Labor News From Coast to Coast.

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ORGANIZED LABOR PRESENTS TARIFF POLICY

TARIFF BOARD ONLY MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH ORGANIZED LABOR'S POLICY CAN BE EFFECTIVELY CARRIED INTO OPERATION

Workers Admit Need Of Protection But Are Not Satisfied With Its Past Application.

Canadian workers' tariff policy was laid before the Tariff Commission on Monday afternoon by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The statement says that Canadian workers admit the need of protection to our industries, but they are not satisfied with its past application. Industries enjoying protection should be compelled to absolve all available labor in Canada before employing or recruiting employes from other countries. The Labor Department should have control over the conditions of employment of the workers in protected industry with sufficient power to enforce and assure at least as high a standard for workers employed in protected industries as those enjoyed by any of their competitors against whom they are protected. The statement further says that protection never should be so high as to create a monopoly. The Government should have control over capitalization of industries under protection to prevent watering of stocks and cutting of melons. These and similar regulations the Trades and Labor Congress do not believe can be carried out without the creation of a Tariff Board upon which there should be a Labor representative.

The statement as presented to the Tariff Commission follows:

To the Commission of Inquiry on Tariff,

Honorable Sirs:—Recognizing the paramount importance of the subject of your inquiry to every industrial worker, this brief is presented to you by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, an organization created for the purpose of voicing the opinions of organized workers (male and female) of this Dominion on matters affecting their social and economic conditions.

In order that your commission may understand clearly the authority for the statements contained herein, and for whom they are made, we consider it advisable to preface them with a short synopsis of our organization.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has in direct affiliation near to 200,000 workers, organized into approximately 2,000 local unions, which are located throughout the Dominion extending from Cape Breton to British Columbia and from the United States boundary to the extreme north.

Its policies are decided from year to year at annual conventions attended by delegates from the local unions and its business is carried on between annual meetings by a general executive board of five members, who are all elected each year and include the president, secretary-treasurer and three vice-presidents. In addition each province has a Federation of Labor or an executive council and most industrial centres a Trades and Labor Council.

The General Executive Council are charged with the duty of making known to the Federal Government and the public generally decisions and policies of the Congress on matters pertaining to Federal legislation or administration of those of Dominion-wide importance and co-ordinating the work of the Provincial Executives and Trades Councils on matters of provincial or local application.

The statements now made, we believe, truly incorporate the views of the overwhelming majority of our affiliated membership and possibly those of a very large number who are not members of our affiliated unions.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is a non-political body, its membership being composed of men and women of many different political beliefs and opinions and the views expressed should, therefore, not be confused with any expressed by the political labor parties whose membership is confined to those of one political belief and includes many besides actual wage workers.

The organized workers of Canada believe in the utilization of the natural resources of the country and their conversion from the raw state to a final manufactured one within the boundaries of Canada. This policy was incorporated in resolutions adopted at a joint meeting of the Congress Executive, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Executive and others, held in November, 1918, and approved by the following convention of the congress at Hamilton, September, 1919.

The following out of this policy has meant the institution of many new industries, most of which have to compete in their earlier stages with well established industries in the United States and other older industrial countries.

It is not always the case that the raw materials for every phase of such development can be obtained within the country, and, therefore, other industries have been established, depending on outside sources for their raw materials, and yet of themselves necessary for the full development of other industries developing Canadian resources.

The creation of an industry calls for investment not only of the shareholders' money to build and equip the factory, but also from the workers themselves, who either invest in transporting their household effects and homes to a close proximity to the industry in which they are engaged, or in many cases go further and invest their all in a plot of land, or a house, in the full expectation of securing steady employment from the industry. This investment is often lost sight of, but is a very material one, the closing of an industry in many cases bringing absolute ruin to many workers by destroying investments thus made. It is therefore important to the worker that industries established should be as stable as possible.

Canada is placed in the centre of competition. To the south the United States with its huge and fully developed industries turning out products in mass and with a great home market fully protected to supply; to the East the workshop of the world, Great Britain, with a century of industrial development behind her and numberless workers whose wage standards were far below that which Canadian workers should be expected to accept whilst to the West the Orient with its hordes of cheap laborers able to flood our market at any time, if there were no bars against them.

In view of all this, Canadian workers admit the need of protection to our industries, but they are not satisfied at its past application, believing it has been misused, oftener for the benefit of capital, than used for the benefit of labor.

Our opinions in this respect may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) Industries enjoying protection should be compelled to absorb all available labor in Canada before employing or recruiting employes from other countries and our Immigration and Alien Labor Laws amended accordingly.

(b) The Labor Department should have power of investigation and control over the conditions of employment of the workers in a protected industry with sufficient power to enforce and assure at least as high a standard for workers employed in protected industries as those enjoyed by any of their competitors against whom they are protected.

(c) Protection should never be so high as to create a monopoly and remove all incentive for initiative and improvement on the part of the management.

(d) The Government should have full control over the capitalization of industries under protection and thus prevent watering of stocks and cutting of melons.

(e) Employers engaged in an industry generally needing protection but who have themselves reached a stage of development where they no longer need protection and desire to be relieved of the above regulations, should be enabled to do so by the payment of an excise duty on their products equal to the amount they would have benefited by the tariff.

These, or other similar regulations, we do not believe can be carried out without the creation of a tariff board. In the past the amount of tariff has been fixed only after parliamentary debate, and we venture to assert more in harmony with political influence of interested parties than on the merits of the case even if such could be judged with the information generally before the members. Once passed it has been nobody's business to supervise how it has operated and for whose special benefit.

We believe that Parliament should retain the right to finally pass upon any tariff regulations but only after the fullest and most scientific investigation by a competent board and which should be constituted, because of the vital importance to wage earners, so as to have at least one of their chosen representatives upon such a board.

This board would be charged with submitting necessary fundamental changes to Parliament and the supervision of tariff regulations within the confines laid down by Parliament.

The following recommendation by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress submitted to the annual Convention, September last, in Windsor, was adopted unanimously by the 425 delegates in attendance.

"During the past year there has been carried on a very active campaign by certain interests for the adoption of a free trade policy in Canada. To the numbers of workers engaged by Canadian branches of United States industries, and other industries claiming tariff protection as necessary for their existence, this question is a vital one. Your executive are of the opinion that tariff decisions should cease to be made a matter of political expediency and the decision for their maintenance or abolition should be reached only after exhaustive inquiry and with a view to enabling the worker, in such industries, to be paid proper wage standards, without destroying the industry by unfair competition from industries outside of Canada. We recommend the formation of a Tariff Board on which organized labor should have proper representation, created with full powers to deal with this subject in a similar

Concluded on page 5, col. 5.

WORKERS' POLICY CALLS FOR TARIFF BOARD.

Canadian workers' tariff policy is contained in the following extracts from the evidence submitted by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the Tariff Commission:

"Canadian workers admit the need of protection to our industries, but are not satisfied at its past application, believing it has been misused, oftener for the benefit of capital than used for the benefit of labor.

"Our opinion in this respect may be briefly stated as follows:

"(a) Industries enjoying protection should be compelled to absorb all available labor in Canada before employing or recruiting employes from other countries and our immigration and alien labor laws amended accordingly.

"(b) The Labor Department should have power of investigation and control over the conditions of employment of the workers in a protected industry with sufficient power to enforce and assure at least as high a standard for the workers employed in protected industries as those enjoyed by any of their competitors against whom they are protected.

"(c) Protection should never be so high as to create a monopoly and remove all incentive for initiative and improvement on the part of the management.

"(d) The Government should have full control over the capitalization of industries under protection, and thus prevent watering of stocks and cutting of melons.

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"These or similar regulations we do not believe can be carried out without the creation of a tariff board."

OTTAWA'S 1921 MAYOR.

MR. FRANK H. PLANT, who was elected Mayor of the City of Ottawa for 1921 by a majority of six, on Monday.

GENUINE WAR HERO LOOKING FOR WORK

Country Soon Forgets Great Service Rendered During War.

Winner of the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal with bar, the Military Medal, the Royal Humane Society Medal for life saving, and French Croix de Guerre, but out of work and without even prospects of a roof over his head—this was the combination of circumstances related to Mayor Schofield, at St. John, N.B., City Hall, by ex-Regimental Sergeant-Major Albert E. Wood, 38 years of age, a veteran of four wars, and entitled to wear no fewer than seventeen decorative and service medals. He was four times wounded in the Great War, his seven brothers and one sister were killed in the service, and his father and mother died, while their children were serving their country. He also lost two brothers in the South African war.

Through the efforts of Mayor Schofield a position has been found for him on the staff of the Imperial Theatre.

PROMINENT BRITISH LABOR LEADER DIED ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trades League, and vice-president of the International Congress of Working Women, died at her home in Golder's Green, England, on New Year's Day.

Miss MacArthur, who was born August 13, 1880, was married in 1911 to Wm. C. Anderson, a member of Parliament. He died in 1919, and his widow resumed her maiden name. Miss MacArthur was a member of the British delegation which attended the Washington Labor Conference in November, 1919. In 1918 she was nominated for Parliament, but was defeated.

GOVERNING BODY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE MEETS JAN. 11.

Loring Christie, legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs, and H. J. Halford, of Hamilton, will represent the Canadian Government and Canadian Labor respectively at the meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Conference, to be held at Geneva, on January 11. A number of constitutional matters will be discussed, but the most important question, so far as the Canadian Government is concerned, is the allocation of the budget.

Complaint was recently made that Canada was one of several countries which had not yet reported legislative action taken to implement the Washington conventions. As a matter of fact, though Canada has not as yet made a report, the Dominion Parliament has already given partial legislative effect to the conventions, subject to provincial rights.

54,851 ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO BOARD

Workmen's Compensation Board Paid Out Over $7,000,000.

A total of 54,851 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board this year, being 10,591 more than were reported in 1919. There were 452 fatal accidents last year reported to the board, an increase of 23 compared with the number the previous year.

The compensation awarded totalled $7,076,439.59, and the amount for medical aid, $703,705.66, making a grand total of $7,780,145.25, an increase of $3,567,285.32 compared with the total in 1919. This large increase is chiefly due to the increased benefits provided for under the amendments to the act, including increases in death pensions for accidents happening in previous years.

About half a million workmen are now under the protection of the act, and it is estimated that over 100,000 people every year are receiving some part of their maintenance from the benefits provided for by the act. The total yearly wage roll of industries covered by the act is estimated at $450,000,000.

CARE IN SELECTION NEEDED.

By J. A. P. Haydon.

The Chatham Chamber of Commerce (this is not a Labor organization) has announced an early probe into the matter of immigrant labor. It is complained that many men brought out from the British Isles flock to the city and factory life after only a short stay on the farms.

In view of the manner in which our immigrants have been selected in the past we are not surprised that many of those recruited in Europe for farm work in Canada flock to the industrial centres after a short stay on the farm. It was brought to our attention only last week that a short time ago two families, recruited in the east end of London, Eng., were brought to this country to work on the land. No member of either family knew anything about farming yet they were sent to Canada to do farm work.

Premier Drury, of Ontario, recently made the statement that Ontario required 50,000 farm workers at the present time. Hon. Manning Doherty has stated in England very recently that Ontario can provide work for an unlimited number of farm workers.

The organized labor movement does not desire to place any barrier in the way of an industrial worker bettering his or her condition, but it does contend that workers intending to emigrate to Canada should be informed of the actual conditions existing here. However, we do not believe that the two cases we have previously referred to in this article are isolated. Certainly they did not know of conditions in Canada else they would never have emigrated.

In this regard it is interesting to note that some of the British authorities recognize the fallacy of the old policy for on December 28, 1920, the Bishop of Birmingham, who was formerly chairman of the London Central Unemployment Body, in a letter to the Times admits that the policy of emigrating the untrained unemployed is a mistake.

"A great many of those whom we sent out under the auspices of the Central Unemployment Body were quite unsuitable for country life and gradually drifted to the towns and helped to make an unemployment difficulty in parts of the Dominions," he says. "The only people who can make real headway when employed are hard working men of sound character. They are not the men we wish to lose from this country."

Exactly. There is no need for emigration to Canada at the present time, and perhaps when the Chatham Chamber of Commerce makes its investigation it will learn that the fault has been our short-sighted policy in recruiting quantity rather than quality in our immigrants.

TRADE UNIONS ARE URGED TO IMPRESS UPON ALL EMPLOYERS THE NEED OF REDUCING HOURS RATHER THAN STAFFS

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Issues Bulletin on Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment—Concrete Proposals Outlined.

In a bulletin issued by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada this week, its affiliated organizations are urged, amongst other things, to impress upon all employers the absolute necessity of retaining as many workers as possible in their employ by the reduction of hours; to co-operate with other organizations to bring pressure to bear, locally, for the immediate commencement of sewers, public buildings, etc.; to urge the Provincial and Federal Governments to undertake road work, clearance of bush land, etc.

The bulletin further states that the greatest harmony and the fullest co-operation exists between the executive and the returned soldiers' and sailors' organizations.

The bulletin is issued under the heading: "Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment," and is as follows:

Reports from all parts of the Dominion indicate a serious amount of unemployment. It has been officially stated that the volume of unemployment is no greater than in 1914 and preceding years. This can only be an estimate as there never has been any definite statistics obtainable as to the actual number of unemployed in this country.

Whether the volume is greater or not it is certain that the distress caused by unemployment is much more serious than in other times and this is attributed to the fact that the wages generally being paid have a less purchasing power than those of pre-war years and are in most cases completely absorbed in maintaining ordinary standards of living during periods of employment, with the result that distress occurs in an ever increasing number of cases immediately employment ceases.

Your executive have followed closely the many suggestions that have been made through conference and other organized efforts to meet this situation, and now issue this bulletin to our affiliated membership in order to secure uniform effort and that united pressure may be brought to bear on employers, municipalities, Provincial Legislatures and the Dominion Government.

The problem is divided into three distinct phases:

1. Temporary relief.
2. Provision of work to eliminate the present unemployment, and—
3. Measures to cope effectively with future unemployment.

The first of these (temporary relief) should be undertaken by the municipality. The policy generally followed is to first register at the nearest provincial employment office, where the applicant receives a certificate (which is now issued by the Dominion Government to all Government employment bureaus) stating that there is no work to be obtained. This is then presented to some authority designated by the municipality, which passes upon the amount of relief necessary, which is then provided by the municipality.

The Dominion Government have decided to defray one-third of the cost of such relief and the Provincial Governments are being urged to do likewise, Ontario having already signified its willingness to comply. This enables the municipality to disburse three times the amount that it actually contributed.

The Dominion Government have defined such temporary relief as follows:

"Relief consists of rent, fuel and other necessities of life which may be required by any person or families for whom employment cannot be found through the Employment Service of Canada or other recognized agencies in localities having no Government Employment Office."

It is regrettable that such a measure as the above is necessary in Canada as there is nothing more repellant to workers than the acceptance of charity, but we cannot ignore the fact that emergency cases must be met, and no one should be allowed to want for food and shelter. Therefore, whilst asking you to co-operate in the efficient carrying out of this first measure, we desire to impress upon you the paramount importance of the second measure which is to eliminate the present condition of unemployment by the provision of work.

In this respect we urge:

(a) That you impress upon all employers in your district the absolute necessity of retaining as many workers as possible in their employ by a reduction of hours. Where workers are discharged and hours kept normal or increased, unemployment is created. You should make public, in whatever manner possible, the actions of employers who use this period of depression to lengthen the hours of work and decrease the wages accordingly.

(b) Co-operation with other associations and societies should be sought, to bring pressure to bear locally for the immediate commencement of sewers, public buildings and other works which lie within the power of municipal authorities to construct.

(c) Fullest expression of opinion should be given by resolution urging upon the Provincial Government to undertake roadwork, the clearing of bush land, construction of public buildings, etc., as they may be in a position to initiate, and these resolutions forwarded to your local member of the Provincial Government and also to the premier of the province.

(d) Similar action should be taken with the Dominion Government.

All of these resolutions should emphasize the fact that such relief work should recognize the prevailing rates of wages and should not be classed as a charity.

Expert opinion says that buildings can be constructed in Canada in winter months at a cost not exceeding fifteen per cent. of summer construction and in some cases of excavation at no increased cost.

Work towards the construction of roads, such as the crushing of stone and hauling of material, can also be efficiently carried on, and it is better to even pay a little higher cost for actual work than to donate larger sums in doles.

The Dominion Government in forwarding the findings of the Washington International Labor Conference to the Provincial Governments for action, stated, relative to the eight-hour day, that it lay within the powers of the Dominion Government to pass such legislation for their own works. We impress upon you the necessity of urging upon all public authorities to limit the hours of work on undertakings started to relieve unemployment to

Concluded on page 5, col. 4.

C. B. OF R. E. LONGER NO AFFILIATED TO TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Charter Held Since 1917 Has Been Revoked—International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes Only Recognized Organization.

Hereafter the only organization representing railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers, etc., recognized by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes.

Since 1917 the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes have been operating under a charter issued by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. From the time of the Quebec Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress efforts have been made to effect an amalgamation between the C. B. of R. E. and the International organization, but without success. Following the Windsor Convention of September last, the present executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held many conferences with officials of the organizations involved and were unable to bring about an amalgamation. Last week official notice of the final action of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was sent out from the Congress office notifying all affiliated organizations that the charter held by the C. B. of R. E. had been revoked and that hereafter the International organization would be the only one recognized.

Officials of the C. B. of R. E. have "peddled" a number of statements to the press and we understand that they purpose contesting through the courts, the Congress' right to revoke the charter. The services of Ex-Mayor Fisher have been secured by the C. B. of R. E.

The official statement of the Trades and Labor Congress which has been sent out to all affiliated organizations, follows:

"You are hereby notified that the charter held since December 17, 1917, by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been revoked by the executive council of the Congress and notification sent to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, under date December 14, 1920.

"From this date the only organization recognized by this Congress is the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, and in accordance with the general constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, under which your central body is chartered, you are notified to accept delegates only from the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes as representing this class of workers, and should the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes have delegates at present attending your council it will be your duty to notify them that they are not now elegible for membership in your council as they are no longer affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"Please notify us before the first of February, 1921, as to your action on the above instructions.

"When the Congress chartered the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes in December, 1917, it was on the distinct understanding that they would not seek membership from those eligible for membership in any International union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, or to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and, further, that such members as they might possess, eligible for membership in International unions would be transferred by them to such internationals.

"With the extension of the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes; the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and other International unions covering railroad workers, it became increasingly difficult for the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes to comply with this understanding, without considerably weakening their own membership.

"Steps therefore were inaugurated by the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress, at the request of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, to bring about an amalgamation between their organization and that of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes to which the bulk of their membership were eligible. These negotiations have been carried on uninterruptedly during the past two years, and on the advice of the executive council the conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress, held at Quebec, Hamilton and Windsor, refrained from taking definite action as to the revokation of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes in order that further negotiations could be continued to bring about a satisfactory consolidation of these two organizations.

"Since the Windsor convention further efforts in this direction have been made by the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress, but without success, and under date November 9, 1920, Grand President Fitzgerald, of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, submitted a final offer to Grand President Mosher, of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes which was, briefly, that the International Union would accept members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes into their organization free of initiation fee, and credit them with the period of membership that they held in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes; that the International Union would further reimburse the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes for investments which they held in their printing plant at Ottawa, etc., and acting under instructions of the Board of Directors of the International Union, Grand President Fitzgerald stated that this was absolutely the final offer which would be made by his International. Grand President Mosher of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes refused the proposition of Grand President Fitzgerald and, definitely laid down conditions which he insisted must be complied with before he was willing to continue further negotiations.

"Under these circumstances, the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, became convinced that no further efforts on their part could bring about an adjustment of the controversy and therefore being further of the belief that a continuation of the dual operation of two organizations claiming the same jurisdiction and holding affiliation to the Trades and Labor Congress is not in the best interests of the men directly involved, nor of the international labor movement as a whole, after due and careful deliberation, believing that they are carrying out the wishes of those affiliated to the Trades and Labor Congress, have taken the definite action of cancelling the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes as stated in the first paragraph, and it now rests with your council to make this effective in the district within your jurisdiction.

"Should there be a branch of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes in your district, we would request that you use all your influence and render every assistance to the end that the members thereof will fully understand the necessity of immediately transferring their membership to the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes and, in that way, build up a one hundred per cent. organization of this class of worker on the railroad systems of Canada, under the direction of the executive council and following one united policy.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) TOM MOORE, President.
(Signed) P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
On behalf of the Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

BOARD ESTABLISHED IN WESTERN MINERS' DISPUTE.

The Minister of Labor has appointed C. D. Fisher, of Saskatoon, chairman of the Board of Conciliation which will investigate the dispute between seven operators in the Edmonton coal mining district and their employes. The operators will be represented by Mayne Reid, of Edmonton, and the employes by Robert Livett, of Calgary. Some time ago the employes went on strike, but were induced to return pending the establishment of a board.

TOMMY CHURCH AGAIN ELECTED ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP POLICY.

Thomas Langton Church was, on Saturday, elected Mayor of Toronto for the seventh consecutive year, by a majority of 16,969 votes over his opponent, Sam McBride. This is regarded as a great triumph for public ownership, as the Mayor had been one of the greatest supporters of Sir Adam Beck in his "clean up" of the electric transportation question, and the citizens showed their approval of the purchase of the Mackenzie Radial Railway by the hydro-electric commissioner by 23,000 votes in favor, to 6,000 against.

LENINE'S OPEN DOOR POLICY ADOPTED

Soviets State They Cannot Carry On Without Outside Aid.

Moscow reports a complete victory for the supporters of the Russian Bolshevik Premier Nikolai Lenine, at the all-Russian congress of Soviets. This is regarded in Moscow as significant, being taken as an indication that the policy of granting concessions to foreigners, which is favored by the Leninites, will be adopted.

It is frankly stated in a report submitted to the congress that Soviet Russia is unable to make use of her raw material unless foreigners furnish her with machinery, and instruct Russian workers in its use and the best methods of production.

Russia's interest, the report says, is not to export raw materials, but to build up works and factories, and to import machinery which "we cannot create ourselves."

GARYISM SHOWN IN TRUE LIGHT; SPIES, BLACKLIST, FOR UNIONISTS.

New York Building Trust Investigation Exposes an Anti-Union Plot of the Steel Mill Owners and Includes Stoppage of All Work When Done by Union Labor.

The State Commission that is investigating the building trust in New York City has exposed an anti-union plot of steel mill owners that includes the stoppage of building construction when done by organized workers. The evidence was secured from the minutes of employers' organizations, by representatives of the steel trust and its affiliates and by President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

It was also shown that the National Erectors' Association, which has bitterly fought the Structural Iron Workers' Union, paid sums of money to the I.W.W. Secretary Cheney of the Erectors' Association acknowledged that his records showed that this money was paid to the I.W.W. but he could not recall what it was for.

In answer to the question: "You were supposed to be fighting the I.W.W. pretty hard, were you not?" the witness made this significant reply:

"Well, not very."

During the time this money was given to the I.W.W. these employers agreed that no steel should be furnished contractors employing union men. An association of foremen was formed by the erectors for the purpose of guarding against the employment of union men, and an "inspector" was placed on the road to spy on the non-union foremen that they maintained the anti-union policy.

Evidence showed the connecting link between erectors' associations and steel companies. It was also shown that the erectors received reports from construction work in various parts of the country on the success of their union blacklist.

The hearings have made the "open shop" claim of these avowed anti-unionists a thing of rags and straw.

This was shown in the following passage between Attorney Untermyer, for the committee, and Secretary Cheney, of the erectors' association:

"Now, Mr. Cheney, in all frankness, laying aside all subterfuge, and looking at these minutes that you, yourself, have written at these conferences, you know, do you not, that the constant struggle and effort on the part of this association was to equip each member with a non-union force." A. Practically.

Q. "That is what I have always said and we have always believed. That kind of effectually does away with this 'open shop' pretext, doesn't it?" (No answer by Mr. Cheney).

The evidence shows complete co-ordination, on a continent-wide basis, between subsidiaries of the steel trust like the American Bridge Company and erectors' associations, all pledged to the anti-union shop.

Walter Drew, attorney for the National Erectors' Association, was shown to be one of the leading "Execs" for the anti-unionists, and attended to such details as changing minutes of meetings. Another aid to the steel trust and its allies is Robert J. Foster, private detective, whose office adjoin those of Secretary Cheney. Foster said the claim that he was a jailbird is a base slander. He refused to tell the committee of his operations in spying on trade unionists and indicated that he would go to jail for contempt rather than answer some questions.