

that the strike was a plot of Bolsheviks, supported mainly by "radicals" who were largely alien. The report says:

"Evidence on this interpretation of the strike as a Bolshevik plot failed entirely to substantiate it. On the contrary, it tended to show that this conception was without foundation in fact."

The rumor found its origin in the interests of the steel companies and in the ignorance of the public.

Despite the fact that no proof could be offered by the steel companies in justification of their charges and their nation wide publicity, no leaders of the strike were convicted of "radicalism" in court. Hundreds of strikers, however, were rounded up like cattle by local authorities, after which the Federal authorities stepped in. Federal officers testified that the arrests had been made by plant detectives and "under-cover" men of the steel companies, many of whom had been sworn in as sheriff's deputies during the strike.

The report states:

"In Western Pennsylvania in 1919 steel workers were tried and fined in cases where the major allegation was 'smiling at the police.'

"In the course of the strike deputations of workers sought the government with petitions. Attorney General Palmer, they considered, gave them the government's only answer in his letter, published on No-

vember 26, commending a patriotic society's efforts to run labor 'agitators' out of Pennsylvania. 'It is a pity', the Attorney General wrote, 'that more patriotic organizations do not take action similar to that of your order.'

Back to the Dark Ages

The 12-hour day, now only a horrible memory in advanced industries in the United States, Canada and Britain, still exists in the steel industry, as shown by overwhelming evidence presented by the Interchurch report. Here a picture is presented which seems to have been taken from histories of conditions in the middle ages or in the early days of the industrial revolution of England:—

"Here men, three in a bed, crawl out in response to the call of a whistle in the very early dawn, returning after a whistle blows after dark. Through their filthy alleys and around the old frame ramshackle shacks sprawling along hillsides and in the valleys, they crawl to and from their daily work. Without education, without knowledge of better conditions with which they could compare their own situation, they exist in poverty, in sordid misery, driven only by economic necessity, by the cries of six, eight or ten children for food."

The following excerpt is in the exact

words of the Interchurch Commission's report.

"In sum, the twelve-hour day is the most iniquitous of the by-products of the corporation's labor policy; which is to get cheap labor and keep it cheap. The corporation baits floating labor with the wage possibilities of excessive hours, does nothing to combat the drainage of money out of the country by the smaller fraction of the incorrigibly un-American immigrant, and for the greater bulk of immigrants who want to be Americans it imposes un-American hours. In the light of thirteen years' history of 'eliminating' the seven-day week, the conclusion seems unescapable that the Steel Corporation moves to reform only when it has to. It must be added that if the twelve-hour day is bad for the country, the government is to blame, and as long as it fails to tackle the twelve-hour day it imposes upon the trade unions alone the humane task of moving the Steel Corporation in the direction of reform.

"Moreover, the conclusion is unescapable that a real cause of the persistence of the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week is the defencelessness of the unorganized immigrant worker. Again the government, as much as the Steel Corporation, is to blame, and again the corporation and the government have seen fit to leave the field of reform to the trade unions."

Our Retiring President

(An Appreciation.)

By F. W. Patterson (President).

Mr. Frank Jammes, the first President of the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, and now retiring at the close of the Union year, entered the Civil Service in July, 1911, as temporary clerk in the old Census and Statistics Office. After passing the former Second Division examination, he was appointed to the Enquiry Division of the Post Office Department in May, 1912, where he now holds the grade of Principal clerk.

In 1918, Mr. Jammes commenced to show his interest in Civil Service organization by representing his Department on the Executive of the Civil Service Association. In this capacity, he proposed the formation of the committee on co-operation, of which he became chairman. In 1919,

he was elected 1st Vice-President of the Association and also acted as chairman of the sub-committee which drafted the constitution recently adopted by the Association.

From pressure of other duties, he resigned from the Association not long after and remained unconnected with Civil Service organizations until July, 1920, when he was chiefly instrumental in the formation of the Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, Federal Union No. 66, affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

It is a fortunate thing, that, always, in time of need a man is found to cope with the emergency. Certainly never was there a time when lack of decided action and strong leadership

in the Civil Service was more keenly felt than during the past year. This situation found Frank Jammes ready for it. With good judgment, exemplary patience and untiring energy he led the new Union through the trying stages of its early growth and leaves it, upon retiring from the Presidency, with a membership some 1,500 strong and growing rapidly.

Frank Jammes has made his mark as the man who had the courage to step forward as leader of the movement towards the newer, better Civil Service. His fellow-members' regret over his decision to retire is tempered only by the fact that his experience and judgment will still remain available as an active member of the Union.