Labor News From Coast to Coast.

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

Not to Be Hampered By U. S. Failure to Ratify Peace Treaty.

Last week the American Senate concluded its sessions without ratifying the Peace Treaty and accordingly all the war-time measures in the United States are still in full force.

American labor has unanimously endorsed the principle of the League of Nations contained in the Peace Treaty and at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, that body went on record in favor of the league. However, the American Senate has failed to pass the treaty and there the matter stands.

At the International Labor Conference now in session at Washington, America was deprived of a vote through the Government failure to ratify the Peace Treaty, the able president of the A. F. of L. attended the session and assisted in the debates to no small degree. The Canadian employers delegation at the Labor Conference have all reached the view that Canada should not assent to labor conventions to which the United States is not prepared to assent.

Canadian labor takes an entirely different view. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, holds that steps taken by the United States should not hinder the adoption of progressive legislation by Canada. "Even though the United States decides for the time being not to become a member of the League of Nations," Mr. Moore said, "I am of the opinion that the United States will eventually be forced by economic conditions to adopt progressive measures similar in their provisions to those determined upon by the labor conference. If Canada does her part along with the Latin American republics, the workers of the United States will demand the same protection as that secured elsewhere on the American continent. If they do not secure it, industrial disputes in the United States will be inevitable."

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress has more or less been governed in the past by the policy of the American Federation of Labor, but the action of the American Senate has changed the situation and American labor will for the time being, take its lead from Canadian organized labor.

OPPOSITION FOR TYPOS' CHIEF.

President Marsden G. Scott, of the International Typographical Union will have opposition this year for the chief office of that great union. John McFarlane, of New York, has definitely announced himself as a candidate for the office of president. McFarlane is an Australian by birth, but has resided in the United States for many years. It may be interesting here to note that some few weeks ago the members of "Big Six," the the New York local is known, made demands on the Master Printers of New York for a substantial increase in pay and the 44-hour week. The demands were refused by the Master Printers and the printers went out on a "vacation." President Scott, who also is a member of the New York local, as head of the International Union refused to sanction the strike and the matter stands with the men still out; and according to advices received at Ottawa they are likely to stay out until their demands are met. However, no matter what the outcome, the incident will probably have an important bearing on the election.

MACHINISTS HOLD CONFERENCE.

A very important conference, in so far as the International Machinists' Union is concerned, is in session at Washington. All the business agents and organizers were called to the American Capital for a conference as a prelude to the International Conference of the 112 international unions, national unions and the railroad brotherhoods, which will convene at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on December 13.

BAKERS' UNION SUBSCRIBES TO VICTORY LOAN.

President F. Gunterson of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union received a letter last week from the International Union asking him to have the Canadian Labor Press announce that the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers had subscribed $20,000 to the recent Victory Loan.

Mothers' Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Questions For Next Session

Hon. Walter Rollo, Ontario's New Labor Minister, Makes Important Announcement Re Coalition.

Widowed mothers' pensions, unemployment insurance, [illegible] bly sickness and invalidity insurance, will be one of the [illegible] questions to be dealt with at the coming session of the Ontario Legislature.

Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labor, in a statement said he was strongly in favor of mothers' pensions and have every reason to believe that some action will be taken at the coming session to incorporate the necessary provisions in a bill to be passed upon by the Legislature.

"This is one of the most important social measures of the hour, and it is one of the plain planks in the Labor platform. I have every reason to believe that it will receive early consideration, as during the conferences which led to the U.F.O.-Labor coalition, we discussed the various planks in our platform which were not included in the U.F.O. policies. On this particular question, we were given the hearty assurance of the U.F.O. that they would be very sympathetic to the enactment of a measure by which widowed mothers will be able to give their children every advantage of early education and care.

"We know positively that mothers do not wish to shirk the responsibility of bringing up their children in the home, but they are compelled practically to abandon them in order that they may go out and earn a living for themselves and these children.

"Widowed mothers must not be penalized because they have children. Nor must these children be penalized because their fathers are dead.

"Again, this measure could be carried out economically, inasmuch as it would tend to relieve the already overcrowded public institutions of added burdens. A large percentage of the children in the care of the state are brought there in many cases owing to the inability of their mother, properly [illegible] them.

"[illegible] this measure will be [illegible] will remain to be decided. We shall endeavor as far as possible to profit by the measures that have already been enacted elsewhere. It is quite possible that it may assume the form of a grant for the mother and for each child, or else in the form of a bonus, but that will be decided later on."

Mr. Rollo intimated that the bill would in all probability be drafted along the lines of the recommendations contained in the report of Dr. W. A. Riddell, which was recently submitted to Sir William Hearst, who promised that it would be taken up at this session of the Legislature. Incidentally Sir William has been in communication with Premier Drury on the question. Mothers who have been deserted by their husbands will also, in all probability, be included in the provisions of the measure, and will be dealt with as individual cases.

On the question of unemployment insurance, Hon. Mr. Rollo said: "While there may be no immediate necessity for the enactment of this measure, I think it would be a very wise step to have it on our statutes in order to meet with conditions when they do arise. There is a keen necessity for it in Europe especially in England, where State insurance has been established, and as this country develops it will become as necessary here. We may possibly institute an early inquiry into the subject to gather all data necessary to guide us in the framing of the measure. I think it is very desirable in the interest of the workers as well as the State, but we would take every precaution to see that the scale would be sufficiently low so that it would not encourage further unemployment. Sickness and invalidity insurance are two other provisions that may be included in the measure."

Mr. Rollo concluded with a statement that it was likely that a fair wage clause would be introduced in all public works' contracts.

ROLLO APPROVES OF HOUSING POLICY.

Plans are rumored to be under way whereby the provincial housing scheme will inaugurate a campaign for the erection of fully 5,000 new workmen's dwellings during the coming year, as against 1,500 built in 1919. Hon. Walter R. Rollo, Minister of Labor, in commenting upon the housing scheme, expressed himself as being heartily in sympathy with the undertaking. "Organized labor as a whole," he said, "endorses it equally, and this is shown by the fact that there is a labor man on practically each local board dealing with the question. It is not a case of the province spending money for a good purpose, it is merely one of lending the funds for a most desirable form of development."

DUTIES OF STRIKE PICKETS DEFINED BY JUDGE.

Strike pickets and their duties were defined in the enquete court, Montreal, this week, when Judge Cusson ruled that no strike picket shall interfere with anybody, by force or threat, and not even speak to anyone who wishes to go to or from the place of business which they watch.

The case arose over M. Notman and H. T. Gosselin, charged with intimidation, while picketing the premises of Max Fineberg, rubber coat merchant, 1217 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

After policemen and one employer had stated that the two had been talking to workers and the girl employed had told of how she had been threatened, Judge Cusson warned the two that he would keep them in jail if they ever beset anyone and even talked to anyone entering the premises. The accused were committed for trial.

A. F. OF L. SECRETARY VISITS CANADA.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, was in Montreal on Monday. Mr. Morrison has been with the federation since its inception, and is Sam Gompers' right hand man.

He was in Montreal making arrangements for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to meet in Montreal, the first time in its history, next June. It depends on the accommodation the city can offer as to how many delegates will attend.

P. M. DRAPER ON GOVERNING BODY

International Labor Conference Recognizes Canadian's Service.

During the sessions of the International Labor Conference at Washington, called under the provisions of the Peace Treaty, P. M. Draper, the Canadian workers' delegate has taken a prominent part in almost all of the debates and has proven that Canada is not behind the other industrial nations. His stand on the eight-hour workday was one of the outstanding features of the conference and his remarks put an entirely different aspect on the case. As recognition of his services on behalf of the workers, the International Labor Conference has elected him to the governing body.

The governing body consists of twenty-four persons, twelve represent governments and six employers, and six workers. The employers' and workers' representatives are elected by the employers and the labor groups respectively.

P. M. DRAPER.
Who has been elected to governing body of the International Labor Office.

With Canada, France, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark and Germany, also have representation on the governing body.

The Dominion of Canada has also been elected to the governing body of the International Labor office. The organizing committee of the conference declined to include Canada among the eight nations of "chief industrial importance" and therefore entitled to direct representation on the governing body. The Dominion government filed a formal protest for consideration by the council of the league of nations. There still remained a chance, although slight, that Canada might be [illegible] one of the four remaining vacancies for governmental representatives. By the peace treaty, nomination of these is placed in the hands of the governmental delegates to the International Labor Conference, excluding delegates from the eight nations already selected by reason of their industrial importance.

During the week-end, government delegates from 34 nations have had election of the four under consideration. They met on Friday morning, discussed the situation at length, but came to no decision. Again on Friday evening they met without result. For four hours on Saturday afternoon they discussed the situation once more and evidently took a ballot. The result was the election of the four following:

Canada, Spain, Poland, Argentine. In actual voting, Canada came third; a victory generally conceded to be a tribute to the forward position which the Canadian delegation has taken at the conference.

WAGE EARNERS' LESSON FROM INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

The International Labor Conference will prove of some benefit to the workers of every country represented there, stated Mr. Fred Bancroft in an address before the Open Forum in Foresters' Hall, Toronto, on Sunday afternoon.

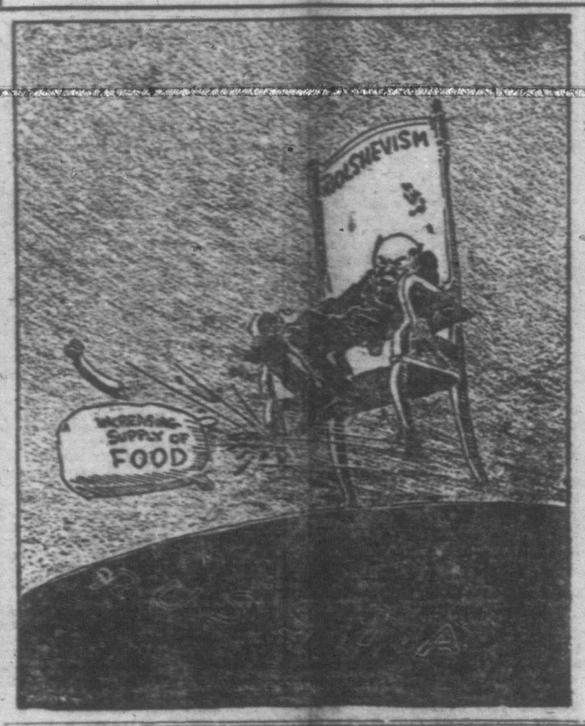
Mr. Bancroft reviewed the conference, its powers and the guiding principles of social reform as laid down by the powers who signed the peace treaty. He stated that there were three groups of representatives at the conference, one composed of Government representatives, another of employers' representatives, and the third of delegates representing the workers.

"It is absolutely necessary for these people who do the world's work—and I mean that in the very broadest sense—to organize into trade unions and also into political organizations. If history is read aright, it will be found that in those countries where the workers organized into political forces first neglected the industrial organization, they failed to obtain conditions they were entitled to; in countries where the workers organized into trade unions and neglected the political field, they also met with much failure. But where the wage-earners organized on both fields, with a strong trade union movement and supplemented this with political effort, there the workers have made and would make the greatest headway.

"It is absolutely inevitable that the trades unionists of the United States will have to follow the lead of their brothers and sisters in Great Britain, and go after the Congress in Britain are going after representation in the House of Commons.

"It is a mighty fine thing," he said, "to have forty representatives of forty nations gather together and have placed before them the conditions under which the workers toil in these countries. And the decisions of the conference in reference to limitations of hours will be of a maximum character. If the conference decides on a 48-hour week and eight-hour day, it means that where nations adopt this, it will be maximum amount of hours worked, with limitations of overtime to 100 and 150 hours in each year. Although in Canada and the United States a great many of the workers have a 44-hour week, such a decision at the conference would help, as it would mean if adopted, that all the workers would get a 48-hour week maximum, and it would not interfere with those enjoying better conditions."

ONE BY ONE THE PROPS ARE FALLING.



I. L. P. and U. F. of Eastern Ontario Hold Conference

Closer Co-Operation Urged By Representatives Of Both Parties—Full Confidence In Coalition Government.

Closer co-operation between the Independent Labor Party and the United Farmers of Ontario was urged by representatives of both parties at a meeting held at Ottawa this week. Delegates from the Farmers' organization in all the counties of Eastern Ontario were present, while Labor was represented by Mr. John Cameron, the defeated West Ottawa Labor candidate in the recent Ontario election; Mr. Pat Green, president of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa, and J. A. P. Haydon, of the Independent Labor Party.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Marshall Rathwell, of the United Farmers of Russell country, while Mr. John Stewart, of Lanark county, acted as secretary.

Very interesting addresses were delivered by the various representatives and Mr. John Cameron, on behalf of Labor, urged upon the assembled delegates the absolute necessity of a closer relation. "The farmers and the workers in the urban centres must get together and educate each other, for after all there is very little difference in our respective political aims," he said.

At no time during the meeting was there any friction. There was a difference of opinion as to what action should be taken, but in the main the delegates agreed that they should get together from time to time and discuss their problems. Mr. J. W. Kennedy, M.P., of Glengarry; Mr. H. McCreary, M.L.A., of Lanark; Mr. R. M. Warren, M.L.A., of North Renfrew; Mr. William Casselman, M.L.A., of Glengarry, and others were firm in their belief that good would follow the move. During the winter months arrangements should be made whereby speakers from the Independent Labor Party would address the United Farmers' clubs, and that United Farmers would address the members of the Independent Labor Party.

While no decision to amalgamate or promote a closer organization between the two was reached, the gathering did get to the point of naming three members of a committee of six, of which Mr. Marshall Rathwell will be chairman, to meet with three other members to be appointed by the Independent Labor Party to consider ways and means of bringing about closer relations between the farmer and the working man of the city, to meet from time to time, and to endeavor in every way to work for the mutual interest of both parties.

The gathering also decided to ask the United Farmers of Ontario, at the annual meeting to be held in December, for permission to make alliances between that body and the Labor party wherever such would be found beneficial.

Another resolution, moved by Mr. Daniel Rogan, director of the U.F.O. for Lanark county, seconded by Mr. S. J. McDonald, and carried unanimously, was as follows:

"That this meeting of representatives of the United Farmers of Eastern Ontario considers that a branch office of the United Farmers of Ontario and of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company should be established as soon as possible in the eastern part of the province, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to Mr. J. J. Morrison, manager of the United Farmers of Ontario."

A resolution of confidence in the new Coalition Government, moved by Mr. S. J. McDonald (Farmer), seconded by Mr. Pat Green (Labor), was also unanimously passed.

MACHINISTS TAKE IMPORTANT VOTE.

During this month the International Union of Machinists' membership is voting respecting an assessment of $6 per member. Should the vote be affirmative a reserve strike fund of $2,000,000 will be created.

RAILWAY CLERKS REPORT PROGRESS.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Northern Lodge No. 648, report that their union is still making progress, both in Canada and the United States. So far as the union in Canada is concerned, they have, after a hard struggle, secured the fullest recognition from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who have expressed their willingness to negotiate a schedule with the Union and in the event of their not being able to reach an agreement with the Union's negotiating committee they are prepared to meet officers of the Grand Lodge.

PORTERS ASK FOR BOARD.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes have applied for a Board of Conciliation to investigate the differences between the sleeping car porters on the C.P.R. system and the railway company. The men have nominated Fred Bancroft of Toronto, to represent them on the board.

LABOR WANTS RED DIPLOMAT OUSTED

Demand that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Bolshevik "ambassador" to America, be deported, was made last week by the American Federation of Labor, through Hugh Frayne, New York representative.

Martens is under examination by the Lusk Legislative committee here in an effort to determine the connection between the Soviet Russian Government, which he represents, and radical organizations in this country.

Frayne declared that Soviet Russians in the United States have tried to break down the A. F. of L., both from without and within the organization. He indicated that labor wanted all these radicals deported.

NEW YORK PRINTERS BOW TO INTERNATIONAL.

Book and job compositors who were described by Leon H. Roure, president of the "Big Six" Typographical Union, New York, as "loyal international unionists," bowed on Monday to a mandate from the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union and ended the eight weeks' "vacation," which has contributed largely to the general printing tie-up in New York.

EXPRESS MEN NEGOTIATING NEW SCHEDULE.

Conferences are being held in Montreal by the Canadian Express employes and the Canadian Express Company, on the revision of their present schedule. The men are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes and are asking for a 25 per cent. increase in wages and a revision of the present working schedule. The men's committee is composed of M. J. Dundas, London, (chairman); W. C. Warner, Winnipeg, (secretary), and D. J. Gillespie, Halifax; H. W. Powell, Toronto, and John Lavalley, Montreal. Three of the members of the committee called at the head office of the Canadian Brotherhood during the week-end and reported satisfactory progress.

STAGE EMPLOYES VOICE OBJECTION.

Following the lead of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of District 13 at the fifth annual convention in Montreal last week voiced complaints against alleged injustice of the United States immigration regulations in regard to mechanics connected with travelling shows. It was pointed out that when a travelling attraction comes to Canada from the United States, the Canadian immigration officers do not invoke the alien labor law to keep out the mechanics travelling with the show, whereas the United States immigration officials invariably turn back at the border Canadian mechanics connected with shows going into the United States.

Chas. O'Donnell, of Toronto, this week took up the matter with the immigration authorities at Ottawa and a satisfactory adjustment is anticipated.

At the convention the Stage Employes of Ottawa were represented by Gilbert Graham while the picture operators interests were entrusted to W. Hartnett.

Sweating the Machine, Not the Man, Leverhulme Principle

Famous Soap Manufacturer Explains Why He Believes In the Six Hour Day—Believes It Will Prove Economically and Advantageously Profitable.

Sweating the machine, not the man, is the economic principle on which Lord Leverhulme, the great British manufacturer, justifies the six-hour day for workmen and the twelve-hour day for machinery. This schedule, his firm has determined to introduce in their factories in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, hoping thereby to profit their workmen and themselves. Lord Leverhulme, who arrived this week on the Mauretania, comes to conduct a little missionary work in favor of the introduction in America of the plan, which he declares will prove economically advantageous and profitable in any industry in which overhead charges for plant and equipment equal or exceed the wage bill.

Describing the main features of the plan, as well as of the long established system of "co-partnership" profit-sharing in his several soap factories, Baron Leverhulme pointed out that the scheme for hours must not be confounded with a flat six-hour day, but consisted in employing his working forces, men and women, in two shifts, each working on a thirty-six hour week basis, while the machinery is kept going the full twelve hours a day.

The plan, he declared, was to get the greatest possible production out of the machinery, the expensive element in soap production, while granting the working forces a shorter day and a greater opportunity for recreation and self-improvement.

"We want," he declared, "to wear out our machinery as rapidly as possible, but to conserve our human material. It is an economic benefit if a machine wears out under extreme production, an economic disadvantage if men and women are worn out by long hours. Under the scheme the morning shifts in the Leverhulme factories would work from seven to one, six days a week, the afternoon shift slightly longer hours in order to gain the time for the customary British Saturday half holiday. His hopes of introducing the plan last summer in his English factories had been defeated by the attitude of some labor unions, which feared the effects of increased production and by existing factory laws in England, but he was confident that the plan would soon be in effect and would justify itself as much as his earlier venture into "co-partnership" had done.

Under this latter scheme, which has been in effect since 1909, every employe twenty-one years old or over who has been in the employ of the firm for a year is eligible to become a co-partner in the firm, his interest being represented by special shares of stock in proportion to the amount of his wages, on which the regular dividends slightly less than the ordinary shares representing invested capital are paid.

Lord Leverhulme, who has been in close touch with the industrial situation in England during the war, believes that conditions there are steadily improving.

UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE DISCUSSED

P. M. Draper Makes Warm Reply to Canadian Employers' Delegate.

Blake Robertson, Ottawa, substituting for the Canadian employes' delegate, took up the discussion on unemployment at Wednesday's session of the International Labor Conference. A draft resolution submitted by the unemployment committee provides for the creation of an international commission to study migration workers. William Gemmill, employes' delegate from South Africa, has given notice of an amendment that European representation on the proposed commission shall be limited to one-half of the total membership.

Blake Robertson seconded the Gemmill amendment and Robertson said he did not wish to reflect on any appointments the governing body of the international labor officers might make, but he thought that selection of the proposed commission should be surrounded by proper safeguard. Europe furnished the major portion of the emigrants, but Africa, Australia, New Zealand, North and South America received them. The commission, therefore, would deal quite as much with the conditions in the new as in the older land. In addition, if the international labor conferences were to be a success it was imperative that no foundation should exist for the allegation that actions of the conference were dictated by European considerations.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the unemployment committee report contained no reference to the proposal made by Mr. Sexton, of the Labor group from Great Britain, that the cure for unemployment lay in abolition of private ownership of land. Continuing, Mr. Robertson said he thought that the committee's recommendation regarding establishment of unemployment insurance in each state was premature. If passed, it would be passed without the conference having sufficient knowledge of conditions in the states concerned to justify such a recommendation, and could have no other effect than to discredit the work of the conference in the eyes of the thinking public. Mr. Robertson referring to the Ottawa Industrial Conference, said the unanimous finding of delegates there was that at the time there was insufficient information regarding the necessity for the introduction in Canada of unemployment insurance. The Ottawa conference unanimously recommended that the Dominion Government should appoint a commission to study the question and report.

P. M. Draper, Canadian Workers' delegate, followed with a warm reply to the statements of Mr. Blake Robertson. Mr. Draper referred particularly to Mr. Robertson's statement. Mr. Draper thought it might give rise to misapprehension regarding the position of trades unions in Canada. There were in Canada, Mr. Draper said, some 2,000 trades unions with a membership of 250,000. In nearly all industries collective agreements were in force. A great concern like the C. P. R. had agreements with its workers in nearly every branch. Canadian employers, according to Mr. Robertson, Mr. Draper went on, were standing on the ground that they should not recognize representatives of workers' organizations except such representatives as were in their employ. There had been many battles fought in Canada over that right to collective bargaining. Mr. Draper added, and he emphatically declared, "there shall be no industrial peace in our country as long as this is the policy the employers lay down."

WANT NEW ONTARIO MAN TO HEAD T. & N. O. RY.

A deputation from the Trades and Labor Council, North Bay, waited upon Premier Drury this week in connection with the vacant chairmanship of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission. The northerners urged that in view of the fact that the extreme north is not represented in the Cabinet a man acceptable to the north of the province be placed at the head of the T. & N. O. Railway.

PROFITEERS ARE FINED IN STATES.

George and Julius Roth, the first persons to be convicted in New York of profiteering in sugar, were given short jail sentences and fined $100 each yesterday. George, who is 21 years old, got 30 days, and Julius, a year his junior, one day. In passing sentence Federal Judge Knox declared he purposed to give the department of justice "the sternest and heartiest co-operation" in the campaign against profiteers in foods.

TRAINMEN NEGOTIATE NEW AGREEMENT.

The general committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors have signed a new agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railways, which carries an increase in wages for most of the men in train and yard service and makes a few changes in the rules governing working conditions of yardmen, switchtenders now being included in the employes legislated for.

The contract signed is nearly the same as obtains on United States roads, but the greater portion of the increase in wages has been paid by the company since last summer, the men having an interim agreement to that effect.

PIECE WORK NOT DESIRED.

On October 27 an article appeared in a Toronto newspaper stating that very active conditions prevailed in the furniture industry throughout the province and that prospects for exporting furniture to all parts of the world were good, in fact, the manufacturers have a splendid chance of getting a good export market, and the only difficulty in the way was, the men are getting tired of piecework, and some have demanded that it be entirely cut out within the next six months. The bosses say that this will retard production just at the time when every one should do their utmost to gain the markets of the world. The trade report of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters and Joiners says: This is the same old tale the bosses are putting up. It was worn out during the war. At that time they called it patriotism; now the country is going to be ruined if we don't sacrifice conditions and wages so that they can get a market for their surplus production. There is a big market for furniture in Canada at the present time without going outside to sell the goods, and it is time the bosses sacrificed some of their profits, because the furniture industry is the worst paid of any trade in the province. The time has arrived when the workers are going to have a say in the conditions under which they work; also that the lives and conditions under which the workers work is far more important than the piling up of profits for the employers. The furniture workers of the province are being organized as strong as possible so that in the near future we shall be able to command better conditions and living wages for the inside woodworkers of Ontario."

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY FORMED

Efforts Will Be Made to Organize All Workers Politically.

For years American Organized Labor has refused to take political action believing that their political destiny should be left in the hands of politicians of the old schools. However, in the re-construction following the war Organized Labor has learned the lesson that it must have its own representatives on all administrative councils. For some months organization work has been carried on and a new national political body to be known as the Labor Party of the United States was created this week by the representatives of organized labor in convention at Chicago.

The object of the movement as set forth in its constitution "will be to organize all hand and brain workers of the country to support the principles of a political, social and industrial democracy."

The striking points in the party declarations are:

Women are to have equal representation with men in the management of affairs.

A national convention will be held next summer for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president.

The affairs of the organization will be administered by a national committee which will elect a secretary-treasurer as its executive head.

Trade unions, farmers' organizations, co-operative bodies and all other associations which subscribe to the principles of the party are invited to become affiliated with it.

Among the resolutions adopted were:—

For impeachment by Congress of United States District Judge Anderson, of Indianapolis, for his action in granting the Government a mandatory injunction ordering the rescinding of the coal miners' strike.

Protesting against the massacre of Jews in the Ukraine and other European countries.

Application of the principles of the initiative and referendum to national legislation.

For the release of E. V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, Carl Haessler and one thousand other political and industrial prisoners.

For the repeal of the espionage law and all other repressive acts passed by Congress during the war.

For the revision of the army court martial laws.

Demanding a new trial for Thos. Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

The party plans to expend a large sum in a country-wide educational campaign in which moving pictures will be a feature.

The Platform.

Abolition of the United States Senate.

Election of federal judges by popular vote for terms not exceeding four years.

International solidarity of labor.

Maximum hours of labor for men and women to be eight hours a day and 44 hours a week.

Minimum wage for workers to be fixed by law.

Old age, unemployment and sick pensions.

Government to own and operate the banking business of the country.

Nationalization of unused lands.

Incomes of individuals to be limited by law.

National initiative, referendum and recall.

Application of the "Home Rule" principle in state, county and city government.

Condemnation of Government by injunction.

Repeal of the espionage law and all other repressive statutes passed during the war.

Condemnation of universal military training and conscription.

A demand for international disarmament to prevent future wars.

Immediate release of all political and industrial prisoners.

Nationalization of all public utilities and all basic industries.

Criminal prosecution of profiteers and exploiters of labor.

Demand for free speech, free press and right of free assembly.

Demand that all Government work be done by day labor instead of by contract.

Equal pay for men and women.

Approved woman suffrage.

RAILROAD MEN CONSIDER CONTINUANCE OF BOARD.

Chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods held a two-day conference at Cleveland, Ohio, last week. Among other things that were discussed was the question of continuing a board to handle grievances on Canadian railroads, composed of operating officials and representatives of the brotherhoods similar to the Canadian War Labor Board. A ballot was prepared for mailing to the brotherhood members. Canadian railway officials are said to be practically unanimous in favor of the plan which would compel the submission of all grievances to the board.

FORE-DOOMED FALLACY.

The American Federationist says: "Wisely and well did the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, with its nearly one thousand delegates, meeting in Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 25, handle the question of the 'One Big Union.' The Congress voted down the fallacy, with one dissenting vote.

"In the report of the executive to the Congress it was set forth that:

"'The futility of the 'One Big Union' method should have been [illegible] the majority decision, as it was on forces and [illegible] ance of the chosen leaders of the Labor movement, repudiating the organizations from which they drew their financial and numerical strength, preaching class hatred throughout the country, and gambling their whole future on the success of sympathetic and national strikes.

"No movement can face such a true bill as that and have the confidence of working people. No movemenut can be liable to such an indictment and be of service to the workers. The overwhelming vote of Canadian Labor is sufficient evidence of the clear judgment and sound sense of the movement in the Dominion.

"But the Congress went further. It regarded the question as settled with such finality that it passed a motion to the effect that the question never again shall be discussed on the floor of a Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

"There may be, here and there, those who are carried away by the beauties of the rainbow. Language enraptures even though bereft of logic.

"But time and events are the sure death of programmes not founded upon right principles. The trade union movement suffers little to endure in its belief or its practice that is not of the soundest character. The 'One Big Union' movement was fore-doomed. Its eager votaries destined to bitter disappointment and disillusionment, because the movement was unsound, unworkable, undemocratic—a rainbow that could not stand the glare of pure light.

"The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is to be congratulated, not alone for its wisdom, but for the completeness and finality of its verdict."