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OTTAWA ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR ASSOCIATION

At last meeting to the Allied Trades and Labor Council, replies were received from Dr. E. Bourque, the Progressive candidate, and E. F. E. Chevrier and Hall McGivern, Liberals, to the questionnaire which was sent out by the Trades and Labor Congress, which contained the following questions:
"Do you favor the enactment of legislation for an eight-hour day and forty-four-hour week; of giving the Dominion labor department full control of the fair wage clauses in all government contracts; and the insertion of such clauses in all work undertaken by the government; of retention by the government of all nationally owned railways, merchant marine and public utilities; of government control of all natural resources; of taking the tariff out of the political arena by the establishment of an independent tariff board in which labor shall be fully represented; of taxation by direct methods such as income tax, inheritance tax, taxation on land, etc.; of abolition of the senate and its replacement by an elective body; of the exclusion of all Asiatics; of proportional representation in federal elections; of national employment insurance and old age pensions; of state insurance and sick and disability; of restriction of military and naval expenditure with the ultimate goal of total disarmament."
Each of the candidates answered in the affirmative to all the questions, with the qualification by Chevrier and McGivern that they would be willing to give government control of natural resources, a fair trial. David Loughnan in his replies pointed out that four of the questions covered planks in the Progressive platform. Questionnaires from the other candidates were answered last week.
Delegates J. R. Johnson and Mrs. M. Johnson were nominated as representing the association at the meetings of the Workers' Educational Association.
The executive committee strongly recommended that next year's city council should adopt some form of civil insurance for its employees.
Delegate McDowell wanted a resolution forwarded to Premier Drury asking for the repeal of the clause in the Garrow Act which stipulates that employees of the Ontario Provincial government shall not participate in federal or provincial elections or become candidates in municipal elections. He thought this was an injustice particularly with reference to federal elections, but on the suggestion of Secretary Lodge he agreed to have his resolution go to the executive for consideration and action if thought advisable.

BRITISH EMPLOYER IN NEW YORK DEMANDS LOW WAGES

While Herbert Hoover, secretary of Commerce, was telling the standing committee of the unemployment conference that the peak of the unemployment "wave" will not be reached before next January or February, and declaring that the government will not assist the unemployed in the manner which is being done in England, R. S. Rowntree, head of a great English industry employing thousands of persons, was telling the Industrial Relations Association that industrial depression and industrial warfare cannot end until unemployment ceases permanently and the working men and women receive more than a mere "living" wage.
Said he:
"We will never have industrial peace until every worker, down to the most unskilled, earns enough money to marry, live in a comfortable home, and raise and educate his family. There will never be industrial peace until every worker can get away from the factory long enough to lead a normal civilized life. He must have time for recreation, reading, social life and all the rest of it. In my opinion no man should

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work a minute more than 44 hours a week.
Rowntree previously had told the convention of his organization, which has never had a strike since its establishment nearly a century ago, always dealt with the unions and finds the dealing satisfactory. He declared that the workers' demand for democracy in industry must be realized. He added:
"If anyone wants the continued serenity of the worker he must close the schools. The workers are learning and thinking in these days and they are beginning to wonder where this 'democracy' of ours, of which they have heard, is in the present in a voice in the policy of the corporations and a chance to express their grievances promptly and effectively."
Secretary of labor John J. Davis, who spoke at the same session, asserted that "the worker must have more than a 'living' wage—he must have a 'saving' wage if we do not want the present crisis of unemployment repeated."

PREPAREDNESS MEANS HUGE WASTE

New York.—Present policies are not true preparedness and really weaken the nation's ability to defend itself, said Guy E. Tripp of the Westinghouse company in a statement prepared for the official journal of the American society of mechanical engineers.
"The writer is an engineer of distinction. He served during the world war with the rank of brigadier general.
He said disarmament would not only make it difficult to begin a war, but it should be supported for technical reasons, as the production of war munitions in anticipation of a war which may not occur for a long time "appears to be a highly wasteful and undesirable proceeding."
"Modern warfare is not only a contest between armies and navies of the belligerents, as was the case some three score years ago, but one between the entire industrial and scientific structures of nations," he said. "A truck or tractor factory is a foundry, a plant making motors, fabric or chemicals, is as much an essential, and often deciding, part of the military establishment of a nation as is a gun factory. The high maintenance of the productive facilities of a nation rests, therefore, at the very foundation of its ability to defend itself against external aggression."
Capital and extensive educational facilities for the people were declared the two primary requirements for the United States to defend itself.

"Neither of these two conditions can be easily satisfied when government expenditures reach the dizzying figure of \$4,000,000,000 or more per annum, and when, roughly, three-quarters of this vast sum is expended for purposes of a military character.
"Engineers, more than any other class, realize how much still needs to be done to develop the natural resources of this country, and they also realize that it is by the development of natural resources in the past that the United States attained the state of prosperity and industrial efficiency which permitted it to raise an army and a navy of nearly 4,000,000 men in less than 12 months and rearmament, \$25,000,000,000 in two years for war requirements.
"Armament expenditures, as carried on today, undermine the ability of countries to attain their highest ideals of national education and industrial development, so that, from the point of view of the engineer, any agreement to disarm would tend to minimize the possibility of future conflicts and at the same time actually increase the ability of the great powers to protect themselves in case of unprovoked aggression."

GAINS IN LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—At the special session of the legislature organized labor defeated every anti-social proposal, while convincing the legislature of the justice of several proposals, which were adopted.
The defeated bills include repeal of the laborers' lien law and another that would turn the state into a strikebreaker where a strike interferes with commerce.
The legislature passed an act giving absent workers the right to vote in all elections, establishing free employment bureaus under the state labor commission and requiring the state to engage in all construction and other work now contemplated.
One of the hardest fought proposals provided for an investigation of the administration and enforcement of the workmen's compensation law. The insurance companies lost this fight and it is believed ground controlled compensation insurance has been prepared for eventual state control of the industry of the injured workers by private insurance companies.
Labor also secured the passage of a bill which provides for the recall of all public officials, except judges, on the demand of 25 per cent of the qualified voters. The big percentage will retard the practical application of the law in many cases, but a forward step has been made by accepting the recall principle.
BRICKS ARE HURLED AT NEW INCOME BILL
Washington.—Congress has passed the new revenue bill but no one can be found to defend it. When it passed the senate it was kicked around the chamber, even some of its authors hastening to disavow paternity for the act. It is now explained that the bill is "temporary legislation" and the matter must be given a "comprehensive study" by the next congress.
"Comprehensive study" has a soothing sound and will be used to good effect in the congressional primaries next summer. The plan to create a commission to probe the question will be another good alibi.
Most of the bricks aimed at the bill come from labor and the farmers because of the elimination of excess profits. The large number of citizens who have incomes ranging around \$10,000 are also grumbling because their surpluses are not reduced in the

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