Labor News From Coast to Coast.

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O. B. U. ATTEMPTS INVASION OF THE EAST

First Attack at Lumbering Town of Pembroke. Joe Knight's Forces Are Encountered, Defeated and Routed

O. B. U. Tolerates [illegible]ment Because It is the Master Power, According to Joe Knight. Endorses Bolshevism [illegible]bership Very Small Outside Lumbermen and Miners. Declares Workers Have Nothi[illegible]mmon With Capital.

International Trades Unionism Based on Sound Principles, Says J. A. P. Haydon. Recognized by All Governments, and Its Progress Most Remarkable. No Red Flag Tolerated. Bolshevism Denounced. Not for "Red" Revolution.

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

"THE STATE IS [illegible] POWER OF CLASS TODAY," SAYS JOE KNIGHT OF THE O.B.U.

After Months of Propaganda Amongst Lumbermen Only 25 Workers Identify Themselves With the O.B.U. At Pembroke—Knight's Address In Full.

During the past winter the One Big Union has flooded the various lumbering camps with propaganda. Advocates were sent into many of the camps and the men's minds were filled up with wonderful dreams. Now the camps are closing and the men are drifting back to the towns. O.B.U. organizers are busy amongst them attempting to win them over. Pembroke, a lumbering town of the Ottawa Valley, was the first front to be attacked by the One Big Union forces under the leadership of Joe Knight, the Western Canadian radical. Here he met with real opposition, and instead of enlisting the sympathy of the lumbermen only twenty-five joined his forces.

About five hundred workers, chiefly lumbermen, attended the meeting and gave attentive hearing to the addresses. Joe Knight addressed the meeting for about an hour and a half. At the conclusion of his address the chairman asked if anyone would like to ask any questions. J. A. P. Haydon, editor of the Canadian Labor Press, was present and asked many questions, forcing an admission from the O.B.U. organizer that the O.B.U. was in deep sympathy with Bolshivik Russia and the Spartacans of Germany. He also brought out the admission that outside of lumbermen and miners the O.B.U.'s membership was very small. In Montreal, for instance, there are only 280 members of the O.B.U.

At the request of many of the Pembroke workers, J. A. P. Haydon took the platform and in a short address defended the policy of the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Believing that it is in the interests of the great producing masses that they should know exactly what the One Big Union is, we herewith produce the verbatim report of the address of Joe Knight, as reported by Joseph Howe, an expert stenographer reporter and a member of the Ottawa Musicians' Union:

Workers Have No Organization.

"My subject tonight will be in connection with organization. It is marvellous, on this part of the American continent — the United States and Canada, where we hear so much about their labor organizations, the A. F. of L., and the speechifying about their four millions of membership — it is marvellous on the face of their boastings that there is not a working class on the face of the globe today that is treated with such utter contempt and disregard as is the working class of Canada and the working class of the United States. It is indeed time that the working class of this country awoke to the fact that they have no organization; and when the champions of the A. F. of L. are at us about trying to speak for a dual organization—that we are preaching secession—we can say, No. There is nothing doing with a dual organization because today there is no organization; and, as to secession, yes, most certainly—secession from that which is dead, and, from such, like sensible working people, we are going to cut ourselves adrift from the American Federation of Labor. Just for one moment I will take you east of the United States and Canada. Look across the Atlantic ocean and see your comparison as to the power of a labor movement. There, in Great Britain, we have an organization representing seven million workers tied together under an alliance and today merged into one big union; seven million workers that are on the threshold of one jurisdiction. They have power. Do you think that the powers that be today in this country could treat with impunity the working class? Take them here; they are holding them in jail on framed up charges. If there was an organized labor movement, can you picture them taking Bob Smilley? Indeed, it is a contract—a population of forty-three million — only forty-three million and seven million organized workers.

"I well remember when that great Peace Conference was on, when they were speaking much of a League of 'Nonsense' over in Europe. I well remember at the time Lloyd George occupied the position as representative of Great Britain—a very important task. The whole destiny of Europe was on the shoulders of these aged statesmen, and there they sat in conclave at Versailles.

"Yes, but in Great Britain there was another conference composed of representatives of the working class. The working class representatives had made demands on the Government and the Government had turned them down cold, and this conference was called in London to demand of the Government immediate settlement, immediate action. Why, it had more power than even the affairs of Europe. Lloyd George, with coattails flying, came across the channel and stood in front of the Labor Conference. The power of the working class! And I will tell you, fellow workers, that in that country they have from 60 to 70 labor members of Parliament in the House of Commons—in the House of Gas. And, do you think that an interesting little speech was as effective as the power of the brain representing organized labor? Oh, no. The master class executive can stand all kinds of speechifying; they are used to it; but when it sees labor organized, labor determined, they all realize that there is power.

"And look from that to the United States and to Canada. One hundred and twenty-five million of a population — keep that in mind — and even with these hardened champions—(a voice from the audience asked how many farmers this included). "There is a time for questions and opposition on this platform. I might say that I have held out a challenge to meet the representatives of the A.F. of L., their best and their picked men—a thousand of them if they wish—but so far I haven't had to meet them. I do not say one thing that I haven't always the facts for.

"One hundred and twenty-five million people, the most highly industrially developed country on this globe at the present time with teeming masses in mill and factory absolutely unorganized. There are supposed to be, by their boast, four million organized. Of that four million, have they any power? Why, during the past five years—the tragic joke of it—the power of the United States. Why, we have found that rather than use power to stem the encroachment of capital they have worked against the working class.

Industrial Unionism.

"Let us get down to real business on the question of form of organization. You have heard, possibly, of many beautiful and ideal schemes of industrial unionism. You have seen many theories of industrial organization. In the past they have done splendid work. They have tended to give an education to the working class; but, they had one defect, and it was that they were in a sense Utopian. They were not constructed to fit the condition that exists, but they were constructed to fit a form of industrial organization that lived only in the minds of those who designed them. In other words, they were the theories of dreamers: the future state of every people under a certain form of organization which they were imagining. Consequently, out of it they have naught but that has been effected in opening the working class mind to a larger, and a better form of organization. Industrial unionism failed, as a fact, in organizing due to this that it did not

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CONGRESS CHIEF HOME.

PRESIDENT TOM MOORE, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, returned to Ottawa on Thursday after attending meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office at Paris and London.

REGISTRATION UNION LABELS REQUESTED

John J. Manning, of Label Dept., A. F. of L., to Visit Ottawa.

John J. Manning, secretary of the union label trades' department of the American Federation of Labor, is expected shortly in Ottawa, and with the officials of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will take up the matter of registration of union labels with the Dominion Government.

Registration of union labels has been requested by organized labor for years. On three different occasions the House of Commons voted in favor of such legislation, and sent it on to the Senate for ratification. Here the bill was referred to the committee on banking and commerce and on every occasion it was thrown out. This year when Labor's requests were laid before the Dominion Government by the Trades and Labor Congress the request for legislation to allow for the registration of union labels was again put forward. The cigar makers, boot and shoe workers, and garment workers' representatives, put up a strong plea for such legislation. This apparently did not fall on deaf ears, for in its formal reply to Labor's requests the Dominion Government says: "If you will be good enough to state, generally, the terms of such legislation as, in your opinion, would meet the need, the Government will be glad to give it consideration."

Since that time the executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress have been preparing the necessary information and when John J. Manning arrives full and complete data will be laid before the Dominion Government, and Canadian workers will watch development with no little concern.

At the present time the only protection the union labels have is the workers' organizations and no legal action can be taken against an employer or employers for infringements or misuse of the union label.

MASTERS, MATES, AND PILOTS SEEK LABOR SUPPORT.

Captain Samuel Wright, of Port Arthur, who is visiting labor organizations in the East at the suggestion of the Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association of the Upper Lakes, to obtain the support of trade unionists for the case of the seamen of the Great Lakes, stated at Toronto last week that the loss of life each fall on the Upper Lakes could be traced to overloading of vessels in almost every tragedy.

"Seamen on the Great Lakes are determined to correct these dangerous conditions," Captain Wright said.

A demand will be made on the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Captain Wright said, for the establishing of a load line for all vessels on the Great Lakes, life-saving apparatus and wireless equipment.

There were 200 lives lost on the Upper Lakes last fall.

O.B.U. CALGARY CONVENTION SENT GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA AND SPARTACANS

Joe Knight Declares He Would Do It Again Tomorrow—Did Not Conspire To Capture Hamilton Convention of Trades Congress—Questions and Answers.

At the conclusion of his address at the open O.B.U. meeing at Pembroke last week the chairman asked the audience if they had any questions to ask Brother Knight. J. A. P. Haydon was the chief questioneer and his questions and the answers thereto follow, verbatim:

J. A. P. Haydon: Brother Knight, I would like to ask if at the Calgary convention you sent greetings to the Soviets of Russia and the Sparticans of Germany?

Joseph Knight: Yes, it certainly is; and I would do it again tomorrow. The British Trades' Congress, all the labor parties, practically, but the effete A. F. of L. and the Dominion Trades Congress did similarily. And why not? because we as a working class were there representing our class without fear or favor; because we knew that should it be so that there is any big movement against Russia it would be the working class that would have to do the fighting. And, consequently, we do not fear to put in our protest. We thought that Russia, and the Russian working men had a right to turn over their lords and their capitalists and establish what Governments they saw fit. And the only thing is this that the Russian Government—the working class in Russia now all have the vote; in fact, nobody has a vote there unless he does work, and nobody can eat in Russia today unless he works.

J. A. P. Haydon: Can a man carrying an O.B.U. card go on any job where the International has established a "closed shop."

Joseph Knight: Yes, because there are very few places where the Internationals have a "closed shop." It is possible that you might get on a job where with an O.B.U. card you could not get work, but that will not last long. The best way to get out of that is to have as many carrying O.B.U. cards as possible. I would like to know why the Government of this country is so anxious to pass over our money to the United States after kicking so much about the rate of exchange.

Chairman: Any more questions?

J. A. P. Haydon: Brother Knight, I did not want to interrupt you when you were talking, but can you tell us of any other part of Canada where, outside of miners and part of the lumbermen of British Columbia, the O.B.U. exists?

Joseph Knight: Montreal. I do not want to mislead you. It is not a big organization, but we have in Montreal 280 machinists — that is pretty good stuff — and they told them they could not work if they took the card, and they are working there. They have both cards. It is very handy. There were boys there who were O.B.U. men and they could not go to work without showing the other card, and they have been using the other card because the A.F. of L. have been mean enough to try to do them out of a means of getting a living. The O.B.U. had never tampered and would not tamper in such tactics, and so, until they get strong enough they carry two cards. The whole executive of two locals were O.B.U. men. That is how the job was put over. Tomorrow, mark you, it will not be a case of 280, but a case of thousands, simply because the old organization cannot hold them. Twenty organizers have been in there trying to beat up the building trades, and ask Jack Bruce of his success.

Chairman: Any further questions?

J. A. P. Haydon: Is it true that you, with others, conspired to win over the Hamilton convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress for the O.B.U.? You were down there, if my memory serves me right, and that convention passed a resolution, with one dissenting voice, that the O.B.U. be no longer discussed on the floor of the convention. Will you tell the boys about it?

Joseph Knight: I was down at the Congress for one reason and that was to meet the delegates there that were coming from other locals. We were going to have a little caucus to discuss it in that bunch in Hamilton, and when they went back to their respective districts they could do the work of organization. Now, so far as the O.B.U. is concerned I think I can say there were thirteen delegates went from the west, and there were nine hundred there. You can realize that there could be no attempt to flood or bust anything. We knew positively that there was no possibility of flooding a convention. Paddy Draper had built some machine and, believe me, he is some builder. He said if we built a machine he would build a bigger one, and you have to hand it to him for doing it. We were not after the convention. We wanted our little caucus to get together, to advise others, and we did that, and it has been very effective. Quite a lot of work has been accomplished. Fellow workers, I want to ask you one thing. I realize the point has been to ask questions, but of things regarding the O.B.U. I think it is simple, and it is a good time to ask questions. We will meet again at some future occasion I hope. I might say we are in a better position today to cover the whole ground because we are going to get assistance from New York. But still there is lots of time, and if there is somebody who is troubled about something I would like him to ask a question so that we might straighten it out and might help him to answer it for the other fellow, because the other fellow generally comes after the meeting.

Voice—"Can garment workers fix working conditions and negotiate for bricklayers under the O.B.U.?"

Joseph Knight—"In regard to the bricklayers' business and the textile workers and machinists—the general working class on their council—what I will point out is this. On their council they have the delegates from the bricklayers, from the textiles, from the machinists. They sit as a common council executive of the working class. Now, in times of trouble how does it act? In times of trouble in the past you will find this in the building trade particularly, that you lost out unless you had what they call popular sympathy. But, suppose there is a dispute in the building trades? They appoint a committee to negotiate. If that committee cannot successfully put it through, then it would go to the executive council, and the whole of the workers under that jurisdiction would discuss the matter of that dispute, and, at the same time, they send that to the general executive board who, in return, send the transcript to every central council. What is happening in one place is known to the whole of the workers of the O.B.U. There is nothing that is happening in the labor movement that you are not aware of. Everything is discussed. You see that your own central council appoint a committee in that district, and the building trades, as a rule, are controlled by people that are interested in their own interests in the city, banks, and so forth. The greatest force that could be used is the force of the workers in that community. And we contend that there is more power obtained when you have all the records before you

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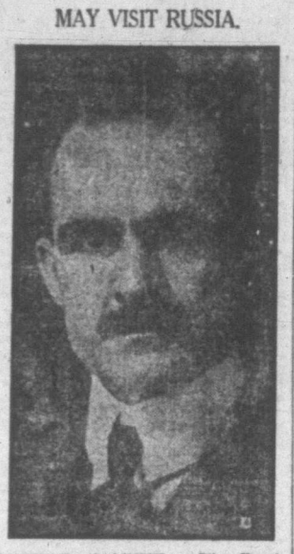
MAY VISIT RUSSIA.



ARTHUR MARTEL, Vice-President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who will probably represent Canada and the workers of the world on the mission to be sent to Soviet Russia by the International Labor Office.

TEMISKAMING ELECTS REAL LABOR MEMBER

In St. James Division, Montreal, Workers Failed to See the Light.

COBALT, Ont., April 8.— With a number of small polls yet to be heard from the majority of Andrew McDonald, Labor-Farmer M.P. for Temiskaming, is unofficially estimated this morning at 2,012. The figures received here up to noon are, McDonald, 4,917; Pullen, 2,815; Slaght, 2,578.

Major Pullen, Independent Conservative, ran second and A. G. Slaght, Liberal, third. The vote was decidedly light.

Returns from the larger centres of the district gave McDonald a big lead and the farming centres generally also went strongly for the Farmer-Labor candidate. In Cobalt there was a big turn-over, this town giving McDonald a majority of 450 over Pullen, his nearest opponent. Formerly Cobalt was considered a Liberal stronghold, but Slaght was at the bottom of the poll today. The Government candidate was ahead in New Liskeard by 57, in Haileybury by 108, and in Englehart by 35, while Slaght led in Cochrane by 53. McDonald was the runner-up in each instance. Timmins gave McDonald a majority of 18; South Porcupine, 76; Iroquois Falls, 121; Gowganda, 107; Elk Lake, 32, adn Kirkland Lake, 80.

RINFRET WINS IN ST. JAMES.

MONTREAL, April 7. — Fernand Rinfret, official Liberal candidate was the choice of the electors of the St. James division at the byelection held today when he was returned with a majority of 1,563 votes over the Labor candidate, Alphetus Matieu. There are still five polls to hear from and because the deputy returning officers of these polls locked up their reports in the ballot boxes instead of bringing them down to the division returning officer, it will be three days before the complete figures can be secured. The figures from 74 polls proved so convincing that there is no possible doubt of the result.

The unexpected lack of interest by the Labor vote was the cause of Mr. Mathieu's defeat and it was in the working class districts that Mr. Rinfret secured his biggest gains.

"I did my best, but I was badly defeated," said Alphetus Mathieu when he heard the result.

Mr. Gustave Franq, said, "We will try again," and stated that today's set back was only temporary.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT RECOGNIZED BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

J. A. P. Haydon Accepts Challenge of O.B.U.—Defends Cause of A. F. of L.—Tells of Actual Conditions in Russia, Quoting Geo. Lansbury as Authority.

When Joe Knight had finished his address and the answering of questions at Pembroke the chairman threw open the meeting to opposition, stating that he proposed to give five minutes to anyone who wished to speak. This time was considered too short and a longer time was allowed with which J. A. P. Haydon, editor of The Canadian Labor Press, took the platform and presented the case of the American Federation of Labor. He said in part:

"I know this is not the first you have heard of the O.B.U. for most of you have been reading the propaganda in the lumber camps all winter, but I want to tell you this: look well before you leap. The International Trade Union movement is the one the great producing masses the world over are supporting and despite all the glib speeches of Joe Knight and his followers the International Trade Union movement will be a force in the land long after the O.B.U. is gone and forgotten. The International Trade Union movement is based on sound principles and fifty years of progress is sufficient evidence of its sanity for any man of ordinary intelligence. You may talk about the simplicity of the One Big Union but I want to tell you that the O.B.U. is based on revolution. It is the one and same organization as the Industrial Workers of the World. Investigation by the United States Justice Department has proven that the I. W. W. were furnished with funds from Bolsheviki Russia. That, during the war, the money was supplied by German agents. These are the organizations they tell you are so simple.

Industrial Organization.

"Brother Knight talks about industrial organization but when the American Federation of Labor started to inaugurate industrial organization through the establishment of Building Trades Councils, Printing Trades Councils, Metal Trades Councils, and so forth, they said: "No. Too slow. Too slow."

"Joe Knight said he is going to leave you to your own destiny. I will caution him now that he had better look out. We had eleven hundred members of the A. F. of L. in this town and by leaving them to their own destiny, they dwindled down to less than one hundred and fifty and finally voted all their funds to their officers and shipped back their charter to Washington.

"Now then what has the American Federation of Labor to offer. In the first place it organizes the workers into their various crafts. That is they put bricklayers in their craft; machinists in their craft; printers in their craft; carpenters in their craft, and so on down the line. Then they gather these crafts into councils and into a central labor body, the latter being the legislative body of the workers in a given locality.

The "Closed Shop."

"Much has been said about the "closed shop" but I want to tell you right here the we have in Ottawa many "closed shops." The building industry in Ottawa is a "closed shop" and unless you have in your possession an International union card you cannot find employment in the building industry in Ottawa. In my own craft, printing, you cannot work in Ottawa unless you hold an International trade union card. I am not a paid official of the Dominion Trades Congress nor of the American Federation of Labor. I am a printer; a worker like yourself. However, as I have already stated we have in Ottawa a "closed shop" in the building industry. You might have an O.B.U. card in your pocket and go to Ottawa to work in the building industry believing you are protected. But I want to tell you that unless you have an International Trade Union card you will be told there is nothing doing. Now then despite all the arguments advanced by the advocates of the O.B.U. it is a peculiar coincidence that the Allied Printing Trades Council label appears on the O.B.U. literature. (Cheers).

(Here the speaker held up a copy of O.B.U. literature laying on the table on the platform upon which appeared the Allied Printing Trades Council's label.)

"The Allied Printing Trades Council is made up of all the various crafts in the printing industry and unless they were internationals the label could not be used.

"I am not particularly interested in what you fellows do. But I want to caution you. I have seen what common sense organization will do.

Conditions In Winnipeg.

"What has been accomplished in Winnipeg where the O.B.U. got its strongest support? With all the talk about the martyrdom the workers organizations are divided into two camps. There are two trades councils in Winnipeg. One is O. B. U. and the other is International. In Vancouver the same conditions prevail. Instead of showing a united front the workers are fighting each other while the employers sit back and laugh. This is one of the accomplishments of the O.B.U. which you are told is such a wonderful organization and so simple.

"And now, I want to tell you about District 18. Here the miners voted all their funds away, went out on an illegal strike and what has happened? The United Mine Workers of America had a "closed shop" agreement with the operators. This has been put into full force and effect and unless you carry an International card you can find no employment. The International Trade Union movement's progress has not been of mushroom growth but has been one of steady building and being based on sound principles is bound to prevail.

Stand For Law And Order.

"I am not a supporter of the Union Government but I am a supporter of what the Dominion Government stands for—law and order. Yes, law and order every time; I am a British subject all the time and proud of it.

"As I said before in Winnipeg and Vancouver the workers have two central Labor bodies, each fighting the other. Where are we going to get to? Knight says his is not a dual organization. You have his word that it is not, and mine that it is. I leave that to yourselves. We have been on the map for fifty years. We are recognized by all the various Governments of Canada. This year for the first time in the history of Canada the Dominion Government has sent a written reply to the requests of Labor and it is expected that before long, through the efforts of the International Trade Union movement its legislative body, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, we will have advanced social and Labor legislation in Canada, a credit to the Dominion and an example to the entire world.

British Workers Not O.B.U.

"Now during the course of Brother Knight's remarks he talked about Great Britain and America. He cited the cases side by side. I want to tell you this that the workers of Britain are International Trade Unionist and are not One Big Unionists as he would have you believe. Their organizations are constructed as are the trade unions in America. The different crafts are in their own organizations and while it is true that they had triple alliances, etc., still every craft is organized as a separate unit. To show you that the British Trade Unionists are sound I want to point out to you that at a special convention of the British Trade Union Congress held in Lon-

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NEGOTIATIONS OF U. S. RY. EMPLOYES IN HANDS OF RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Representatives of the United States railway employes in a reply made public last week to the decision of the railway executives not to continue conferences on the wage demands of the men, which aggregate $1,000,000 a year, assert that the executives appear to have given no heed to the justness and reasonableness of the claims of the men.

The executives broke off the conferences and thereby threw the negotiations into the hands of the railroad labor board, which has not yet been appointed by President Wilson. The law provides that there are to be three representatives of the public on that board.

The employes made public also a communication sent to President Wilson expressing regret that no beneficial results had come from the conferences. In the reply to the executives the employes say, in part:

"The attitude of your committee in failing to carry out the wishes of the President of the United States comes as a surprise to us and will result in keen disappointment to our constituents, as well as the general public, both of whom are parties at interest and entitled to more consideration from the bipartisan board than you have elected to give.

"We understand from this that your committee has definitely declined to assume the responsibility and perform the duty which is so clearly desired in the public interest, and which Section 301, as we understand it, contemplates, that of agreeing in conference upon rates of pay for railroad employes which are just and reasonable.

"Your entire deliberations seem to have been predicated upon the sole basis of costs, without regard to the justness and reasonableness of the requests of railroad employes.

"Your declination to consider the requests of the employes upon their merits does not place us in a position, at this time, to join with you in the appointment of committees to prepare data for presentation to the Labor board.

"The decision of your committee forces us to appeal to the Labor board under the provisions of the transportation act, and so notify President Wilson because of his request for the creation of this bipartisan board."

The letter is signed by B. M. Jewell, chairman of the employes committee.

British Labor Protests Extremist Tendencies

In the name of the British Labor party, Mr. Arthur Henderson has written to the secretary of the Second International at Amsterdam, protesting against the extremist tendencies of continental laborites. Mr. Henderson says that British Labor leaders are considering withdrawal from European associations.

EXCHANGE TRIBUTE RESULTS.

John Bull:—Thanks awfully; Samuel, Old Top!—Racey in the Star.

British Free Speech Killing "Reds."

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

So states President Tom Moore of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, upon his return to Canada this week after attending sessions of the governing body of the International Labor Office at Paris and London.

LABOR IN BRITISH POLITICS NOT PLEDGED IN ANY WAY TO COMMUNISM

Regarding Lloyd George's charge that British labor is communistic, Arthur Henderson gave your correspondent the following interview:

"There is no secret about the policy or programme of the Labor party. They have been openly arrived at after open debate. Lloyd George may be pleased for the purpose of controversy to consider Communism, Syndicalism and Bolshevism as synonymous with the policy of public ownership and democratic administration of public enterprises for which Labor stands, but to describe organized Labor's plans or aims as Bolshevist or Communist, is simply giving it a false label in the hopes of prejudicing public opinion. Any attempt to maintain that behind our avowed policy there lies a more sinister plan, pledged in any way to Communism or Bolshevism as generally understood, is wholly untrue. No man knows this better than Lloyd George himself. Labor in British politics is a constitutional party organization of constitutional lines, run in a constitutional way. It has no secret party funds and no hidden caucuses. Organized British Labor has consistently refused the temptation to advance its cause by unconstitutional means. It has recently given a striking decisive proof in its determination to abide by a policy of pacific progress, in its overwhelming decision against direct action.

"When Lloyd George seeks to label organized British Labor as Communistic, he plays down to ignorant prejudice and courts passive complication. It helps to greatly foster the very class of strife which he professes to deplore. He seeks battle with Labor, having failed to control it for his own interest. He will have it. The Labor party takes a firm stand against the policy of the coalition which he leads. It will continue its battle for progress, for betterment of national life, for improved housing and educational conditions of Labor, for ensuring that essential sources of national wealth shall be employed for the benefit of the nation as a whole, not for the monopolistic profit of groups, classes or individuals.

"The Labor party faces the prospects ahead with absolute confidence. Every day makes it more apparent in the ideals of national life for which we stand, that the appeal is not alone to organized Labor, but to great numbers outside the ranks of manual workers who place the national well-being before individual aggrandizement, and progress before profiteering."