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GIVE US A TRIAL

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

against collective bargaining and particularly the closed shop.

phases of life, successfully overthrown the misleading "personal liberty" cry, can be adopted in the majority of eases to the argument for the closed shop. Namely, "the greatest good for the greatest number."

"Individual freedom" is after all an abstruse phrase, not by any means easy of comprehension or definition. The right of any individual to unhampered license is largely determined, and necessarily so, by his relationship to the rest of humanity. Personal freedom that in its operation is inimical to the welfare of others, has no place in well-ordered society. For that reason we insist that parents must send children to school and we do not permit the "freedom" of the "love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil."

instances of the reasoning of Organized Labor with regard to the as to the policy of intervention in Russia, should not fail to read-closed shop. Organization of workers in every case precedes any demand for the closed shop. It is, as a matter of fact, only when a trade union is sufficiently established to be fairly representative of all workers in a given craft or industry, as the case may be, that the closed shop is claimed. Thus in requiring all workers employed in such craft or industry to be members of the union, the welfare of the many is being considered as of more consequence than the so-called "freedom" of the individual worker, who, by his policy of separation, stands in the way of the majority in their efforts to better the conditions of all. Corporate solidarity is the quality that determines the success of a combination of workers in their efforts to obtain improved conditions. Is not Organized Labor justified therefore, in restricting the so-called "liberty" of individuals who would destroy that essential quality, corporate solidarity?

FOREIGNERS.

Heads of the Steel Trust as of every other large industry where the workers are forced to strike to bring about better working con-ditions, have alleged that the strike in the industry is largely the work of foreigners. It was the employers of Labor in the great cor-porations of America who encouraged the importation of foreign laborers, while American Organized Labor strenuously opposed it. The object of the employers in the many years during which the im-migration of foreign laborers was encouraged was cheap labor. And

one common interest, which is the maintenance of a living wage and "Personal freedom" is the oft repeated and time-worn ery of opponents of reform of all kinds. It is no less the argument used to work for two dollars a day, how many Britishers would be em-The same rule of democracy which has in connection with dther ployed by the corporations at a higher rate? That is the point for American and Canadian workers to consider.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

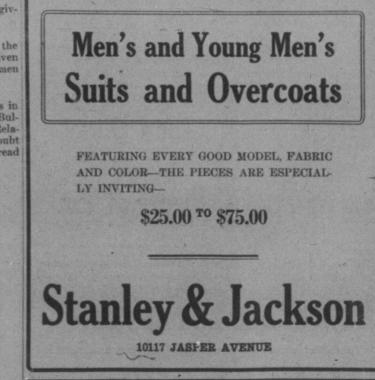
We are told that there was a shortage of turkeys for Thanksgiv-

A representative of a jobbing firm in the east, in pleading to the

with the personal liberty of the individuals so restricted. The above citation of examples of the seeming curtailment of personal liberty, might be multiplied many times. They are in essence instances of the reasoning of Organized Labor with reserve to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of the seeming curtailment of the seeming curtailment of the reasoning of Organized Labor with restrict to the seeming curtailment of th

"There has been some concern expressed here as to what the ultimate of labor organizations really is. If you will pardon me for just one moment, I will tell you the secret, Sir. pardon me for just one moment, I will tell you the secret, Sir. I am going to spill the beans; I am going to tell you what our ultimate is, so that you may know. That is laying the eards down on the table face upward, frankly, without any reserve at all. Our ideal is that involuntary poverty, with all its concomitant diseases shall cease. That is all. Going along with that is this —that in the construction of our common life we shall recognize the principle that all have a right mon life we shall recognize the principle that all nave a right to free access to everything that goes to make a full-orbed existence, that gives joy and a sense of freedom and happi-ness to life, and that whatever is opposed to this great funda-mental principle of human existence is alien to the innate spirit of our trades union organizations, and is thereby our compare obstance it may be We are not fighting man, we





"An introduction to Trade Unionism" by G. D. H. Cole, is exactly what the name implies. It introduces the reader to British Organized Labor as it is today. It is not intended to be a historical review. The book can be obtained at the library