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ANOTHER ONE BIG UNION BUBBLE BURSTS

Dept. of Labor Circulation Branch

BRITISH LABOR LOOKS UPON ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS OF THE WORLD THE GUARDIANS OF WORLD'S PEACE

No Longer Two Great Political Parties in Great Britain, But Three, Declares General Secretary T. E. Naylor, of the London Society of Compositors, at St. John, N.B., Luncheon.

General Secretary T. E. Naylor, of the London Society of Compositors and president of the London branch of the British Labor Party, is one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, which meets at Ottawa this month. At St. John, N. B., the British delegation was given a luncheon by the city officials and Mr. Naylor, with Sir Robert Bruce, were the chief speakers for the visitors. The speeches, which set a high plane of endeavor, sounded a lofty note of Imperial unity and provided ample food for thought.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, in opening, described Sir Robert Bruce as "one of those few distinguished Scotchmen who, having completed their education in the capital of the British Empire, go back to Scotland to vegetate upon their native heath. His description of this gathering as a family reunion leaves me wondering if he did not have some reservation in his mind that his colleagde who would follow him was the bad boy of the family. I am not prepared to apologize for the fact that I look upon most imperial questions from a slightly different angle to that assumed by my colleagues, who are speaking only from their own point of view. Reference has been made to two great political parties.

"That reference may have been justified so far as Canada is concerned but I would like to point out that in the old country we do not speak of two great political parties, but three. The democracy of the old country is gradually assuming a higher place in the councils of the nation, and we are looking forward to the time when the extreme left of these three political parties may possibly be permitted to enter into that state of authority which once assumed, will make not the slightest difference in the attitude of the prospective new Government of Great Britain towards those Dominions which make up what we call the British Empire.

We look upon the English-speaking nations of the world as the guardians of the world's peace. They must in the very nature of things fulfill that destiny at some time or other; they have always been in the van of international progress; and nothing we, who represent labor, will do, will ever affect the desire or the efforts of the men who lead all parties and who desire, as we do, to make the prosperity of the Empire as great as we can make it, and to restrain these forces which would make up for disintegration and revolution.

"Both my colleagues, Mr. Isaac and myself are insisting in all these aspects of life which make for greater freedom, upon the fullest expression of the opinions of the rising democracy of the west, and, while we are interested in the trade and commerce of the Dominion and rejoice with you in reflecting that the development of that trade and commerce between different parts of the Empire should react in their interest upon the prosperity of even the humblest unit of these countries which make up the circle of Empire, we are also looking closely into conditions under which the common people have to work, have to live, and have their being.

"We rejoice to know that it is to the commoners of Great Britain that we sometimes have to look for that realization of democratic institutions which, with all the progress which the old country has made, yet still falls short of what we of the labor movement would like to see. I was pleased to hear you mention the fact, Mr. Mayor, that your harbor is the property of the municipality of St. John. May I suggest that the success which has undoubtedly attended the management of your harbor, is possibly due to the fact that it is under the administration of local authority? I do not expect you gentlemen to say 'hear, hear,' to that. (Loud cries of "Hear, Hear").

"It is especially pleasant to find in St. John, N.B., such confirmation of a policy which is very severely criticized at times in the old country. As one of the representatives, with Mr. Isaacs, of the Labor party, I want to tell you that we yield no place to any editorial or other section of journalism at any time. The men who wield the pen, who frame the policies, and who shape the destinies of countries at different periods of their history, are now realizing that there is also a power that wields the men who wield the pen. When we get together in that realization, then we are likely to get together on other matters. When it comes to the development of our interests, as countries governed under one system, and with the sole desire of increasing the prosperity of every unit of the Empire, then we are one."

In conclusion Mr. Naylor reiterated the gratitude of the overseas delegates to the city of St. John.

THROWING THE HAMMER!

CARLETON PLACE O. B. U. NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE

Textile Workers Have Learned a Lesson Other Workers Should Study.

Carleton Place textile workers, who some months ago threw over their international organization for the new child of untested and unknown qualities, namely, the One Big Union, are now reaping the reward.

Last week we made reference in these columns to the regrettable state of affairs in the textile industry at Carleton Place, where the employers have introduced a scheme quite as radical as the One Big Union itself, of which, until a few weeks ago, many of the textile workers were members.

However, the textile workers of Carleton Place now see the wisdom of the International Trades Union movement. We are creditably informed that there is not at present a single member of the One Big Union in the textile industry at Carleton Place. It is expected that a new charter will be applied for to the United Textile Workers of America in the very near future, many of the textile workers having signified their intention of getting back into an international union.

One of the old members of the One Big Union informs the Canadian Labor Press that when the textile workers at Carleton Place applied to the headquarters of the One Big Union for permission to strike they were told that the One Big Union did not believe in the old form of strikes and the workers were advised to "lay down on the job" and thus bring the employers to their knees. This mode of procedure did not bring success to the Carleton Place textile workers, and the membership commenced to dwindle. Then came the final crash. The membership is now nil.

Workers in other parts of the country who are flirting with the One Big Union and other secession movements should look well before they take the plunge. Certainly nothing can be gained by divisions in the ranks. Results are what is desired, and the International Trades Union movement is the only labor organization in Canada which stands for progress and the results of its policies are everywhere in evidence.

Another bubble has burst and it is only a question of a short time until the One Big Union of Canada will be remembered only as a bad dream.

STEEL STRIKE OF 1919 WAS JUSTIFIED ACCORDING TO REPORT OF CHURCH MEN

Unless Vital Changes Are Brought to Pass a Renewal of the Conflict Seems Inevitable—No Radicalism in Conduct of Strike.

Workers in the steel industry of United States were justified in their nation-wide strike, last year, according to a commission appointed by the interchurch world movement that has just made public its report.

The report says that "unless vital changes are brought to pass a renewal of the conflict in this industry seems inevitable."

The report is a flat contradiction to the publicity campaign of industrial autocrats and their supporters that this strike was the forerunner of a revolution and was instigated by "Bolsheviks."

"Charges of Bolshevism or of industrial radicalism in the conduct of the strike," says the report, "were without foundation."

It is declared that the steel companies have most effectively deterred men from joining labor organizations. The workers' grievances were of long standing, it showed, but had found no expression because "they were limited largely to foreigners of many races and languages without industrial tradition, education or leadership to organize."

A general summary of the findings of the commission showed the fundamental grievances to be: Excessive hours, the boss system, no right to organize or to representation.

The remedies desired were: Shorter day and week with a living wage; representation and conference; end to the boss system which so often subjects common labor to petty tyrannies and right to unionize, and a substitution of industrial democracy for industrial autocracy.

"All the conditions that caused the steel strike continue to exist," it was stated. "We feel that unless changes are made approximating in some degree the findings here presented, another strike must come. In the measure that working men become intelligent and Americanized, will they refuse to labor under such conditions."

"The arbitrary control of the steel corporation extended outside the plants affecting the workers as citizens and the social institutions in the communities.

"The steel industry was under the domination of a policy whose aim was to keep out labor unions. In pursuit of this policy, blacklists were used, workmen were discharged for union affiliation, 'under-cover men' and 'labor detectives' were employed and efforts were made to influence the local press, pulpit and police authorities.

"In western Pennsylvania the civil rights of free speech and assembly were abrogated without just cause, both for individuals and labor organizations. Personal rights of strikers were violated by the state constabulary and sheriffs' deputies.

"Federal authorities, in some cases, acted against groups of workmen on the instigation of employes of steel companies. In many places in western Pennsylvania community authorities and institutions were subservient to the maintenance of one corporation's anti-union policies."

"Recent charges that big business attempted to wreck the Interchurch world movement because of its investigation of the strike are recalled by this statement by a member of the strike probe commission:

"In going forward with its work the commission faced far-reaching difficulties by anonymous attack, by the rifling of its files and by undercover methods of every sort it has been embarrassed and its work threatened with disaster."

The commission's report indorses every claim made by trade unionists and refutes the charges that the strike was called for other purposes. Every power at the command of industrial autocracy was used to detract the public mind from the strike causes and to center attention on W. Z. Foster, secretary of the strike committee.

The strike was called following a refusal of Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, to meet a committee representing his employes to place before him "matters that are of vital concern to them and concerning hours of labor, wages, hours, working conditions and the right of collective bargaining."

Judge Gary refused to meet this committee on the ground that he favored the non-union shop.

INT. LABOR OFFICE IN PERMANENT QUARTERS

Seamen Insured Against Loss of Wages Through Shipwreck.

In a communication from the Director-General of the International Labor Office to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada the following appears, relative to the International Seamen's Conference:

"The Genoa Conference is just over. It adopted two very useful conventions, dealing with the engagement and unemployment of seamen and including the suppression of the crimp, and another ensuring them against loss of wages by shipwreck. It seems extraordinary that there should never have been anything of this kind before. The International Labor Office is also instructed to work out the draft of an international code for seamen, which will be a big piece of work.

"On the question of hours the draft convention unfortunately failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority by a fraction of the vote. The British Government delegates refused to accept the principle of a 48-hour week, with compensation for Sunday work, and insisted on a 56-hour week. Although the result was in many ways, unfortunate, it would have been a great pity if the British and several other governments were forced into opposition to the Labor conference in a matter of such importance from the national point of view. Although they failed to get their 48 hours in the convention, the British seamen are in no way dissatisfied with the result, as they not only have a Government guarantee of a 56-hour week at sea and a 44-hour in port, but also the majority vote of the conference in favor of the 48 hour basic week at sea. They therefore think, and no doubt rightly, that the conference has given them two very powerful weapons against the ship-owners which they would not have had otherwise."

The International Labor Office is now in its permanent quarters with the League of Nations at Route de Pregny, Geneva, Switzerland.

ACQUIRE HOUSES HELD BY OWNERS.

Dr. Addison, Minister of Health in the British Cabinet, announced a measure will be introduced shortly enabling the local authorities to acquire untenanted houses which landlords are unreasonably withholding from occupation. This announcement was made to a deputation from Manchester where a certain portion of the population recently, becoming exasperated at observing houses standing empty because their owners desired to sell them at an exorbitant price forcibly took possession and installed returned soldiers and families in them.

WON'T DISCUSS SHUT DOWN.

In a letter to Mayor White of Lawrence, Mass., William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, refused to attend a conference of city officials to discuss the shut down of the trust's mills. More than 15,000 wage earners in Lawrence are idle and many of them are leaving with their families.

President Wood informed the Mayor that the conference can be of no assistance "in controlling economic conditions which compelled the shut down."

In the meantime, the trust holds prices to their war level and editors and certain office seekers call on workers to produce more that prices may be reduced.

Mayor White says he will ask for a special session of the legislature to investigate the shut down.

CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE.

A Committee on Industrial Fatigue, under the honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, has recently been established By the Canadian Government. The functions of this committee are purely advisory and investigatory. Its general purpose is to make the knowledge and experience of medical science, as it bears on industrial health and efficiency, available for all industry, thus helping employers to increase production by reducing lost time and labor turnover, and enabling employes to maintain steady wages and employment by reducing preventable illness and hardships of working conditions. Its main objects are: (1) to offer manufacturers the assistance of scientific laboratories in solving the health problems presented by particular processes in their plants; (2) to offer all interested the use of the committee's intelligence bureau where the most up-to-date information on general and specific problems of industrial hygiene is kept; (3) to co-operate in investigations into the conditions in different industries; into the incidence and causes of sickness, whether occupational or general; and into the actual relation existing between hours of work, working environment, etc., and production.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is represented on this committee by J. A. McClelland, of Montreal. The committee has established an office in the Medical Building of the University of Toronto, and it is hoped, later, to establish offices in all the chief industrial centres.

C. P. R. AND THE WAGE AWARD.

In response to an enquiry as to the position of the Canadian Pacific in reference to the announcement stated to have been made by the Minister of Railways as to the application of the United States award by the National Railways, President Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific, stated that the whole matter was under consideration by the Canadian Railway Association, acting through its executive, and that representations of the position of the Canadian companies had already been made to the unions.

The matter, he said, is subject to further negotiations, which are proceeding through the proper channels and satisfactorily. He stated that any further announcements would be made in due course by Howard G. Kelley, chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Railway Association.

ONTARIO TO VOTE ON LIQUOR REFERENDUM IN APRIL.

Due to representations which have been advanced by interested organizations against the wisdom of taking the referendum vote in Ontario on October 25, 1920, Hon. Arthur Meighen, in council with members of his Cabinet on Friday, decided that balloting on the question should be postponed until April 18, 1921.

This decision was announced after Mr. Meighen, with several other members of the Cabinet, had received a deputation with headquarters of the Citizens' Liberty League, Toronto, composed of Messrs. T. L. Carruthers, J. E. Bill and T. L. Monahan, who amply demonstrated the fact that a vote under Section 101, Sub-section 3, of the Franchise Bill—which states that the voters' list shall be used unrevised for any election before December 31, 1920—would only result in registration of a snap verdict.

TEXTILE WORKERS AFFILIATE WITH TRADES CONGRESS

Canadian Membership Steadily Increasing and Many Wage Increases Secured.

Since returning from Montreal we are receiving very encouraging reports from our Canadian locals, says President John Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America in the current issue of the Textile Worker. Not only are they steadily increasing in membership, but, they have been successful in many instances in securing increases in wages and the right of collective bargaining. This indicates that many of the textile manufacturers in Canada have begun to realize that in joining the United Textile Workers of America their employes have aligned themselves with an organization which, while it is constructive and progressive, is not a radical organization with unreasonable tendencies; that while it demands full rights and justice for its members, it does not lose sight of the rights of others. And they further realize that the contrast is very great between the policies of the United Textile Workers of America and those of the "One Big Union." And to the credit of the Canadian textile workers let it be said that they have displayed both intelligence and good judgment by not being carried away with this craze of the "One Big Union," as Organizer Jack Thomas, one of our Canadian organizers, so aptly terms it.

It will be also pleasing to our members of Canada to learn that our Executive Board has voted to affiliate our Canadian locals with the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

AWARD TO C. P. R. TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

The award of the Board of Conciliation on the demands of Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph employes was announced officially on Saturday. It gives increases as follows: Morse operators, $20 and $17 a month; clerks, $12.50 to $5 a month; printing telegraphers, $10 a month.

A ballot is being taken among the telegraphers, of whom 250 are affected, as to whether the terms will be accepted. The men's original demands were for more than double the increases offered by the award. The present rate of pay ranges from $195 to $135 a month for Morse telegraphers; $90 to $100 for printing telegraphers and $45 to $125 a month for clerks.

The opinion was expressed by W. L. Storey, local chairman for the provincial organization committee that, judging from the ballot now being taken, the telegraphers are against acceptance.

SWISS POST OFFICE HANDLED MANY LETTERS.

During the war the Swiss Post Office acted as a clearing house for letters, parcels, and other postal matter despatched to and from prisoners of war and civilians interned in the various belligerent countries, and the magnitude of the services thus gratuitously rendered by the department is indicated in a report recently issued by the Federal Government. The total number of letters and post cards which passed through Berne and Basle was 535,876,831, of which nearly 202,000,000 went to Germany, and over 210,000,000 to France and her colonies. Close on 26,000,000 small parcels and just under 94,000,000 parcels up to 12 pounds were handled.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION FOR N. B.

The New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Commission, which has been organized under the chairmanship of Hon. C. W. Robinson, member of the Government without portfolio, will meet at Fredericton, N.B. next week, when it is hoped that Henry Holgate, of Montreal, the consulting engineer, will be present for a conference.

C. O. Foss, of St. John, has been elected chief engineer of the commission, and Reid McManus, of Moncton, the third member of the Board, has been chosen as secretary. Hon. Mr. Robinson was named as chairman by the order-in-council under which the Commission were appointed, the legislature by the act passed last session giving that authority to the Government.

The Commission have adopted the policy of proceeding with the development of three water powers, the Shogmoc, or Fredericton and the St. John valley. The Lapreaux for St. John and the Tetagouche for North Shore, and, it is stated, were preparing to award contracts so that construction work on the three developments can be undertaken this season without further delay. One of the most critical questions is as to the supply of cement, which is likely to hold up construction of any concrete work.

WESTERN ONTARIO GAS CO. TO STRIKE.

Hon. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines, for Ontario, has been served with an ultimatum by the United Natural Gas Co., notifying him that the gas service to 35,000 consumers in Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham and the surrounding districts will be cut off on September 1. The company declines to give a service until October 1, as ordered by the Minister.

The company previously threatened to cut off the service on August 1 because of the municipalities refusing to permit higher rates than the franchise calls for.

Hon. Mr. Mills then asked for an extension until October 1, but this the company refused, saying they would be willing to give a thirty-day extension. The Minister has arranged a meeting of representatives of sixty municipalities affected to be held in Windsor on Thursday next.

COLLECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

Executive Board of District No. 11, Theatrical Stage Employes, will shortly meet in Montreal with the responsible heads of the amusement houses for the purpose of adopting an agreement covering the territory from Quebec east to London west. Formerly the various locals have engineered their separate scales, which has led to varied rates. By the new method uniformity of prices will prevail and from the managers' end dealing at one place with the benefits to be derived from the general presentation is understood to meet with favor.

The executive members of this district are: Chairman Wm. Covert, Toronto; J. Jones, Toronto; Gilbert Graham, Ottawa; W. Hornsby, London, and G. Dillon, sec.-treas., Montreal.

"BLACK COATS" ORGANIZING REASONABLE CONDITIONS

In London, England, more than 2,000 bank clerks have organized the bank officers' guild and are protesting against miserable wages and unreasonable restrictions that include denial of the right to marry until they have reached a certain grade. Under this ruling of the banks an employe cannot marry until about 35 years old. The bank clerks and similar employes are being aided by organized labor, which refers to them as "black coats."

The British Bankers' Association has refused a request to form a Whitley council to adjust matters.

These councils are the result of a commission appointed by Prime Minister Asquith in October, 1916, "to make and consider suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen." The chairman of the committee was J. H. Whitley, member of Parliament.

A committee composed of employed, with J. Whitley, chairman, recommended plans that would make intercourse between employers and workers possible. The plan is being adopted in industries that are not thoroughly organized. In organized industry the trade unions are functioning.

ANOTHER LABOR VICTORY.

In the Ebbevale election, Evan Davies, the Labor candidate, was returned unopposed, his opponent, Tom Richards, resigning.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Farmer and Labor groups in the Nova Scotia Legislature have virtually displaced the old Conservative party, which elected only one member in this week's balloting, as against thirteen in the last House. The Liberal party, headed by Premier Murray, again came through with a large majority, after 33 years of office.

In Manitoba and Nova Scotia the Conservative Opposition parties have been destroyed. In Ontario the Conservative Government was swept out of power by a political revolution that did not add to the strength of the Liberal Opposition.

Altogether, political conditions are chaotic. Present indications are that the Meighen Government has not a chance for life when it goes to the polls, but no one knows the form of Government that will succeed it. The only sure thing is that Labor and the Farmers will have a large representation in the next House of Commons—Toronto Star.

B. C. WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under a new schedule compiled by the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, medical fees for doctors on all cases coming under the scope of the Board are to be increased by from 25 to 39 per cent. This is the first increase in fees allowed by the board since 1917 and is lower than recognized by the Medical Association.

BRITISH LABOR OPPOSES CONTROL OF STRIKE BALLOT.

Labor members in the British Commons are trying hard to wreck the bill designed to provide that when a ballot of trades unionists is being taken on questions relating to a strike, the balloting is to be conducted by public officials under a system of secrecy.

IMMIGRATION SHOWS A BIG INCREASE.

Recent statistics show that immigration is again resuming its old trend. During the war practically all the immigration to Canada was from the United States. Now the tide from Europe ha again set in and during the present season the numbers coming from the British Isles have been about double that from across the line. Continental immigration, as yet, is very small.

At the present time the immigration averages about 18,000 per month, and of this number approximately 12,000 come from the British Isles and 6,000 from the States.

At present the immigration from the British Isles is preponderatingly English. Last month, out of 12,500 from the British Isles, 8,000 were English, 3,000 Scotch, less than 1,000 Irish, and 150 Welsh. The medical and morality squad in the Immigration Department continue to exercise very rigid supervision. About 1,800 would-be immigrants are being rejected for physical or moral disabilities, and from 30 to 40 deported.

CANADIAN APPOINTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS' STAFF.

R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, has been appointed a member of the commission which is to organize a statistical system in connection with the League of Nations and the selection is regarded as a tribute both to himself and the Canadian Statistical system. Others on the commission are of high standing in the statistical world-connection with the compilation of International Commercial Labor and Agricultural statistics.

The initial meeting of the commission will be in Brussels in October.

CANADIAN PRINTERS' WAGE INCREASES.

(Typographical Journal.)

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, operators, $38. Eight hours. The contract covers a period of one year—February 1, 1920, to January 31, 1921. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, $12; operators, $10.

CALGARY, Can. — Newspaper (day)—Handmen, operators, $45. (Night)—Handmen, operators, $48. Seven and one-half hours, day or night. The contract covers a period of one year—May 16, 1920, to May 15, 1921. In transmitting copies of the scale Secretary White wrote: "This is to inform you that an increase of $10 per week for day work and $11 for night work has been secured for newspaper members. One hour has been added to the night shift per week, making forty-five hours, day or night."

Labor's Part in Decreased Production.

It has been repeatedly charged that Labor is only 50 or 60 per cent as efficient as it was in pre-war times. An extensive investigation recently made by Dr. John Whyte, of the Research Department of the National Association of Credit Men, has caused him to declare that this estimate is "clearly an overstatement." There is evidence to show that immediately after the close of the war there was a considerable slump in Labor's efficiency, but investigation has disclosed that since then there has been an improvement. The low level obtaining in the early post-war days has been attributed largely to men being misplaced in industry as a result of military duty and to the general shortage of Labor.

Questionnaires were sent by the National Association of Credit Men to its members to get first hand information regarding Labor's present efficiency as compared to three months ago. A considerable number of employers reporting lower efficiency attributed it directly to labor shortage, stating that it caused excessive Labor turnover, the employment of semi-skilled workers where skill was required, and the employing of mentally and physically low-grade Labor.

The association received replies from 167 of its members representing practically every industry and combined employing approximately 100,000 men. The data supplied was summed up as follows:

Fifty-seven, or 34 per cent. reported an increase in efficiency.

Ten, or 6 per cent. reported labor less efficient than three months ago.

Seventy-two, or 43 per cent., reported no increase in efficiency.

Eighteen, or 11 per cent., reported no increase in efficiency, but stated that labor was as efficient as in pre-war times.

Ten, or 6 per cent., reported old labor as efficient as in pre-war times, but new labor inefficient.

Employers reporting increased efficiency attributed it to a variety of causes, which Dr. Whyte summarized as follows:

Profit sharing, with or without bonuses, was mentioned twenty-one times; high wages, increase in wages and steady work were mentioned eighteen times; industrial welfare work and improved manufacturing management, each thirteen times, abatement of industrial unrest, ten times; education of employes and efforts to teach them co-operation, eight times; reduction of labor turnover, four times; re-

Continued on Page Five.

SOCIALISM DIES HARD IN U. S. A.

In no country was the disruption and disorganization to the Socialist movement caused by the war so demoralizing as in the United States of America. The Socialist Party has been a continuous dissolution since the very first days of the war. When the party drafted its St. Louis platform surrendering to the pro-Germans it drove thousands from its ranks and it has been slowly but surely dying ever since that time. Factional fights between the pernicious "foreign language federations" and the central authority of the party caused other schisms during the war.

Bolshevism came with its confusing and disrupting influence and split the party at a special convention, into three sections. One retained its old name, a second called itself the Communist Labor Party and a third, which had drawn unto itself some new blood from Russian immigrants, took the name of Communists. The last two immediately sought the affiliation with the Third Internationale at Moscow.

At the special convention the first named group attempted to evade a vote on Internationale affiliation but a vote was forced and all three groups decided by a vote of 3,475 to 1,444 to affiliate with Moscow. The size of the vote gives some idea of what has become of a body that in 1912 had 140,000 members.

Outside of Milwaukee and New York the party has almost ceased to become a political factor.

Then came the Labor Party and it looked for a time as if it would afford a gathering place for a real political movement for Labor. But it has turned out to be little more than a fourth group of the Socialist Party, plus a few Irish Republican sympathizers.

The American Federation of Labor, which speaks with authority on behalf of the great producing masses in the United States, has adopted an aggressive political policy wherein it will support its friends and defeat its enemies. The great federation has decided that a Labor Party is unnecessary at the present time in the United States, and have inaugurated what is known as a Non-Partisan Political Campaign. To Canadian workers this at first may appear to be an unreasonable position for workers to assume as Canadian Labor has decided on a certain political programme which is more in line with the political policy of the British workers. However, in the United States a different situation arises. The United States has recently had some remarkable experience in the success of "causes" by non-partisan action. Prohibition is one. The Prohibition Party in the United States was always a joke, but the great republic went dry. Women's suffrage is another. No party in the U. S. with a votes for women platform ever amounted to anything. But the "issue was elected." Then came the "Non-partisan League" of farmers in the State of North Dakota. They have been successful and have enacted real beneficial legislation for the great producing masses and the State has some of the most advanced social and labor legislation to be found anywhere.

These are some of the causes why the Socialist Party in the United States has passed out. The great producing masses are not concerned with ideals. They demand that we deal with present day problems and in so doing will pave the way for our children to bring into existence the ideals which we preach today. The Labor movement is the place where workers can find solace and to be effective we must have ideals, but must not allow the ideals to occupy predominance over the material things.