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NEW FEDERAL FRANCHISE BILL A BLOW TO LABOR

Under Clause 10 Trade Unions and Co-operative Societies Cannot Legally Contribute to Funds for Political Purposes

Treasury, Mr. E. A. Office of the Accountant Dept. of Labor

THIRTY DAYS OF TALK NO LEGISLATION MATERIAL BENEFITTING WAGE EARNERS

President Tom Moore, of Dominion Trades Congress, in Short Review Draws Attention to Amazing Inaction of Present Canadian Parliament.

Parliament has now been sitting for thirty days, but as yet no legislation materially benefiting the wage earners of this country has been passed. There has, however, been many questions discussed in which all workers should be vitally interested. The official Hansard makes interesting reading, showing as it does how far out of touch with the great masses of our people many of our legislators are. It is impossible in a short article to even summarize all the declarations made in which workers would be interested; but I desire to bring to the attention of Trades Councils, Labor Unions and Individual Workers a few of the items for their information and consideration.

H. C. of L.

On March 10, Mr. J. H. Burnham, Peterboro West., Ont., moved two resolutions, the first being:

"That in the opinion of this House, whereas the rise in the price of necessaries is leaving many of the people of Canada in a desperate condition, and whereas the fuel question has become an acute one in many parts of the country, it is desirable that the Government select a time for a full discussion of these matters to the end that the people can be protected and served and that peace and order be continued."

The discussion on this resolution occupies eleven pages of Hansard and largely developed into a question as to how the coal mined in Alberta and Nova Scotia could be brought to the province of Ontario and sold in competition with United States coal. The debate wound up by Mr. Arthur Meighen moving that the resolution be amended by striking out the first recital

"Whereas the rise in the price of necessaries is leaving many of the people in Canada in a desperate condition."

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended carried.

Evidently the Parliament of this country hates to acknowledge that the continual rise in the price of necessaries is really bringing about a spirit of desperation amongst a large number of people who are constantly being faced with the ever diminishing purchasing power of the dollar they earn.

Shorter Workday.

The second resolution moved on the same day by Mr. J. H. Burnham, Peterboro was

"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Parliament a national eight-hour day should be established immediately subject only to the right of expressed private contract."

This resolution, if adopted, was certainly open enough to suit even the most reactionary employer. After debate, the report of which covers thirty-five pages of Hansard and which was carried on during the best part of two days, the motion was withdrawn.

With few exceptions, those who took part in the debate did so in a very academic manner. The discussion also brought forward a few statements which are well worthy of repetition and further publicity. In explaining the measure, Mr. Burnham said:

"There is nothing in this resolution which would prevent a man from working 24 hours if he wanted to. The eight-hour day simply means paying on that basis. If anybody wishes to make an agreement to work longer than that it would be quite proper for him to do so."

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver Centre (B.C.), seconded the resolution and made two very important declarations:

"That already a very large proportion of the great industries in Canada recognize and practise the eight-hour day as a standard day."

"Therefore I say it would be fairer to all if we have a standardized day of labor for the whole of Canada rather than to have in one province an eight-hour day and in another a ten-hour day, and in another a nine-hour day, and so on."

Mr. Edmond Proulx, Prescott, Ont., stated:

"This question, I believe, can be left to employes and employers to settle. Labor unions are now very powerful. They can dictate their terms to their employers and in certain industries if an eight-hour day is sufficiently long I think they can manage to get their requests acceded to by their employers.

"I think this is a question that can wait and which can very well be dealt with by the employer and employes. It came before them at the Industrial Conference last September. The labor unions were strong for the eight-hour day, but I think the majority of the employers were against it."

This hardly coincides with the statement by Mr. Stevens that already a large proportion of the great industries of Canada recognize and practise the eight-hour as a standard day.

Mr. H. A. Mackay, East Edmonton, Alta., speaking in favor of the eight-hour day, submitted some very useful statistics showing the reduction of hours in mines in the United States had not resulted in a diminished production.

Mr. Mackenzie King was very noncommittal, satisfying himself by pointing out the weakness of the resolution, but evidently not being

Continued on Page Six.

'PEG TRADES COUNCIL QUITS DEFENCE COM.

Trades Congress Asked to Define Labor Policy.

Severance of all connection with the Workers' Defence Committee by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has been effected.

An invitation will be extended, the Trades and Labor Council decided last week, coincident with the above action, to the executive of the Dominion Trades Congress to visit Winnipeg, study the situation and define a policy for the trade unionists to be guided by.

The whole action hinged on the report of the executive, which read as follows, and was unanimously adopted after some discussion:

"The result of the trial of the seditious cases and the bearing that it has on the trades union movement was discussed. After considering correspondence with the Trades Congress executive, and realizing the impossibility of any benefit accruing either to the men now in jail or to the movement generally from the Defence Committee, as it is at present constituted, our committee recommends that the council sever its connection with the Defence Committee and take such steps in conjunction with the international movement as may be necessary to: 1. Support the dependents of the men now in jail; 2. procure the release of the men from prison, and 3. re-establish the trade union movement before the law."

INVERNESS WORKERS REC-OMMENDED INCREASES BY BOARD.

A report of the Board of Conciliation which investigated the dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, N.S., and its employes, has been received by the Minister of Labor. The board recommends a new scale of wages for day laborers with varying increases for the different classes of work, and also makes a number of recommendations to the employes.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS IN B.C.

In the legislature last Friday the mothers' pension bill was given second reading and, judging from the attitude of the members participating in the debate, the bill will receive the unanimous support of the house.

There are at present in the province 235 widows and 652 dependent children who will benefit from the enactment of the measure.

BANK CLERKS WANT UNION RECOGNIZED.

By a standing vote last week, between 500 and 600 members of the Montreal Bank Clerks' Association decided to request each bank to meet a committee of its own employes to discuss the suggested agreements with regard to salaries and working conditions. Another meeting will be held shortly to discuss the reply which is received from the banks.

The meeting was held in the hall of l'Assistance Publique, under the chairmanship of H. Croteau, vice-president, supported by J. Bourbonniere, the organizer. The object of the meeting was to communicate to the members a number of replies received from the various banks relative to the suggested agreement. Although these were not made public it is understood that all the banks have not replied, and those that have are opposed to the system of dealing with the men collectively.

ONTARIO TEACHERS FORM UNION.

The School Masters' Union is now an accomplished fact in Ontario. At the Ontario Educational Association meeting, during the Easter holidays, the male teachers' association was formally organized and officers elected.

Martin Kerr, Toronto, was elected president. Other divisions of teachers are also organizing, as part of the general federation. Principals Kemp, Ottawa; Downing, Peterboro, and others have been named as an organizing committee, for the male teachers' association.

Mr. Kerr, the new president, was formerly principal of the Balaclava and Wellington street schools, St. Thomas.

"ANY NIBBLES YET, NIC?"
—From the Oakland Tribune.

UNIFORMITY IN LABOR LAWS TO BE CONSIDERED AT COMING CONFERENCE

Dominion and Provincial Governments' Representatives To Meet At Ottawa, April 26.

Canada may, in the near future, have some advanced social and labor legislation. One of the first steps in this direction has been taken in the calling of a conference at Ottawa on April 26 on the question of co-ordinating and unifying of social and labor legislation in the Dominion and the various provinces.

This conference was announced by Hon. G. Robertson, Minister of Labor, in the Senate a few days ago and is the outcome of an unanimous resolution adopted at the National Industrial Conference held in the Capital last September.

The resolution was as follows:

"That the advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada be brought to the attention of the Government of Canada and of the Governments of the several provinces respectively; and, that this National Industrial Conference suggests the following as a means towards the end desired, namely:

The appointment of a board composed as follows:

(1) As respects the Dominion: (a) a representative of the Government; (b) a representative of the employers; (c) a representative of the employes.

(2) As respects each of the provinces: (a) a representative of the Government; (b) a representative of the employers; (c) a representative of the employes.

And that the Dominion Government be requested to ask the Government of each province to select or have selected representatives in respect of the province as above set forth."

All of the provinces have named the required number of representatives, and the conference has been summoned for Ottawa on April 26.

Many important questions were agreed upon at the National Industrial Conference at Ottawa last September and at the International Labor Conference (in connection with the peace treaty), at Washington last November. However, when the questions were before the Dominion Cabinet it was found that in many instances the Dominion Government had no jurisdiction as the power was invested in the various Provincial Governments. It is with a view to overcoming these difficulties that the present conference is being held.

The representatives of the Dominion Government will be: employers, J. G. Merrick; workers, Tom Moore; Government, F. A. Ackland, Deputy Minister of Labor.

PAPER MAKERS VOTE ON NEW SCHEDULE

Ottawa Unions Vote in Favor on Sunday Last.

Members of the various pulp and paper makers' unions on the American continent on Sunday voted upon the wage schedule and agreement as to working conditions which shall prevail in all the mills engaged in this industry on and after May 1.

This schedule calls for an increase for all grades of work, amounting to 20 per cent over existing rates and was submitted at the conference held in New York recently between representatives of all the pulp and paper mill industries and the International Brotherhood of Pulp and Paper Makers.

At a meeting of the Ottawa union held on Sunday afternoon, employes engaged at the J. R. Booth and E. B. Eddy mills, at the Chaudiere voted by a large majority to accept this schedule, but no negotiations will be opened with the companies pending the result of the vote all over Canada and America, which will not be known until after Wednesday next, when the international president of the brotherhood, Mr. J. C. Burke, at New York, will announce the result of the vote.

The 20 per cent. increase, if agreed to by the local employers, will mean that machine tenders in the local mills will receive $1.08 per hour in place of 90 1-2 cents as at present; other workers, such as beaters, mixers, etc., will receive increases pro rata.

WORKERS BOOSTING THE NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Workers in great numbers in the United States are vigorously supporting the non-partisan political campaign of the American Federation of Labor, and a letter made public this week by the committee directing the campaign.

"Workers are keenly eager to volunteer their aid in carrying our non-partisan political campaign to victory in the primaries and elections," said the letter, which was sent to all central labor bodies.

Word has reached headquarters from St. Louis that organized workers there have made extensive political plans.

ONTARIO MOLDERS' CONFERENCE MEETS AT TORONTO.

The annual convention of the Ontario Molders' Conference Board was ended on Saturday after being in session at Toronto since Thursday. There was a very large representation of delegates from the 22 local unions affiliated with the board. Reports from Secretary-Treasurer W. A. Mowry, Peterboro, showed that during the year much progress had been made, the membership having been increased from 1,800 to 2,600 journeymen molders and coremakers. Several new locals had been instituted, while locals at Brockville, Kitchener, and Belleville were ready for institution.

The delegates were surprised when William J. Lucas, Hamilton, Ont., business agent, announced his resignation. He stated he had accepted an executive position with the Guelph Stove Company, recently taken over by the T. Eaton Company.

Mr. Lucas promised to assist F. W. Felker, his successor, for one month. The new officers elected are: President, Charles McIlroy, Port Hope; vice-president, Alfred Maudsley, Welland; secretary-treasurer, Wm. A. Mowry (re-elected), Peterboro.

After much discussion it was decided to increase the per capita tax from ten cents to thirteen cents.

As soon as an interview can be arranged, a deputation comprising President McIlroy, Port Hope; J. Donnelly, Toronto; W. J. Lucas and Harry Bourne, Hamilton, will meet Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labor, respecting the appointment of a provincial foundry inspector. The delegates went hot foot after some of Ontario's foundrymen and said some foundries were in a disgraceful state.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR TEN YEARS.

The following are interesting comparative figures as to the price of eggs for ten years, during the last week in March, as published recently in the Farmers' Sun:

1910, 19 1-2c; 1911, 16 1-2c; 1912, 22c; 1913, 20c; 1914, 20c; 1915, 19c; 1916,—; 1917, 34c; 1918; 43c; 1919, 41c; 1920, 54c.

FOILED IN FIRST ATTACK O.B.U. FORCES UNDER NEW LEADERSHIP STARTS SECOND

Organizer Thomas of the United Textile Workers of America and Pat Green of Ottawa Give O.B.U. Bad Half Hour at Pembroke.

Unsuccessful in its first attack the One Big Union forces under a new commander conducted another offensive at Pembroke on Friday night last. This time the forces were led by an organizer with a decided Scotch accent and in the second battle fared no better than in the first attack a week or so ago.

Organizer MacKenzie, an expelled member of the United Textile Workers of America, was sent to Pembroke to take charge of the situation by Joe Knight. He commenced operations by holding a mass meeting in the hall once used by the workers when they had a legitimate labor organization. About 75 workers were present and the arguments advanced by the speaker in favor of the One Big Union were not unlike those of his commander-in-chief, Joe Knight. He painted a glowing picture of Russia, and it was apparent that Russia constituted his ideal. He did make an attack on the International Trade Union officials and organizers, claiming that the organizers were well fed and well paid. He also pointed with considerable pride to the fact that the One Big Union was a Canadian organization and that Canadian workers should have no truck or trade with the Americans.

Organizer J. Thomas of the United Textile Workers of America, was in the hall and when the charge was made that International Trade Union organizers were well paid and well fed, he asked that he, as one of them, might have an opportunity of defending himself. His request was granted and the case of the International Trade Union movement was placed before the workers. Organizer Thomas told of the thousands of workers in the Southern States, where the One Big Union dared not go, but rather they worked in the organized districts attempting to disrupt the workers' organizations. He told how he had suffered through the tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that an analysis of the constitution of the One Big Union and the Industrial Workers of the World proved that the only material difference was the changing of the names. He made the announcement that on Wednesday he would hold a mass meeting in Town Hall and extended an invitation to all workers to attend.

Business Agent Pat Green of the Ottawa District Council of Carpenters caused Organizer MacKenzie no little embarrassment when he forced an admission that the One Big Union had made a place on their executive council for an American representative. Pat Green told of the meaning of a "closed shop" and how these had been established in many industrial centres in Canada.

A series of questions were at this period hurled at Organizer MacKenzie, who immediately adjourned the meeting.

Instead of enlisting the services of the workers many of them who had joined the radical organization returned or destroyed their red backed books.

It is gratifying to note that a large portion of the funds illegally voted away by the Federal Union has since found their way back into the legitimate labor movement and that within the next few days Pembroke will have a number of International Trade Unions and the possibility of a Trades and Labor Council.

It is openly stated that Joe Knight upon learning of the attitude of the employers towards his organization passed the buck and sent to the lumber town one of his lieutenants. The workers state that he got them into the mess and he should at least attempt to get them out. But of such is the O.B.U. It is so simple

Another O. B. U. Stronghold Has "Gone West"

Greenhill mine at Blairmore, Alberta, is the only mine in District 18 that is at present closed down, and this is said to be an O.B.U. stronghold, and the home of P. N. Christopher, the head of the O.B.U. miners in District 18. Despite this, a call has been sent out by the miners to the international officials to come in and organize them, as they are anxious to come into the fold.

There are 300 men in that district at present out of work. Beyond this one field all is quiet in the district, states Fair Wage Officer Harrison, and Coleman is now producing plenty of coal every day. Drumheller mines are beginning to slacken off owing to the domestic trade not being so big. They are hoping to make an earlier start this year, if the application for reduced freight rates from the Red Deer operators goes through.

TEMISKAMING LABOR MEMBER'S BIG MAJORITY.

Revised unofficial figures give Angus McDonald's plurality in the Temiskaming byelection as 2,077. The totals, as estimated here are: McDonald, 5,089; Pullen, 3,016; Slaght, 2,850. Eight small polls have not been heard from.

MONTREAL METAL TRADES SEEK NEW SCHEDULE.

Following the lead of the Marine Trades workers in drawing up a schedule through the Canadian Metal Trades District Council, calling for a flat rate for skilled trades of 90 cents an hour, the workers in the plants of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, the Montreal Locomotive works, and the Steel Company of Canada are negotiating for a similar increase. The railroad shopmen, who are also in line for a revised wage schedule, are awaiting the outcome of wage negotiations now being conducted in the United States before formulating their own demands.

BOLSHEVISM SLOWLY DYING IN GT. BRITAIN

British Workers Learning Unsoundness of Doctrine From Radicals Themselves.

Bolshevism is slowly but surely dying in England. Free speech is killing it. The old country labor man is learning the unsoundness of the doctrine, not from those who seek to discredit the movement but from the radicals themselves. Labor is becoming disgusted with the rels and is showing that disgust by repudiating the movement.

So states Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, Canada's Labor representative on the International Labor Congress held in England under the auspices of the League of Nations, during the past two months, who returned to Ottawa last Thursday.

The statements he made were merely in the nature of a conversation and as he said, he has not yet had time to collect his thoughts and discuss the events with the coherency he would like to.

Bolshevist soap-box orators abound in Hyde Park, he said, and to a Canadian who has followed the Winnipeg trial come in the nature of a shock. Soviets for the British are openly advocated. Literature is openly sold in the streets which, if found in the possession of a person living in this country would mean a term of imprisonment. If the agitators confine themselves to speech they are in no danger of interference but any attempt at revolutionary action is quickly nipped in the bud. He cited a publication edited by Sylvia Pankhurst which advocates "Revolutionary International Socialism, the ending of capitalism and parliaments and the substitution of workers' republics." This is sold widespread in London and causes little or no comment. Mr. Moore intimated there might be a little lesson in this for the Dominion.

The whole standard of living among the Labor classes of Britain has changed, he asserted. Wages are on a par with those of Canada and the cost of living is about the same.

British workers are not Bolshevists but are undoubtedly rapidly moving toward state control and control, especially in the key industries.

One of the most interesting features in Labor circles in England is the new farm workers organization which has a membership of 300,000. The members have secured a 46 hour week with extra pay for overtime. Not only the workers but the farmers appear to be satisfied with the innovation.

LOW WAGES IMPERIL HEALTH

Resignations from the New York city health department because of low wages is endangering the city's health, said Health Commissioner Copeland.

Chemists and other scientific men in such important departments as food, drugs, and milk, are paid as low as $1,200 a year, and are being forced to accept employment elsewhere, the health official said.

CANADIAN RY. SHOPMEN AFTER NEW SCHEDULE

Whole Question Will Be Placed Before Canadian Ry. Board on April 27.

A demand for a revised scale of wages to take effect on May 1 will be made by the Canadian Railroad Shopmen, comprising 400,000 workers within No. 4 district of the Federated Railway Shop Trades and the Executive Committee of the Shopmen's Brotherhood, it is understood will request the Canadian Railway Board to open negotiations with the men's representatives in Montreal, on April 27.

The shopmen's action is taken following the recent formulated demands of the Canadian Metal Trades District Council for a flat rate for all skilled trades of 90 cents an hour. The highest rate at present paid to any skilled tradesman in the railroad shops is 72 cents an hour.

Failing compliance of the railway companies through the Canadian Railway Board in meeting the men's wishes in respect to a revised wage scale, a call will be issued for a convention of shopmen from all parts of the Dominion to be held in Montreal [illegible] be taken.

A decision as to the scale of wages to be asked for has not yet been made and it is likely that no definite scale will be drawn up until the outcome of the present negotiations of the American shopmen for an increased scale are completed, when a Canadian scale based upon that adopted in the United States will likely be demanded.

ONTARIO MOLDERS ASK 75c. to 90c. PER HOUR.

According to a despatch from Toronto, where, during the latter part of last week, the annual convention of the Ontario Molders' Conference Board was held, it is understood by the foundrymen that a request will be made provincially by about 2,500 molders and coremakers for a wage increase from 75 cents to 90 cents per hour, to take effect in May.

Huge Benefits Paid Out By Carpenters

During the month of January the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America paid out $45,943.45 in claims to its membership. This amount is made up as follows: 134 full beneficial claims, $34,643.45; 33 semi-beneficial claims, $3,350.00; 90 wife claims, $5,800.00; 7 disability claims, $2,150.00.

It is interesting to note that the average amount paid in claims by this great organization since 1914 is over $40,000.00 monthly and that during the epidemic last year over $100,000.00 was paid out monthly.

117,633 IMMIGRANTS CAME TO CANADA IN 1919.

During the calendar year 1919, a total of 117,633 immigrants entered Canada. During January and February of the present year 8,816 more immigrants came to the Dominion. In the period from 1891 to December 31, 1919, the total number of immigrants entering Canada was 3,730,521. No statistics of immigration from this country are available from the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

International Labor Office to Play Important Part in Social Progress

President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress returned to Ottawa last Thursday after attending the sessions of the governing body of the International Labor Office at Paris and London. He was representing not only the workers of Canada but of the whole world, or at least that portion of them as represented in the League of Nations.

President Moore has been very busy since his return and has not yet had time to prepare a comprehensive statement on the work of the sessions but this will be ready in due course.

In the course of a short conversation with the Canadian Labor Press he stated that:

"The International Labor Office—is going to play a most important part in the social progress of the workers throughout the entire world. The possibilities are the permanent building will be in Geneva. This will be decided by a plebiscite on the [illegible] of this month."

[illegible] stressed Mr. Moore most at the meetings of the congress was the wonderful progress being made in Italy with regard to the improvement of the status of the worker.

Albert Thomas, Mr. Moore describes as a great driving force, who is not only sincere but is displaying great initiative. Both in organization and management.

The fact that Canada is now only passing legislation giving the workers the right to organize when told at a meeting of the congress amazed the European delegates, and, added Mr. Moore, even made the Japanese representatives broadly grin, and remark that Japan and Canada are on a level in that regard, for Japan is now passing similar legislation.

A commission composed of 36 delegates is to visit Russia. Canada will be next probably represented on the commission by Arthur Martell, Montreal.

FORM NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH LABOR PARTY

Will Negotiate Fusion With Farmers For Political Aims.

The Nova Scotia branch of the Independent Labor party of Canada was orgniazed here Thursday, linking up the various locals already established throughout the province. The organization has avowed its intention of entering politics and endeavoring to fuse with the Farmers' organization for political purposes. A political platform of five planks was drawn up by a committee and accepted unanimously by the convention. The preamble and the planks of the platform follow:

"The object of the Nova Scotia branch of the Independent Labor Party of Canada is to enable all workers, by hand and brain, to from the Government which they constitute.

"Therefore, we appeal to workers in all walks of life to cut a drift from the old line political parties and rally to the support of the Crown which stands on the following platform of fundamental principles.

"1—Public ownership of all public utilities and natural sources of wealth.

"2—Democratic control of industry organized on a co-operative basis rather than on a competitive basis.

"3—The shifting of taxation from Labor and the products of Labor to land values.

"4—Adoption of initiative, referendum and recall and proportional representation.

"5—Abolition of [illegible] and property qualification for voting and the holding of public office."

The following officers were elected:

President, R. A. Macdonald, Halifax; vice president, I. McBain, Stellarton; secretary, J. S. Wallace, Halifax; treasurer, Wiley Davidson, Wentworth.

A committee was appointed to meet the United Farmers of Nova Scotia when they convene here next Wednesday and negotiate for a fusion in political matters.

GOOD TEACHERS NEEDED.

The state branch of the American Federation of Teachers has adopted this slogan: "Every child is worth a $2,000 teacher." It is stated that even with proposed wage increases the average rate for teachers in California will be less than $1,000 a year.

Testing Time Is Coming for British Labor

J. R. Clynes, M.P., president of the National Union of General Workers, in an article on "The Turning Point for Labor" contributed to the first monthly number of the journal issued by that organization, says: "The testing time for Labor is coming, and during its period of increasing power, it has not been free from blunders which, if avoided, would have meant even greater additions to its strength.

"It presents the world now with the greatest organized working-class movement ever known in any country. In other lands there are forms of working-class authority, but in none is there a movement gradually but surely shaping itself to definite ends, and resting upon organization and upon conceptions of policy such as are being developed in Britain today.

"We cannot visualize either the present or the future of Labor from its past history. The minds of the workers are changing, as surely as methods of manufacturing and transport are changing. We are on the threshold of a new age, and old standards and judgments will mislead us if we rely upon them to determine either our opinions or conduct in relation to the future claims of Labor."

CO-OP. AN EDUCATION.

President Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor shows that the co-operative movement possesses advantages other than reducing prices.

The trade union executive is a member of the A. F. of L. co-operative committee, and says that workers are acquiring, to a surprising degree, a knowledge of co-operative theory and practice. In addition they will eventually possess a knowledge of industry, commerce and economy.

"These acquirements," said President Walker, "will enable the workers to operate their own stores, conduct their own productive enterprises and to know the relationship between law (the government) and industry and commerce, and thus be able to act more intelligently politically in protecting and promoting their interests."

Congress Mindful of Men's Interests are Studying Winnipeg Situation

In some parts of Canada the workers are asking that the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress take some action in regard to the Winnipeg strike leaders who have been found guilty on various charges, the outcome of the general strike in that city a year ago.

Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper has, on several occasions, stated that the executive of the Trades Congress have kept close tab on events at Winnipeg and at the proper time would have a statement for the workers of this country.

It was through the efforts of the Trades Congress that a trial by jury was secured for these men, and while the executive members have been working on the cases they have not gone on the housetops and shouted the fact. They have been mindful of the situation and at the proper time a full statement will be forthcoming, a credit to the workers and the people of Canada, generally.

At the Congress office this week the Canadian Labor Press learned that the executive was in close touch with the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg and views are being exchanged. Just what action will be taken is not yet known, but the statement that the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress are unmindful of the workers' interests is one absolutely foreign of fact.

It may be interesting to note that at a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council that body decided to withdraw from the Winnipeg Defence Fund, and the armistice existing between the radical movement and the legitimate labor organizations was officially declared off when the trials of the Winnipeg strike leaders concluded.