

10,000 paid secretaries, organizers and agitators, who are paid £280,000 a year by the working-man. Nearly eleven per cent. of the trade union funds is on the average spent in dispute pay, and twenty-two per cent. is classed as "miscellaneous," and amounts to £4,250,000. In the two years 1909-10 nearly 12,500,000 days' work and pay were lost to the workers of this country through labor disputes. But the ten thousand officials received full pay, full expenses, full advertisement, and the fullest opportunity for advancement. The profession of the "agitator" is increasing. There is tremendous competition to get into the ranks "of the cloth." No real work, the milk and honey of a good job, and the open cheque book of the working-man is making the business boom. The working-men, who ought to count in the ranks of the unions, hear the call, and pay! pay! helplessly looking up from the hard crust and stony road in front of them. Disputes, strikes and unrest are the very food on which paid officials feed. Trouble increases, and membership augments the treasury. Seven million pounds in wages and trade have just been practically thrown into the gutters in Lancashire by cotton operatives, and starvation stalked in a district with a population of 11,000,000 as a direct result of the call of the agitator and the paid disciple of unrest, whose salary has been, and will continue to be, extricated from the workers' pockets with pitiless

regularity. The remedy lies in the hands of the worker, and him alone. Working-men, through long suffering, are not in the bulk fools. There are signs that they are beginning to see. The moment their vision is clear the army of agitators will "risk their lives in leaving the sinking ship of livelihood and preferment." But not until then.

"The London 'Standard' is wrong in its declaration that the remedy lies in the hands of the working-men alone."

The professional agitator and trades union manipulator have the honest working-men by the throat; have them choked into acquiescence in their every project, or until their every protest has become but a feeble, inarticulate and ineffective gasp.

The people of the whole country alone can supply the remedy, and I would ask the people of Canada to look to it, at once, and before it is too late, to take such action as will save the Dominion from similar conditions as here depicted and now prevailing in England and the United States. To do so we must organize for a double purpose—namely, Industrial Peace and Justice.

Endorsements of the Canadian Industrial Peace Association's Plans and Purposes

BRITISH EMBASSY

Washington, April 16, 1909.

Dear Mr. Lemieux:

Will you allow me to introduce to you Mr. P. H. Scullin, who is conducting an organization for promoting conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes, which appear to have done much good in this country? He has received letters of sympathy from the President and several members of the cabinet here, and desires to visit Canada to study what has been accomplished there, of which I have told him. He will be glad if you have time to discuss the topic, to relate to you, or to one of your assistants in your office, what he and the organization have accomplished in the United States.

The object is one of such importance to you in Canada and to us in England that such efforts as I believe he has been making engage our sympathy.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES BRYCE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

Ottawa, May 31, 1909.

My Dear Sir:

I have examined with much interest and pleasure the record of the excellent work you have done for industrial peace, and am glad to know that you propose to continue your efforts in this direction. There are few matters of more vital import to the national welfare than the promotion of good relations between employers and their workpeople. The greater the degree of harmony that can be achieved in respect, the more prosperous, the more united and the happier in every respect will be the nation concerned. We in Canada have made some departure from the beaten track in our efforts to legislate to this end, and this fact increases the pleasure I feel in adding my personal testimony to that of the long list of eminent men whose endorsement you have secured as to the value of all you have done and are doing for the same purposes.

I am, believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

R. LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labor.