Labor News From Coast to Coast

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CANADA'S LABOR ADVISOR TELLS OF PLANS SUGGESTED

P. M. Draper, secretary treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who left Canada with Sir Robert Borden last November to attend the Peace Conference, has just arrived home from Paris where, he says, the affairs of the Labor World, after occupying a very important place in the Peace Conference programme, have been practically completed. "There has been great delay in the proceedings of the Conference," Mr. Draper reports, "some but not all of which has been unavoidable. More systematic and business-like methods which Sir Robert Borden continually advocated would have produced more satisfactory results, and in less time. The self-constituted Council of Ten wasted the time of the Peace Conference from the very first; and at last were obliged to apportion their work to committees, something which they should have done at the beginning.

"My trip abroad," continued Mr. Draper, "has had a two-fold interest, as might be expected by any labor man who has been following the tremendous developments in England as well as in Paris during the past two or three months. First, there has been the work done at Paris by the Commission on International Labor Legislation which has just completed its discussions on the draft convention for the promotion of international legislation on labor conditions. The fruits of this work at Paris will not be fully appreciated for some time yet. They really give more promise of making effective the proposed League of Nations than anything else that has developed so far out of the whole Peace Conference. Then, the second aspect of my visit to Europe—the one which I regard as equally important with that afforded at Paris—has been the momentous occasion of labor uprising in the United Kingdom. And one who stays in England for any length of time these days must come to the conclusion that the Old Motherland is passing through one of the most critical periods of her whole career; and it is a period which will culminate in the establishment of a new social and economic order for the workpeople of the British Isles."

"First, however, let me say something about the important document which has just been completed by the International Commission on Labor Legislation at Paris. This document is the sequel to the draft covenant of the League of Nations, which President Wilson gave to the world a few weeks ago, before returning to the United States from France. It consists of some thirty-eight articles, and the Commission has used as the basis of its work, the proposals submitted by the British delegates, in which very slight alterations have been made. The Commission was made up of two men from each of the five big nations at the Peace Conference, Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan, and a combined representation of five men from the remaining smaller nations. The first meeting of the Commission on February 1st in Paris, saw the following men assembled, Hon. G. N. Barnes and Sir Malcolm Delevinge, for the British Empire; Samuel Gompers and Mr. Hurley, for the United States; M. Colliard and M. Louchour, for France; Baron Mayor des Planches and M. Cabrini, for Italy; M. Otchiai and M. Oka, for Japan; M. Vandervelde and M. Mahaim, of Belgium; M. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia; M. Zoltowski, of Poland, and M. Martinez, of Cuba, for the smaller nations. The selection of Sam Gompers as president of the Commission was unanimous. During February, this Commission held about twenty meetings, and finally issued the draft convention which is now before the Peace Conference. In this convention, the Commission enunciates some truths which are obvious, but which the world is for the first time making a serious effort to face. The prosperity and contentment of all classes throughout the world are the natural basis of lasting peace, both internally and externally, and in order to ensure the amelioration of the lot of labor, the regulation of hours of work, provision for unemployment, the establishment of a living wage, protection of foreign labor, and recognition of the principle of freedom of association are envisaged.

"The draft proposals fall under three headings—organization, procedure and general prescriptions. It is suggested that a permanent organization should be formed. This should consist of a general conference representing the Powers and an International Labor Office, under control of a governing body of twenty or thirty members. The general conference is to meet once a year. It will be composed of three representatives of each of the contracting parties,—one of the delegates representing the Government, and the other two, the employers and workpeople of each State. The conference will meet in the capital of the League of Nations. The Belgians already have put in a strong claim for Brussels in this connection, and, as general opinion seems strongly to favor Brussels as the capital of the League of Nations, their desires will likely be met. The International Labor Office would also have its seat in that city. This office would be under the control of a director, whose duty it would be to gather and disseminate all information bearing upon labor questions. Among its useful duties will be the publication of periodicals in French and English dealing with all international industrial questions. The expense of this office and meetings of the governing body will be borne out of the general funds of the League of Nations.

"Machinery for submitting proposals and for settling disputes is provided for in the draft convention. The powers represented at the conference are given one year in which to announce formal ratification, and they will be expected to take, at once, all necessary steps to put new agreements into force. The powers will be expected to make an annual report as to the effect they have given to the decisions of the International Labor Conference. A provision has been made dealing with disagreements arising out of alleged non-observance of international labor legislation. In this matter the lines followed are much the same as those laid down in connection with the proposals for settling bigger international problems, in the League of Nations covenant. A commission of enquiry may be appointed, consisting of three persons, one from the employer class, one from the working people, and one independent person. The report of this commission goes before the states concerned, which are given one month in which to agree with, or object to, the recommendations made, or to refer the matter further to an international court, whose decision would be final. It is also proposed to give the dominions and India representation as independent states, and that all fresh adherents to the League of Nations may become members of the International Labor Conference."

Mr. Draper has nothing to say about the Trade Union and Socialist Conference which was held at Berne. Mr. Gustave Francq, he said, had represented Canada at that conference, and doubtless he would have something to say about it to the people at home, if he had not already done so.

"Immediately after my arrival in London," Mr. Draper continued, "I commenced to make a study of labor conditions in the United Kingdom, and especially such conditions as might seem helpful in solving labor problems in Canada. I met the leaders of the labor organizations in Britain, and had the privilege of conferring with them from time to time. We discussed the establishment of an international organization in connection with the League of Nations, and these preliminary discussions in London did a great deal towards preparing the way to the adoption of the draft convention which I have just been referring to. The Canadian Mission in London were very busy during December and early January. Meetings of the Ministers with Mr. Lloyd Harris and Sir George Perley and Sir Edward Kemp, were held once or twice each week, and I took part in the deliberations at these meetings. We discussed such questions as the marketing of Canadian food and manufactured products, the release of Canadian shipping, the improvement of transportation facilities and cable and telegraphic communications, the removal of restrictions on trade, the demobilization of the Canadian army corps. The Ministers were called almost daily to meetings of the Imperial War Council. I received consistently such co-operation and assistance from the other members of the Canadian Mission, as I desired.

"After our arrival in France I attended with Sir Robert Borden the first meeting of the British Committee appointed to place the proposals for the improvement of labor conditions before the Peace Conference. Hon. G. H. Barnes presided over this meeting which was attended by five prominent British labor leaders, Messrs. Thomas, Henderson, Bunning, Bowerman and Shirkie. The proposals considered there were later adopted with slight modifications, and included in the draft convention. I am of the opinion that if these proposals meet the consideration they deserve and are embodied in the form of international treaties a great step forward will be taken in effecting a lasting remedy for those ills of injustice and hardship which now prevail in the industrial world. In Paris, as in London, the members of the Canadian delegation were provided with suitable offices in which a regular routine of daily work was carried on. Continual negotiations were occurring with representatives of France, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Greece, relative to matters of trade and commerce. In all these matters, I was consulted from time to time and had frequent conferences not only with the Ministers but also with Dr. Robertson, Lloyd Harris, Norman Lambert and others."

Speaking more particularly of conditions in the British Isles, Mr. Draper said: "From my observations, based upon close investigation and gleaned from many conferences with officials of trade unions and others while in London, I believe the time has arrived when a new spirit and new operative system is about to be introduced into the whole industrial life of Great Britain. It is, in my opinion, a mistaken idea to attribute the present unrest to what is called 'the strain of war' upon the national nerve. The unrest was acute and menacing before the war. In 1913 when I last visited Great Britain there were 1,500 strikes in comparison with 500 odd strikes in 1910. There is no question in my mind that the whole of the working classes of Britain have been stirred and aroused by the promise of better things, so freely given during the period of the war. They are now fearful lest under the pressure of greatly increased production, rendered necessary by the war, the hopes and desires of a better Industrial England should be forgotten or cast aside. One of the reasons why strikes are proposed and organized on such a gigantic scale is that the workers may give forceful notice to the whole community that no pressure of production shall be allowed to put aside the claims, not here and here for higher wages and shorter hours but for a better and much brighter England.

"I do not think there is any intention or desire in any responsible section of British trade unionism or workpeople—even the most extreme—to imitate Russian or European Bolshevism, but I do think there is a great common emotion in the minds of the working classes, not only in England, but the world over, leading them to think and say to one another that "the hour has struck" when a definite and united movement must be made toward the reconstruction of the whole basis of national life. These people are resolved that they will not return to pre-war industrial conditions. The humanizing element in industry must be emphasized in this twentieth century. The human aspiration is behind all the present economic and industrial unrest in England. Workmen are asking that their position in industry shall be comparable to their position of responsibility and trust, afforded them in the citizenship of the country. Industry must no longer reflect autocracy, but more closely reflect democracy and co-operation with all the risks and imperfections. The misunderstandings existing between labor and capital (whose representatives seem to have been living in two separate worlds) must be removed, not by propaganda but by responsibility and experience induced through a closer association of employers with employes in both the industrial and social spheres."

Education Dispels the Foes of Labor—Prejudice, Violence and Fear.

—After Release in N. Y. World.

THE PEACEFUL REVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Britain is struggling in the throes of industrial unrest; but the light is beginning to break. Just as the big corporations had to submit to democratization to win the war, they are now being democratized to settle the grievances of labor. The common sense, democracy and logic of Lloyd George—who comes, by the way, from the cobbler shop—is beginning to find its way to the sense of right, reason, and justice of the workers. As announced in this issue, a great advance has been made in the coal industry. The capitalistic heart and outlook are being changed.

The Government and many coal owners and railway directorates claim to be quite open-minded on the question of nationalization of essential public services. The coal owners include the great landed proprietors of Great Britain, and the proposals they are now discussing among themselves mark an unprecedented departure from the former capitalistic domination. Not alone do they entertain the settlement of wages, hours, and other questions on the basis of frank continuous discussion with the representatives of labor, but the colliery books will be submitted to a joint audit. The actual aggregate costs and average selling price and the difference of proceeds after paying the minimum rate of interest on the capital is to be divided between the labor, management and capital in agreed proportions.

It is claimed this plan will give the workmen strong inducements to increase the output and inject a real spirit of partnership which will be contagious among all the workers. In many other industries the profit-sharing schemes are being voluntarily put in force.

UNITED STATES WILL SPEND $26,000,000 TO ELEVATE LABOR

An Educational Movement That Canada Might Well Consider.

The great modern labor policy of "Education Rather Than Agitation" is about to be carried out on a gigantic scale by the United States Government; $26,000,000 will be spent to remove from American Labor its greatest menace—illiteracy. The story of this great educational campaign is briefly sketched by Franklin K. Lane, the Canadian-born Secretary of the Interior for the United States. Mr. Lane touched on this topic while dealing with the Smith-Bankhead Americanization Bill, now before Congress, which is a measure for speedily stamping out illiteracy in America during the next few years.

"We don't want American Labor to become docile," says Mr. Lane, "for docility is not a virtue in American eyes. The great menace to America is illiteracy—and discontent plus ignorance breeds disorder."

The new Illiteracy Bill provides, through a joint arrangement between the Federal Government and the various States, for the education

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

of illiterates and aliens who cannot speak the English language. It calls for an appropriation of about $13,000,000 a year by the Government and a like amount by the States which are to enjoy its privileges—not for the building of schools and new machinery of education but for the actual teaching of language and national ideals to natives and foreign illiterates in every community. It would make this elementary education compulsory to all minors up to the age of twenty-one, but the intended courses would not by any means be limited to them.

The work is to be carried on under the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior in conjunction with the States. No State shall be allowed to participate in the national fund unless it first requires at least 200 hours of inspection per annum to all minor illiterates within its jurisdiction, and of all minors unable to speak, read or write the English language, or until such minors have completed a course in English, equivalent to that given in third-grade schools.

According to the last census report, there were more than eight and a half million persons over ten years of age in the United States who were either totally illiterate or could not read or write the English language. That was in 1910. In 1918, due to the disclosures of illiteracy in the military examinations, many must have passed as "literate" in this census who could barely sign their names.

The South leads in native-born illiteracy, but a staggeringly large percentage of people in all our industrial centres can communicate with America only through interpreters. Sixteen per cent. of the population of Passaic, for instance, cannot speak English, and 13 per cent. in Lawrence and Fall River.

Of the foreign-born wage earners in this country five years or more, only 31 per cent. are naturalized and only 14 per cent. have first papers. Only 8 per cent. of the Russians residing here between five and nine years have ben naturalized, only 5 per cent. of the Portuguese and only 4 per cent. of the Greeks. No nation in the history of the world ever held so many aliens or permitted any such an unallegianced multitude to share equality with its own people.

And who, in the main, are these persons who cannot read our laws, know nothing of American traditions and are compelled in the very nature of their predicament to interpret the events of the day according to utterly alien standards?

"They are the men who comprise the rank and file of America's basic industries.

"Fifty-eight per cent. of the employes of the steel and iron industries are foreign born; in the slaughtering and packing trades they number 61 per cent.; in the woollen mills 62 per cent. and in the cotton factories 69; among the oil refiners they number 67 per cent. and in the clothing business 72. One-quarter of these cannot read and write even in their own language.

It is easy to say that anarchy is an alien growth, and that it cannot take root on American soil. But how about this alien soil—this vast mass upon whose shoulders the basic industries of America rest? How, especially, about the sub-strata—those who cannot even read the danger signs in the mines and factories, no matter in what language they may be printed. Can we expect them to understand the principles of democracy? Can we expect them to grasp the true economies of their own situation? On the contrary, isn't it most logical to believe that this group will always be first to fall prey to any mad fanaticism which may be preached?

Economically the nation cannot afford such an utter waste as these 8,500,000 illiterates represent. It is obvious that an educated worker is worth at least $5 more per day than a totally ignorant one; but on this low reckoning our national loss through failure to educate them is $2,000,000,000 a year. But the social peril to America is of much greater moment. For, let alien ideas and mad notions of society breed among our native illiterates and this section of our population, and there is no limit to what might ensue. Though they themselves would be the worst victims, there is no one who would not share in the catastrophe.

The process is not one of science; the process is one of humanity. But just as there is no way by which the breath of life can be put into a man's body, once it has gone out, so there is no manner by which, with all our wills, we can make a citizen out of a man who is not inspired by our ideals; and there is no way by which we can make anyone feel that it is a blessed and splendid thing to be a citizen unless we are ourselves aglow with the sacred fire, unless we interpret citizenship by our kindness, our courage, our generosity and our fairness.

The obvious first essential if we wish to Americanize our neighbor, is to establish communication. Therefore, we must teach him the language in which Americans communicate their thoughts. If the Smith-Bankhead Bill now before Congress becomes a law, there will be no attempt to foist a cut-and-dried political economic orthodoxy upon our alien born. The education will be given by the several states in co-operation with the Federal Government through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, and Secretary Lane is much more interested in facts than formulas.

America is unfinished, he says, and he hopes that it will remain unfinished. He wants the aliens and the illiterates to know its acclevements and to realize its further and greater opportunities, its failures and its glories and its slums, its liberty and its constant struggle for liberty, its equality and its inequality, its good and its bad.

"Especially," he said, "I want them to appreciate the magnificent challenge of America. It is a challenge to the ambition, the aspiration, the elemental creative passion, of every man who touches our shores. Nothing is fixed here. Nothing is static. America is a living organism whose glory is not in the past but in the passing. It is not a haven of rest from struggle. It is an inspiration to struggle and to reap the full reward of struggling.

"If one expects to live without work, he should go to Utopia, not here. And if he expects to profit by destruction, America has no place for him. But if he comes with a willingness to labor, to carve out his own destiny, to answer the challenge of this ever unfinished country, America is his to love and to possess. If our laws are inequitable, it is his to help us change them. If our economic arrangements are imperfect, it is his to help correct them. If our social life is inadequate, it is his to help enrich it. We need his music, his art, his culture and whatever of real worth he can bring to us. We will not despise any truth because it comes to us from another land. In no mere arrogance of nationality or race can we greet the alien. Let us take him into our culture, our society, our language and our heartiest good will, and America will become still more worth while to all of us."

What Mr. Lane says about America also applies to Canada; and if an educational campaign is good for foreign immigrants already in and coming to America, it will be good for the "stranger within our gates" also; and just keep your eyes on Canada during the next decade. Canada is a land of industry and opportunity second to none.

FOREMAN SOLD JOBS.

Brockton, Mass.—John F. White, foreman in a shoe factory at North Abington, has been found guilty on 10 or 16 counts charging him with extortion of money from workers as payment for retaining their positions.

FROM COAST TO COAST

QUEBEC LABORITES GETTING RESULTS

The Quebec Government is paying some attention to organized labor. Earnestness is the handmaiden of industry, and the step whereby a certain measure of compulsory education is proposed for industrial centres is very striking and important. The law says that all children must be able to read and write, and certificate must be supplied to school inspectors that children employed are not illiterate. All boys and girls under 16 years of age are prohibited from selling newspapers or carrying on any street trade or in public places unless they can read and write freely and well. Then they cannot ply these trades after 8 p.m. Boys and girls who attend night schools, and who zealously follow their studies, may be allowed to work under the authority of the inspector. This bill is before the House now, and is the work of the Minister of Labor, Hon. L. A. Taschereau.

Another bill brought forward by Mr. Taschereau is that a commission will be chosen to fix the minimum wage for women in all industries. The minimum wage will be binding upon employers, and there is a penalty for those who fail to comply with the decision of the commission. The commission will receive no remuneration, but will act under the direction of the Minister of Labor, and will have jurisdiction over all industrial establishments in the province. Special rulings will be made for girls under 18 years of age, and the method of inquiry is reported to be very rigid and exacting and the violation equally hard. The Montreal Trades and Labor Council and the Montreal Labor World have striven hard for this legislation.

TORONTO DOMESTICS ORGANIZE

The initial steps have been taken to form a domestic workers' union along regular labor union lines, at a meeting in the Labor Temple held under the auspices of the Women's Labor League, and attended by more than 100 parlormaids, cooks, housemaids, and ladies' maids.

The domestics want an eight-hour working day, whether the domestic "lives in" or "lives out," with a minimum wage of $15 per week for domestics "living out" and a minimum of $30 per month for those "living in," extra pay for overtime, and all wages to be paid weekly.

There will also be clauses introduced covering afternoons and nights off, the entertainment of friends, living accommodation and sanitary provisions to be made for domestics "living in."

ONTARIO MOULDERS AFTER 8-HOUR DAY

Before very long the moulders and coremakers of Ontario, members of the I. M. U. of N. A. will be hot foot after an eight-hour day, with four hours on Saturday. Never in the history of the moulders has the time been more ripe. The question was discussed in Toronto at the recently held annual meeting of the Ontario Conference Board, the large representation of delegates being favorably inclined. The question will now be taken up by local unions from now on. Agreements with the foundrymen expire on May 1.

TORONTO OPINIONS ON THE FORD PROPOSAL

The plan of Henry Ford to introduce a six-hour day at the Dearborne tractor plant, was discussed at the Labor Temple today. Everyone was of the opinion that the trend of the times was to shorten the hours of labor, even as far as Ford's six-hour suggestion, but there was no acclaim of Ford's plan as the absolutely right one. The first thing most of the labor men said, was that it might be well to obtain eight-hour day for all labor before a further reduction in the hours was made.

James Simpson stated that the six-hour day was what Lord Leverhulme had been advocating in England for many years, but he personally thought that the 5-day week, 8 hours a day was more practicable, as the worker then had a whole day for himself.

"When I was in Auckland, N.Z.," he said, "three factories of the largest company there tried the 5-day week, and at a referendum the employes voted strongly in favor of its continuance.

"I do not think we need fear the competition of sweated labor in Russia or Germany, for, in my opinion, in a few years labor conditions will be so good in those countries that it will keep us moving to equal them here."

John Cottam, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, thought the six-hour day a good idea and was pleased to think it was being considered. "It must be wanted or it would not be tried," he said.

John Doggett, of the Building Trades, said: "It is a peculiar situation as we have not introduced the eight-hour day yet. Any such scheme should be world-wide that all labor may be on an equal footing."

"We haven't an eight-hour day yet," said J. Hopkins. "The first thing is to get an eight-hour, five-day week universally. If however, there is not enough work to go round the six-hour day is the only square thing to do, and it is bound to come eventually."

CONVENTION OF DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE

The organization of civil servants in the Dominion will take a referendum on the question of affiliation with organized labor next week so that their representatives at the Civil Service Federation convention March 17 may vote on the subject. A majority of the executive of the Civil Service Association has voted in favor of the affiliation which has been strongly advocated by officers of the Federation. Accordingly the referendum will be taken of Government employes.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Great War Veterans' Association the annual convention of the Civil Service Federation, will be held in the hall of the Cartier street clubrooms, Ottawa. Between one and two hundred delegates from all over the Dominion will attend, and the galleries of the hall will be opened to the public.

VANCOUVER STEAM ENGINEERS FOR ONE UNION

Local 620, Steam Engineers, of Vancouver, instructed its delegates to the Calgary convention to work for the establishment of one big union.

MANITOBA LABOR LEGISLATION

Second reading was given the bill respecting industrial conditions in the Legislature, on the motion of Premier Norris, with the general approval of the House, which has as its object the prevention of disputes by having conditions investigated by a board with legislative authority. The board, which will consist of five members, two to be appointed by the employers and two by the workers, with a chairman appointed by the Provincial Government, will, in addition to having power to inquire into working conditions and rates of pay, investigate questions of housing and cost of living; in fact, everything that enters into the difficulties between capital and labor. It will be empowered also to investigate excessive profits by reason of unfair rates of wages.

It will not, the Premier pointed out, take away from the labor organizations the liberty of striking, but it will endeavor to so disclose conditions by compulsory investigation that a resort to such a method of settling wage disputes will be prevented "as far as it is humanly possible to prevent it," as the Premier put it.

QUEBEC COMPENSATION ACT AMENDED

For years past, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada through their Quebec delegates have gone after the Quebec Legislature regarding the imperfections of the Workman's Compensation Act of the province. In comparison with all the other provinces of the Dominion, Quebec seemed to show up the worst as far as benefits by compensation through employers to workers was concerned. Hon. Mr. Taschereau has made a small amendment to the Act which will be appreciated. It is to this effect. At present the law states that the father of a son killed in a factory may sue, under the act, only when such son was the sole support. This will be changed to allow of action under the Act, when the son is chief support.

A great deal of improvement is necessary in the Act, and it is confidently expected many changes as outlined by the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal will be accomplished, before long.

KINGSTON FIREMEN GET BONUSES

The City Council apparently does not figure on the cost of living dropping much here this year, as bonuses are to be given the fire chief and other members of the fire department.

The local boys are to get busy and see to the firemen joining up with the new International, which will take care of bonuses, increased wages and conditions generally.

WESTERN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

An important inter-provincial convention of labor will be held next month in Calgary, at which representatives will be present from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. It is expected that a real solution will be offered by this convention to allay industrial unrest especially as this affects western Canada.

TORONTO LABOR TEMPLE PROSPERITY

Very satisfactory reports were presented at the 14th annual meeting of the Toronto Labor Temple Company, held at the building on Saturday night. Despite war conditions, the operations for the past year were exceedingly good, and after paying a dividend of five per cent. on the share capital, a balance of $2,241.77 was carried forward. The gross receipts for the year were $12,736.56, and the disbursements $9,624.94, exclusive of dividends, which amounted to $869.85. The revenue for the year was nearly $1,000 in excess of the previous 12 months. The balance sheet also showed a surplus of $31,568.72 over all liabilities, while placing the value of the land and building at $36,350 only.

There was a brief discussion as to the advisability of erecting a new and larger building to provide accommodation for all branches of organized labor, but action was deferred.

The following were elected directors: Messrs. D. A. Carey, Joseph Gibbons, James Simpson, Thomas Dulan, W. Varley, J. Vick, W. Hagen, J. Bamber, J. McFadyen, James Ralph, W. J. Storey, J. Watt, A. E. Thompson, A. Conn and John Sutherland.

DEPORT ADVOCATES OF ANARCHY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.— Aliens found advocating destruction of property or overthrow of the Government by force will be deported according to a Washington despatch under the provisions of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. This announcement was made today by Secretary of Labor Wilson, in a letter sharply rebuking Micrometer Lodge 660, International Association of Machinists, of Brooklyn, for protesting against the deportation of 58 "Alien Radicals." The Secretary denied that the aliens were being deported without due process of law, and asserted that they had been given fair trials.

Mr. Wilson reiterated his previously announced decision that no person would be arrested simply for joining the Industrial Workers of the World, but that any alien advocating sabotage or anarchy would be deported.

RAILWAY CLERK RELEASED

The conviction of J. H. Lewis, Saskatoon railway mail clerk to which organized labor strongly objected, was quashed by Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald, of the court of King's Bench sitting in chambers here today. In giving his decision, the judge stated that granting there was an offence at all he could only hold that there were two separate and distinct ones, receiving and having "The Melting Pot" receiving and having the publication "War; What For."

He quashed the conviction on the ground that the information was faulty in that two offences were stated.

Mr. Justice MacDonald stated that there would be no costs to any party, and that the justices of peace, Alex. Smith and A. E. Elliott, both of Saskatoon, would be protected. The justices of the peace named sentenced Lewis to three years in the penitentiary and fined him $2,000 at the trial held in Saskatoon on February 24.