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WILL OUR SANE CANADIAN WORKMEN SUBMIT TO THE FALSE DOCTRINE OF THE COMMUNISTS PARTY OF CANADA AND PERMIT THE DISRUPTION OF SOUND TRADE LABOR CONDITIONS WHICH EXIST AT THE PRESENT TIME

WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA MEET IN CONVENTION AT TORONTO— LEADING COMMUNISTS FROM DIFFERENT CENTRES OF CANADA ASSEMBLED AT LABOR TEMPLE. CLAIM THAT EVERY DAY IN EVERY WAY THEY ARE GETTING STRONGER AND STRONGER.

NOW ORGANIZING THE MINERS OF NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Proceeding under that method of directing a convention which originated in Soviet Russia, where it is valued "because it means centralization, and this means expedition of business," the Workers' Party of Canada held its first session of its three-day convention on February twenty-second at the Labor Temple, Toronto.

The convention is being directed with the approval of 45 delegates by a presidium composed of Malcolm Bruce, Toronto; Tim Buck, Toronto; A. Gold, Toronto; J. B. MacLachlin, Glace Bay; and J. Lakeman, Edmonton, all of whom are members of trade unions in good standing. The function of the presidium is to choose committees, subject to change by the convention, and to appoint a chairman daily.

THE 45 DELEGATES AT THE CONVENTION ARE THE LEADING COMMUNISTS IN DIFFERENT CENTRES IN CANADA. They come from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal, Timmins and the Maritime Provinces. The representation from local branches of the party, it was explained, was reduced to the minimum to save needless expense, and also to have a convention which would not be unwieldy.

The business yesterday consisted largely of the appointment of committees, the reading of some reports and the address of the fraternal delegates, who included Earl Browder of Chicago, a Communist known in every centre of the United States and whose utterances revealed the efforts being made by radicals to create a powerful left wing bloc within the American Federation of Labor.

Gets Labor Support, He Says.

Browder stated that the Trade Union Educational League, of which he was an official, in advancing its plan of amalgamation of craft unions in industry was attempting to save the trade union movement from destruction. "The left wing movement in the United States and Canada has grown particularly among the miners, the railroad workers and in the needle trade," he said. Eleven State Federations of Labor have supported our programme, 50 central Labor bodies, and thus approximately 1,500,000 trade unionists have adopted our plan.

Browder claimed that under the direction of Socialists and radicals the left wing movement was reaching promising proportions to those interested in it. "The latest evidence we have of its development is the frantic fear of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is attacking it bitterly through his own organ and the Capitalist press. Our real success was the defeat of Graybell and his associates of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees last year. He rejected our plan of amalgamation, and he and his associates were driven from office. The International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers accepted our programme at its Dallas Convention.

In conclusion he advocated the setting up of a definite working class republic, and declared that Communism was definitely established within the Labor movement of America. He said the Workers' Party of America recognized no national boundary.

In lengthy reports, which were accepted by the convention without important change on the second day of the Convention, the Communists set forth their attitude toward trade unionism and the discipline which they propose to insist upon within the ranks of the movement, to erect the militant organization they require for their purposes.

These reports were submitted by Morris Spector, who was sent to Soviet Russia to take part in the convention of the Third Internationale and its affiliated bodies, and Tim Buck, an active official, who has been devoting his efforts toward the development of industrial unionism among the craft unionists of Canada.

THE TACTICS OUTLINED IN THESE REPORTS CONFORM WITH THE PROGRAMME AS DRAWN UP LAST NOVEMBER, IN MOSCOW, AND, WHILE THERE IS FREQUENT REFERENCE IN THEM TO THE WELL-KNOWN PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM, THE DETERMINATION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY EXPEDIENCY TO ADVANCE THE OBJECTIVES STANDS OUT BOLDLY.

An instance of the rigorous discipline which the party intends to impose upon its members in its attempt to co-operate with Communists of all countries in constructing a militant and revolutionary movement was the decision of the convention to treat as a "deserter" any member who went to Soviet Russia without obtaining the consent of the Central Executive Committee, and to weed out all who will not accept the rules and regulations of the party. Tactics, accepted by Communists, have determined that a militant disciplined party is preferable to an unwieldy mass of sympathizers.

The party also declared its intention of organizing the miners of Northern Ontario, and is making arrangements to send J. B. MacLachlan of Glace Bay to the district along with Peter Christopher of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, and to organize the lumber workers of Ontario and Quebec in affiliation with the Lumber Workers' International Union of Vancouver, which has close relations with the Red International of Labor Unions.



Victor H. Arnold, retired banker now an evangelist, arrested in New York charged with using the mails to defraud. He formerly lived in Hamilton.

WORLD STABILITY IN THE BRITISH DEBT REFUND

Senator Smoot Says Adjustment of Debt is Better Than Hundred Years Parley. Contends English Speaking Race Holds Power of Wealth and Commerce.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, in an interview with a representative of The Magazine of Wall Street, said: "The refunding of debt of the British Government to the United States will have a more favorable effect on the commerce of the world than all the international economic conferences that could be held in the next hundred years."

"What makes you think so?" the Senator was asked.

"The world's realization that the two great English speaking nations which between them come pretty near to controlling the bases of wealth and commerce as well as the instrumentalities thereof, have adjusted amicably and finally the greatest single international debt, will have a very calming and reassuring effect. A contentious subject of colossal proportions has been disposed of and laid away. (Of course I am assuming that Congress will approve the conclusions of the refunding commission.) Uncertainty has given place to certainty, and a precedent both as to terms and interest has been established for refunding operations and the adjustments of national debts of one kind and another everywhere. The refunding agreement will tend to lower interest rates universally. An impressive demonstration has been given to the world that there is still in it both a spirit of fair and considerate dealing and of financial responsibility that does not quit before a debt, however large, if the period of payment is endurable. Nations and men everywhere will be prompted to emulate the British and achieve the imagined impossible."

"Otherwise, how does the international situation at the moment impress you?" was the next question asked.

"It is very dark," the Senator answered. "If they had money or credit in Europe another big war of little nations would be going on now. 'If Europe continues to go from bad to worse and becomes an economic void, is there no hope of a tolerable condition of industry and commerce in this country?' 'England and the British Empire have not yet begun to glow. Conditions will improve there. If they do not, we may take it for granted that we shall have to look to our own safety. But as a question of business, not mixed up with international politics and wars and revolutions, we can get along admirably well in this country even if Europe is to be counted out of the world trade circle. Isn't our domestic trade something like 92 per cent of the whole now? If we have to convert some of the remaining 8 per cent into domestic commerce also it will not ruin us, though it would be an inconvenience to some, if not all of our people, and a great hardship to many. There would obviously be some offsetting benefits from producing and buying at home some of the things now produced and bought abroad. And, of course, Europe is not the whole world beyond our frontiers."—The Magazine of Wall Street.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

PRESS SERVICE

Meeting of the I. F. T. U. Bureau on Monday and Tuesday, January 14 and 15th.

All members of the Bureau (Executive Committee) were present. J. Oudegeest presented a report on the work of the International Labor Office. Rising out of the discussion of the report it was noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of publications, documents and communications issued by the I. L. O. were in the German language.

A report was submitted on the negotiations that had taken place between the secretaries and representatives of the Mexican Trade Union Federation. It is probable that the result of these negotiations will be a favorable recommendation for the National Mexican Centre to affiliate to the International Federation of Trade Unions in the near future.

Messrs. J. Oudegeest and L. Joux presented a report on their visit to Spain to examine conditions of work there and to attend the Spanish Trade Union Congress.

It was noted that the trade union movement in Spain made remarkable progress during the past few years. Rising out of Edo Fimmen's report of the Russian Relief Action, it was noted with satisfaction that Russia, in reply to overtures from Amsterdam had promised to facilitate the transport of medical supplies into Georgia.

An application for support was received from Georgian trade unionists expelled from their country and stranded in Berlin. It was agreed that as far as conditions would allow, these cases should receive sympathetic consideration.

Consideration was then given to the proposal to establish and foster anti-war propaganda through the press. The permanent officials were entrusted with the task of carrying this work through.

Relations with International Co-operative Federations.

Messrs. J. Oudegeest and C. Mertens were appointed to act with Messrs. J. May and E. Poisson of the International Co-operative Federation on the Joint Standing Committee of the two Internationals.

The International Situation.

Prolonged and thorough consideration was then given to the precarious international situation that has arisen as a result of the military occupation of the Ruhr district. All possible avenues of action were explored and ultimately it was decided:

(1) to enter a most emphatic protest against the adoption of the policy of force;

(2) to insist on a settlement of the whole question by arbitration;

(3) to instruct delegates to get into touch immediately with their members in the various countries, so that full information can be at the disposal of the Bureau in order that a definite decision, that shall be in accordance with resolutions passed at the London, Rome and Hague Conference, may be taken at the next meeting.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Struggle Against War and Militarism

The International Trade Union Congress held in Rome set up a Committee of Action against War and Militarism. This Committee of Action is composed of the members of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and representatives of the International Federation of Transportworkers, Miners, and Metal Workers, respectively. These organizations were well represented at a meeting of this committee of action which was held in Amsterdam on Monday and Tuesday, January 15 and 16, 1923, for the purpose of determining the measures and the form of organization necessary to effect real opposition to war and militarism, on the basis of the resolution submitted by the Trade Unions and accepted by the World Peace Congress at The Hague in December last.

A scheme of organization, propaganda and action was submitted in the name of the International Federation of Trade Unions and was unanimously approved. The representatives of the three international trade secretariats promised the fullest possible co-operation and energetic assistance.

A small Committee was appointed and entrusted with the task of elaborating and executing the preliminary measures and the scheme of organization. The members of this committee will keep in close and constant touch with each other.

The situation which has arisen as a result of the military occupation of the Ruhr district was also thoroughly discussed. Although the fact had to be recognized, that, in consequence of the divisions in the ranks of the workers on the one hand, and national propaganda on the other hand, it is exceedingly difficult for the workers to take any real action to oppose the occupation, nevertheless, the representatives of the transportworkers, miners, and metal workers declared themselves ready to do all in their power to support any action decided upon by the International Federation of Trade Unions. A conference of the representatives of organizations of transportworkers and railwaymen affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation has been convened with this aim in view and will be held in the near future.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Occupation of the Ruhr District.

On Wednesday, January 17th, the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions met again to discuss the situation created by the occupation of the Ruhr region.

The representatives of the countries most directly concerned in the occupation reported on the meetings held by their respective National Trade Union Centres.

The Bureau also took note of the views of the International Trade Secretariats of Transportworkers, Miners and Metal Workers in regard to the possibility of protesting, by means of energetic action on the part of the workers, against the military action.

It was unanimously decided to communicate immediately with the affiliated National Trade Union Centres concerning the possibility of energetic action and the immediate adoption of the necessary preparatory measures.

The Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions expects that the workers of all lands will be ready to respond to any appeal that might be issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions and its affiliated organizations in order, if necessary, to give actual effect to the resolutions adopted at Rome and The Hague. At the same time the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions warns the workers against all efforts that might be made from other quarters to drag them into foolish and rash adventures.

In particular the Bureau of International Federation of Trade Unions issues a most fervent appeal to German workers not to allow themselves to be used as a cat's paw in nationalist and chauvinistic agitation.

SUSTAIN ACTION OF COMPANY IN THE DISMISSAL

Result of Investigation Into the Case of MacNeil Made Known Today. Dismissal Caused 2,500 Men to Go on Strike.

SYDNEY, N.S.—As a result of the investigation into the circumstances of the summary dismissal of Sid MacNeil, an employee in the mill of the British Empire Steel Corporation here, which action precipitated last week's strike, the action of the company was sustained, according to an announcement at noon today.

Under the agreement between the men and the company, MacNeil's dismissal stands.

Two thousand five hundred men were involved in the strike.

Manufacturing establishments in the city of New York employ in round numbers 640,000 wage earners.

The largest anti-friction bearing in the world, recently on show in London, weighed more than a ton, and was more than four feet in height.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

AUSTRIA.

Demand of employers in the metal industry for a general wage reduction of 15 per cent was followed by the breaking off of negotiations between metal manufacturers and representatives of the Union of Metal Workers in Vienna.

DENMARK.

Notice has been given to the Co-operative Trade Unions by the Danish Employers' Association of the termination, on April 1, 1923, of the Eight Hour Working Day Agreement of May 17, 1919.

At the close of the year 1922, the Danish Parliament passed a law, under the provisions of which the Minister of the Interior is authorized to advance loans "to encourage undertakings for the erection of dwelling houses.

Under the patronage of a member of the Lower House of the Danish Parliament, lectures for the unemployed, by professors of the University of Copenhagen or from government circles, have been recently provided. Musical concerts are also scheduled as a part of the course of entertainment.

FRANCE.

Workmen are being encouraged by the French Government to acquire small land holdings with the view of establishing their families thereon, and, in a measure, obviating the lack of agricultural labor. Appropriate legislation is being enacted looking to the granting of special facilities to large families in the way of bank loans and other advantages, whereby workmen will be assisted in the consummation of the proposed plan.

A problem which is likely to play an important role in the application of wireless to vessels belonging to all nations owning commercial fishing fleets is that presented at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, headquarters of the French fishing industry, involving the prevention of fishermen trained as operators in the government wireless schools from becoming members of the wireless telegraphers' labor union.

JAPAN.

To help solve the housing problem, the Taiwan Government is furnishing funds through the Industrial Bank of Japan to individuals or associations desiring to purchase land or build or purchase houses.

PORTUGAL.

Although only one strike has been declared recently, it is said that social unrest is increasing from day to day, principally on account of the continual increase in the cost of living while wages remain stationary. Several classes have threatened to strike and union meetings are being held to decide the course to be taken to improve the situation of the working man.

Strike of the employees of the Electric Street Railway of Oporto was recently settled, with a slight increase in wages and an increase of from five to ten centimes on each ticket sold.

SPAIN.

Numerous labor difficulties are being encountered at Santander, chiefly on account of threatening strikes in the iron and steel industries and manifestations of disapproval of the continuing effects of unemployment. Demanding that laborers who work in water shall receive additional pay while so employed, and protesting the discharge of a fellow laborer, 1,300 workers employed on subway construction have been on strike since January 12, 1923.

A SHORTAGE OF 80,000,000 POUNDS.

The Tea Business, like nearly every "living" one, has been having its hard times since the war. Unfavorable time growing weather, labor troubles on the plantations, and the unsettled political atmosphere generally, have so seriously reduced this year's crop, that the world is now faced with a shortage of over 80,000,000 lbs., or more than two years supply for the whole Dominion of Canada. The inevitable result has been steadily increasing prices, until today, tea is bringing higher prices than ever before in the history of the industry. In Canada, the Salada Tea Company, our largest tea concern, has been forced by this condition to recently increase the price of all their blends, in order to maintain their standard of quality.

Masons and bricklayers are among the longest lived men, being exceeded only by blacksmiths and farmers, according to figures published.

HOW'D YOU LIKE TO BE A LABOR LEADER?

BY WHITING WILLIAMS.

"The only time I carry a revolver," said the local agent of a coal miner's union, "is when I sign some fair and square agreement with the operator's and then take it to the boys who want ten times what I got."

"Two-thirds of my days," a big labor leader testified, "are spent telling my fellows they're unreasonable—and doing my blindest to prove it."

"What makes the union leading a stiff proposition," chimes in another, "is the men getting out of sorts with themselves and their jobs so that all they want is money, more money, and then some more money. More money than there is on earth."

These verdicts of hard experience recall my own outstanding impression of union meetings; an amazing dis-

these leaders here and abroad, after trying to learn the minds of their members, what impresses me most forcibly is the utter lack of any such autocratic freedom.

"The law and the constitution say," any leader will explain—and he means always the law and constitution of his own organization—that before we can call a strike, appropriate action must be taken in due course by the local committee, then by the regional committee, and then by the national executive body. And, believe me, the minute any official takes liberties with the constitution, he's got all his enemies on his back in a flash!

Through failure to understand such law the average citizen is likely to blame the heads of the American Fed-

"Is a man interested in a tack when he's sitting on it?" was a working man's reply to a Boston woman who questioned his concern in the labor problem. Most of us do not care for the squabbles of stockholders and workers until we sit on the tack of a coal or railroad strike. Then we of the public come to life, injured, anxious, angry. Whiting Williams shows in this article that before we can get industrial peace the public must understand the power and responsibility of both employer and worker. Here are three points for us innocent bystanders:

First—When a labor leader makes trouble, remember it means that a stranger is winning the men's confidence; that their employer is not; or that there are bad sore spots.

Second—Roughneck work means roughneck workers, and that means roughneck leaders.

Third—Employers and labor leaders cannot hold our full respect until each proves that his word will stand.

trust and suspicion. Very seldom could either a leader or a member take the floor without some one asking:

"Mr. Chairman, did our brother here do the job as assigned him, on a Sunday, and milk us for time and a half? How about it Mr. Chairman?"

"Of course you know," scores of railway workers fold me this summer, "why these Brotherhood presidents didn't call a strike to help the shopmen? Why, because one of 'em is the biggest individual stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad!"

It was useless to reply, as is true, that this man has the entire confidence of thousands of his fellow citizens in Cleveland and of tens of thousands of fellow unionists as a man unquestionable honesty and courage.

"What gets me," exclaims a railway leader, "is why the Government doesn't enjoin the mails and telegraph on the indecent names our own men wire us and write us when we have been trying to delay a strike?"

Year after year visitors to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are shocked at the vehemence with which delegates charge Samuel Gompers and his associates with every crime in the calendar, including, of course, the assertion that their outrageous conservatism is bought by the gold of the capitalists. Old Sam not only listens calmly but insists on order—the speaker has the floor to say anything he likes. Gompers knows the value of free speech from every angle.

The really surprising thing is that the general public follows the lead of these unreasoning radicals by assuming that every labor leader is a trouble maker, a Bolshevik, and an agitator. And each in the worst sense of the word.

"I have no desire to fight the battles of either workers or stockholders. My only wish is to help toward good will and co-operation between them. No one in close touch with the dispute can fail to realize this:

Peace between these two parties is impossible until the powers and responsibilities of each are better understood by the third party that holds the balance of power—the public bloc—the rest of us."

The surprising agreement between overhauled radical kickers and underhauled public onlookers, in their way of thinking about labor leaders, serves to mess up the whole labor problem and seriously delay solution.

The chief cause of this strange agreement is that red unionists, captains of industry, and public all tend to make the same mistake. They ascribe to the labor head a full 100 per cent freedom for playing the unrestricted czar. After contact with

of three million members of hundreds of separate organizations. The federation is only a loose alliance or league. Every one of these hundreds of constituent bodies sits up nights to make sure that no one takes any liberties with its rights of self-government. These constituents often fight among themselves more bitterly than with their employers. The central federation cannot maintain itself except by the percentage dues or per capita fees paid by its component groups. The moment it tries to put anything over without both diplomacy and humility, it runs the risk of cutting its own financial throat. There is no real government without taxing power.

Very few of the higher ups and big chiefs of labor are allowed anything like the administrative prerogatives and managerial elbow room enjoyed by the head of the average factory, mill, or store. Saying this, I realize also that the ordinary business official has much less power and freedom than is generally supposed.

Altogether the most important fact about labor unions is this: The lines of that influence or compulsion which finally leads to calling or stopping the strike operate less effectively and less often down from the leader to the rank and file than up from the rank and file to the leader.

"We leaders," said a famous labor chief in London, "are but puppets of the pressure from beneath. That pressure depends on how our members feel—their whim or mood. That depends on the various pressures on them at the moment. Just now they are feeling the high cost of living and unemployment—a bad combination."

"This pressure from below is exerted on the labor leader in much the same way that we citizens exercise it on our own politicians by rules and regulations established for that purpose and by votes cast at the polls.

"When election comes," reports one, "the boys shake their fingers in our faces. 'You get us what we want, or what we'll do to you will be plenty!'"

"Not long ago," says another leader, "a guy running for the executive committee that bosses me asked 'what I'd done about getting the back pay he figured was due him from the company. I knew from his ugly manner he thought he had me. But I told him: 'Bijl, I'm sorry, but you ain't got no case.'"

\$60,000,000 in Dues.

"Sometimes we have to bring in our men to take the places of their own fellow members who have de-

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