House of Commons quickly recognized that a new force was entering the chamber. In the new standing chamber it is doubtful if he is the equal of some of his fellow union leaders who are less known, but he has had little opportunity for the exercise of any gifts of constructive statesmanship he may possess. He has freely spoken of a possible future Labor Prime Minister, and in any event he seems destined for high office if Labor is ever called upon to form a government.

TEN WAYS TO IMPEDE THE SUCCESS OF AN ASSOCIATION.

1. Miss as many meetings as you can.
 2. If you attend, don't come on time but late.
 3. If the weather is fine, don't think of attending.
 4. Decline all offices, as it easier to criticize than to do things.
 5. If you attend, be sure to find fault with the work of officers and other members.
 6. Get more if you are not appointed to a committee, or if appointed, don't attend the meetings.
 7. If the chairman asks for your opinion, tell him you have none, but later tell others what should have been done.
 8. Do nothing except what is absolutely necessary; and when others roll up their sleeves to help matters, howl because of the claque running things.
 9. Delay your dues as long as you can and delay answering all letters.
 10. Don't bother about getting new members; let George do it.
- A semi-professional baseball team of Rossville, Kas., closed the season with the remarkable record of 19 victories out of 21 games played.

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HOMES FOR RURAL TEACHERS MORE VITAL THAN SALARIES

Alberta's Minister of Education Talks on Western Plans to Solve Schooling Problems.

To induce non-English speaking settlers to come here and then leave them to shift for themselves in matters of education is not a policy...

O. B. U. Convention Proceedings

The Canadian Labor Press has been able to secure a stenographic report of the proceedings...

The report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the British Trades Union Congress to investigate allegations of bartering of votes...

The Movement That Never Dies

By C. L. Baine.

After all, the labor movement is a wonderful thing. It is something to be proud of. It is something that lives all the time...

SYSTEMATIC BATTERING TAKES PLACE AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Committee of Inquiry Reports That Growth of Federation Leads to Arrangements Being Made.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the British Trades Union Congress to investigate allegations of bartering of votes in the election of the Parliamentary Committee...

Freedom

Quite a lot of people are on the freedom stunt just now.

Freedom is a great cloak that has covered even the assassin. The anarchist thinks that freedom is the absolute absence of control...

MOSCOW REPUDIATED

Within the past few weeks the Third International (Communist, with headquarters in Moscow), has received another series of setbacks...

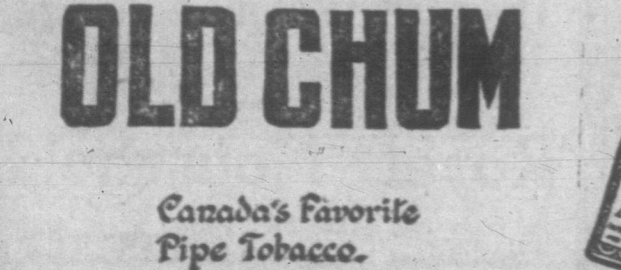
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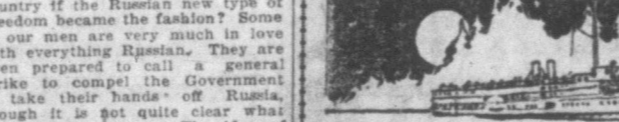
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EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL SERVICE AIM OF U. S. CIVIL SERVANTS

The Government of the United States is the largest employer of labor in the world, and yet it is charged that it has been slow to awake to the importance of making salaries throughout its service uniform for persons doing the same kind of work, and to provide equal opportunities for the advancement of deserving employees. Federal employees have been asking for a reclassification of the federal service that would bring about such a result, and the demand is being supported by the National League of Women Voters, which has branches throughout the country, and by other organizations. In a recent number of the Federal Employee it was stated that "Congress, with control over appropriations, has the inherent power of creating positions, or fixing compensation, and of determining the functions of the departments and the requirements and qualifications for positions created to carry out those functions, while the executive has the power over appointments and administrations. Congress is, or should be, interested primarily in the impersonal factors of employment, in the position, not in the individual who fills the position."

Complicated Situation. That Congress creates departments and positions to carry out a specified programme for the government, a legislative function, but the President, through the Civil Service Commission, determines the kind of persons who are to carry out the work. The situation is complicated by the fact that Congress

makes the appropriations for the positions created by it, but aided by the President. The proposed budget legislation will, therefore, have a direct bearing on reclassification. The most important recommendations of the commission appointed to study reclassification were embodied in the draft of a bill presented to the Senate at the last session provided for the adoption and control of classification, which includes a systematic examination of the various departments of the government and looks toward the work of the proposed budget committee, and for increases in pay and promotion.

Effect of Reclassification. The National Federation of Federal Employees thus summarizes what reclassification will mean: "To federal employes it means: 1, salary and wages on the basis of work performed; 2, equal pay for equal work; 3, fair pay in accordance with modern standards and progressive employment policies; 4, fair pay in relation to the cost of living, with a recognized minimum wage; 5, modern standards in employment conditions. "To the public it means: 1, improved service to the Government and to the people who pay for the machinery of Government, through improved morale of the workers and through retention of highly trained men and women now leaving the service in great numbers to accept better offers outside; 2, business-like standards for the biggest business on earth; 3, employment policies which are a credit, not a shame, to the nation."

NOTE OF WARNING ON IMMIGRATION.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, the well-known alienist, recently sounded a note of warning in connection with the immigration from the British Isles and Europe, which will be heavy within the next few months. His warning is based on the report that 4,000 children would shortly be brought to homes in Canada from Central Europe. "Every child under sixteen years should pass the most rigid examination before it is admitted into Canada," said Dr. Clarke. "These children from Central Europe suffer from trachoma, typhus and tuberculosis or any of the many diseases which were prevalent during the war and afterward."

Dr. Clarke claimed that the system of examination at Quebec was not thorough enough. His opinion consisted of personal observation or questions through interpreters to ascertain the mental capacity of the immigrants. "We must have a station at the port of Montreal where immigrants can be examined before they are admitted to Ellis Island," continued the doctor. "And, also, there must be a follow-up system in the cases of immigrants who are admitted, to see that the Canadian public is not put alive to the situation which confronts it in the immigration from Europe."

Labor's Victories Can Not Be Listed.

Labor's victories can not be listed by percentages or debts or credits. It is impossible to point to Labor's "high water mark" in any period. Labor's wage gains, its reduction of the hours of work, its betterment of conditions can all be recorded, as can legislation of benefit to the workers.

But there is something beyond these that can not be "labeled," filed or card indexed. The velocity of a 16-inch shell, roaring from the side of a battleship, can be measured with accuracy, but the power of an ideal is beyond computation. The development of the human mind can not be valued by mathematical experts, adding machines or financial wizards.

The soul of labor! The aspirations for a higher and fuller life! Each victory by the workers inflames this spirit and creates a more wholesome unrest in those who would make "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" a reality. In all ages reaction's endeavor has been to kill this spirit, to discourage unity, destroy aspiration, chill hope and replace confidence in one's self with the deadening philosophy of dependence. Labor's non-partisan political policy in this campaign has awakened

labor to an unexpected degree. The soul of labor has been stirred as never before. It has ignored the cuckoo cry of reaction's defenders and pleaders that "Compens is trying to deliver the labor vote."

Labor has won many victories in the present campaign, and will win more on November 2 next. It has won its fight for non-partisanship, after 40 years of effort, and has destroyed the infatuation of party worship that was capitalized by special privileges. But its greatest victory has been the awakening of the soul of labor—the wider acceptance among wage earners that in no economic or political institution shall be the voice and presence of labor be denied.

Calvaries and crucifixions take deepest hold of humanity—the triumphs of might are transient—they pass and are forgotten—the sufferings of right are graven deepest on the chronicles of nations.

THE TIME TO OBJECT. My wife: "I object to a husband who smoked in the house." I: "Most decidedly! But I shall keep quiet about it until I get one." —Pearson's.

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FREEDOM

Continued from page 5.

used to say that definition was the end of argument. A little definition would spoil a great many public speakers. The people who want to know what you mean are people to keep clear of. Liberty and freedom are good terms to use, but not so easy to define, though it is fairly safe to say that so far as civil government is concerned, personal liberty means freedom to think as one pleases, and to act as one pleases, provided always that such action does not interfere with the rights of another, say of our neighbor, or of the general public.

Freedom is the middle ground between oppression and license. It is neither one nor the other. It is freedom to work out our personality to the fullest and best we can make of it. But freedom is never a quality that stands alone. It needs the authority of law. There is no civilized country in which one may do what he pleases or take what he chooses. Authority in the form of law in this land is the uniform of freedom, which enables the garden, and keeps any ill-disposed tramp from snatching my flower-bed or from robbing me of the bits of things gathered there. The law protects him—that is the tramp—from any act on my part which would interfere with his "liberty." I cannot take him in against his will even to give him a bath, a feed, and a night's lodging.

The Price. Everything costs something. There is nothing worth while that you can get without paying the price, unless it is one of the great gifts of nature. No combine can buy the sunshine or the fresh air. But apart from these gifts, what we have is the result of effort. Freedom costs a great price. Not in a war, there is no English liberty assume his present proportions. Long generations have passed while the slow evolution of freedom has been working. Every word has brought some additional value, until today, whatever our platform grates on the freedom stunt may say, there is more freedom in America in any place in the world.

America is the greatest continent of the earth, and there is no doubt that it is a wonderful place. It boasts of Old Glory and a Declaration of Independence. After all, there is perhaps nothing finer than that same Declaration of 1776. You remember what it was: "We hold these truths to be self-evident," say the writers, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

The idea that men are created

equal is a great conception, it means that they are equal in the sight of their Creator, and at the Bar of Justice. They have freedom to make the most of their lives. That is the kind of freedom needed in every land. Whatever comes in conflict with that conception is to be opposed.

There are many things in this old England to be put right, but the idea of changing our inheritance for an experiment which up to the present has never worked successfully, is a mad idea. We might laugh at it, if it were not so perilous. Look at the freedom possessed by the chap on the platform who is shouting against wage slavery. He had liberty to give up his job and become a paid speaker; not that there is any objection to speakers being paid if they earn their money. He has the protection of the law of the land, though he chooses to curse the police and deny all authority he is protected. If you disagreed with him and felt inclined to haul him out of the platform, because of the insults he flings out to the workers, you would not be permitted to exercise freedom of that kind, because it would interfere with his liberty.

There are many reforms yet to be worked out, but we have that priceless freedom which enables the people to express their will constitutionally, and to create any kind of government they regard as most suitable for their needs. — The Democrat, England.

A number of very wealthy titled ladies write to "The Times" strongly urging the immediate suppression of the Ministry of Food. Could there be a stronger argument in favor of its permanence? It is not propaganda, but the kind of propaganda that suppresses facts, that is dangerous.

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