Labor News From Coast to Coast.

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Federal Nominations Record Number

OTTAWA TRADES COUNCIL WITH INTERESTING BILL OF FARE

That the "good old political patronage system" was confronting the civic advisory committee on unemployment in its effort to solve the problem was the report made to the Allied Trades and Labor Council by Capt. J. A. Haydon, president of the council and chairman of the committee in ustion. He stated that the government had started work on the canal outside the city and not where the committee suggested, and the men were not engaged through the employment bureau, but under the old patronage system. He also declared that the committee was not getting the co-operation of the board of control and city council. He claimed that the federal and provincial governments, the city authorities and the public were not doing their part in trying to relieve the situation.

Delegate Johnston, who is engaged at the employment bureau on Queen street, declared that Ottawa appeared to be "so soaked in patronage that it was hard to get away from it." He thought the men at the city hall "were too small for their jobs," and had not the nerve to do anything."

Controller Cameron stated the city had employed larger gangs of men this year, than ever before, and he spoke at some length on the difficulties he had to contend with.

The delegates went on record as favoring all workmen needed by the city being hired through the employment bureau.

It was decided to send the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress questionnaire to all the candidates for parliament in Ottawa to ascertain their attitude on problems affecting labor and to publish the answers as soon as received.

Delegate J. McCaffrey objected that they knew beforehand that all the candidates would promise anything asked before election, but President Haydon said there were some honest men seeking election in Canada, and he thought that even in Ottawa there were some honorable men seeking office.

Delegate McDowell said that the program of the Progressive party was nearer akin to the aims of labor than that of the old parties. Delegate Mackie thought that the labor movement in Ottawa had made itself "the laughing stock of the whole world" through the trouble over a candidate.

The council adopted an executive report on the question of changing the location of the exhibition, the tenor of which was that the city should not plunge hastily into such a project.

The question of the O.E.R. franchise was discussed until nearly midnight, the general opinion favored being that the people should be given all available information on the subject.

CANADIAN MADE GOODS HAS FIRST CALL

The Employment Service Council of Canada which is an advisory body, representative of employers, employees, farmers, the returned soldiers, the provincial governments, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the Dominion Department of Labor, and which is charged with the duty of recommending to the Minister of Labor ways of preventing unemployment and of improving the administration of the Employment Service of Canada, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the importation of foreign goods which could have been produced in Canada has been in part responsible for the present unemployment problem, and

"Whereas a continuation of the purchase of imported goods will tend to accentuate the problem, and

"Whereas the purchase of Made-in-Canada goods will furnish work to Canadian artisans thereby assuring improved working conditions, lessening unemployment and keeping Canadian money in circulation in the Dominion.

"Therefore the Employment Service Council of Canada recommends to the purchasing public the desirability, when prices are fair, of demanding goods produced in Canada and with the object of giving the widest possible publicity to this recommendation instructs its secretary to correspond with the press of Canada requesting the insertion of editorials and news items dealing with this phase of the situation."

This recommendation has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Labor and has received his approval.

TORONTO EMPLOYMENT OFFICER SEES DISTRESS SIGNAL

Although conditions at the present time are an improvement over conditions which have prevailed for the past year, Captain Meath, Superintendent of the Toronto office of the Employment Service of Canada, described them as superficial and predicted the appearance of unemployment and distress as serious as last winter with the first spell of cold weather.

"There are 10,000 men out of work in Toronto at the present time and their numbers are being augmented by at least 100 fresh applications for work daily from men who went to the harvest and others who are drifting in from Ontario farms and from seasonal work," he said. "We are sending out more than 100 men daily, but they are going to construction work which will cease as soon as the cold weather sets in."

Captain Meath said the building trades industry was the only industry showing any activity at present. He based his prediction of distress and suffering upon the fact that a greater number of wage-earners would have no resources to rely upon as soon as they were thrown out of work.

ALBERTA CIVIC EMPLOYEES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

A conference of civic employees of the four cities of the province will be held in Calgary, November 23rd, for the purpose of discussing the reductions in the wages of the civic employees of those cities, which were proposed by the conference of Mayors at Medicine Hat recently.

J. Mateer, T. Steel and J. J. McCormack have been named as the delegates from Edmonton to attend the conference. Each city is asked to send three delegates. A Petherie will accompany the Edmonton delegates in an advisory capacity.

PREFER WOMAN LABOR.

Washington.—Women carrying lumber is depicted in a pamphlet "Health Problems of Women in Industry," issued by the women's bureau of the department of labor.

Under the picture is this information: "One employer said he preferred women to men because the women always carried two planks at once if they could manage it."

The pamphlet makes this reference to conditions under which many mothers are forced to live:

"Long hours in the factory are not as serious for the man, who is through work when he leaves his job at night, as they are for the woman who has often several hours of housework to do after she gets home. The married woman in industry, who is forced to work because of economic necessity, brought about by her husband's death, incapacity, or inability, to earn an adequate wage for himself and his family, must usually take whatever job she can get without much question of wages or hours.

"But she is the one worker in all the group who must need the protection of the law, for the care of her children and household will take many hours and much strength, and her health will suffer if hours of work are not limited."

LOW-WAGE ADVOCATES ARE POOR PROPHETS

New York.—After the din din and clatter about building revivals when wages are reduced, these prophets are smoked out. Wages have been lowered but the revival has not materialized and now they are murmuring—but very guardedly—that monopoly may be responsible for the high cost of building material.

These hints are found tucked away in the financial sections of newspaper, while the front pages and editorial columns continue the bluff that "high" wages is responsible. One local paper says:

"The question in the public mind today is: 'What is making the price of building material higher?'

"The case of common brick is fairly typical of the market. Banks in manufacturing districts are disturbed by constant utterances to the effect that a condition exists in the Hudson river brick industry of conspiracy, combination and illegal control of distributing markets in violation of the law. These allegations have never been judicially affirmed, yet the banks, acting conservatively, and being guided by natural business prudence have, by their attitudes discouraged loans to operators or of leased yards.

"In the Hudson river district there was, 10 years ago, 118 brick manufacturing plants producing annually about 1,200,000 common brick. Today there are only 55 yards operating in the Hudson district.

"Saturday there were only two barges of brick available for the building industry of a city of 6,000,000 people, with construction activity greater than at any time since before the war in certain kinds of building work and yet the wholesale price of $14.50 and $15 a thousand for common brick was firm, whereas, the price of this basic building commodity would not be anything like that figure if brick production could be raised to something like normal proportions."

START MUNICIPAL STORE.

Lewisham, England.—Public officials and the unemployed throughout England are watching the progress of Lewisham's municipal store.

Dissatisfied with the exchange value in goods obtained by the unemployed on their credit relief slips, local authorities opened the store to give the best possible value to the needy. A saving of 30 per cent is claimed, representing $1000 a week to the taxpayers, and incidentally increased supplies to the workless.

Some shopkeepers have two sets of prices—one for the unfortunate armed only with the municipal credit slip, and another for the cash customer.

MORE WORKERS EMPLOYED

Albany, N.Y.—The state department of labor reports a 2 1-2 per cent. gain in employment from September to October. Although increases among the individual industries were not as large as some of those reported in September, they were more general.

MONTREALERS STONG HOUSE BLDG. REMEDY

The construction of dwellings as the best means to relieve the unemployment situation and solve one of the most acute housing problems ever experienced in Montreal was discussed at a meeting of citizens at the Freeman's Hotel.

Declaring that there was a shortage of over 26,000 homes in Montreal and that an intolerable situation existed regarding housing Rev. Father Hingston, S. J. of Loyola College, recommended the building of houses as the only practical and legitimate solution of the shortage and would at the same time relieve unemployment and help to check unlawful tendencies in the ranks of labor.

The present acute stage was reached he said during the years of war when very little building was done. This was aggravated by the influx of people to the city.

Of the many schemes advanced the speaker considered the construction of houses the best. He suggested that steps should be taken by the Government, provincial, federal or civic to advance funds, necessary to put the plan in operation.

The cost of building and the price of labor were factors which entered into the program and which constituted the most important parts. In the opinion of the speaker there is a vicious circle surrounding both capital and labor. "Labor is blaming capital," he said, "and capital is blaming labor. Both are irritating each other and the two must get together now or later on, but the sooner the better, and antagonistic friction must cease if we are to get anywhere. Labor must give a better return for their wages, and capital must be content to take a little less profit than formely."

Richard Lynch spoke for labor and declared that the working man never got a square deal. Stating that the salaries of the bank manager and railway official were not reduced, he asked why they should start with labor.

The Government during the war developed this situation and it was up to the Government to get the people out of it, and the best means was to aid the building scheme. Labor must be more considerate and ready to make some sacrifice for the sake of christian charity.

Three distinct problems comprised the present situation. Father Hingston said. These were embodied in unemployment, lack of houses and the necessity of people having homes of their own. By constructing houses he was convinced that three birds would be killed with one shot and the three problems ameliorated.

He said the situation was so serious that it must be faced in a practical manner if it was to be met satisfactorily. Artificial means would not relieve the situation. The logical means were the natural ones.

The dole system was condemned, but we should be prepared for it if something was not done to give employment and take care of the many people looking for work all over the city from day to day only to find that they cannot get a job. The city would spend at least $70,000 a day taking care of the unemployment problem, and it would pay to get to work and start a constructive plan.

Turning to labor he advised it to produce more and go back to the first principle. In essential needs clothing and the price of food and houses must come down. These reductions were inevitable, but before the price of houses would come down more will have to go up, and by constructing more building material will become cheaper. The working man, he said, spends one-third of his salary in rent. This was a generally accepted fact.

Joseph Ballantyne, Mayor of Montreal West, another member of the Metropolitan Commission supported Father Hingston's views and expressed disapproval of the dole system. Stating he had been interested in building matters all his life and was acquainted with labor questions.

Lansing Lewis asked why the banking and commercial houses did not go ahead with their buildings. He approved of the proposal advanced as a solution and declared that labor should own their own houses. They would as a consequence be better citizens and take a more active interest in the development of the city.

F. P. Jones, general manager of the Canada Cement Company, said the cost of living must come down. The cost of wheat has descended to a price where the farmer will not be able to get a return on his money and asked why other kindred commodities have not come down accordingly. Coal and rail rates, he added, must be reduced, and once these started to decline the general cost of living would follow.

At another meeting of the Citizens Committee Mayor Martin urged that work be provided with all speed. He claimed that the city had a certain amount of borrowing power which could be used without further legislation and urged that a certain amount of public works in Montreal which were growing more necessary each day should be proceeded with at once. He instanced the provision of subways in the north end and on Notre Dame Street, and the repair of some of the existing ones. "It is the duty of the Executive Committee to take up these works immediately," he declared. "The execution will provide the workers with bread, and the city will have some return for it. If we spend a dollar we will get a dollar's return in work for it in this manner."

He added that he had recenly seen Premier Taschereau with regard to the unemployment situation and he had promised the fullest extent of help that the province felt itself at liberty to give.

A discussion followed on the advisability of the dole, when money or food was issued to the unemployed and no return made for it. The system was condemned generally, no defender for it appearing. Opinion favored as little charity as possible and as much work as could be found.

LOTS OF CHOICE FOR THE ELECTORS TRIO GENERALLY CLAIM SINGLE SEAT

Latest returns show six hundred and thirty contestants aspire to the 235 seats in the Federal House. Labor and independent candidates have a list of 74. The Progressives, who, at the outset of the campaign, announced their intention of running around 130 candidates, actually nominated 144.

On Tuesday afternoon nominations were filed for the 235 constituencies of the House of Commons. Evidence is ample that in every province there will be arduous fighting. In all the nine provinces there is but one candidate elected by acclamation—E. Guss Porter, Conservative candidate in West Hastings, Ontario, who has represented the constituency since he was first elected at abyelection in 1901. There was, indeed, a Progressive named to contest the division with Mr. Porter. But his nomination papers, the returning officer held, were not properly filled out, and Mr. Porter was declared elected. Candidates elected to the last Parliament by acclamation numbered no less than twenty.

The two older parties ran closely in the number of candidates nominated. In the Dominion as a whole, the Government has 211 candidates nominated and the Liberals 202. Five women candidates were nominated—three in Ontario, one in Montreal and one in Winnipeg. They represent varying schools of thought In Ontario, one is running in Liberal and one in Progressive interests; in Winnipeg, the lady candidate is running as an Independent; in Montreal, on the platform of the Labor party. There was no lady candidate nominated in Conservative interests.

In the Liebral stronghold of Quebec, there will be a contest in every constituency. In the 65 divisions, 51 Conservative candidates were nominated, 17 Progressives and 32 Labor and Independents. Liberals, as was expected, have a candidate in every division. In the great battleground of Ontario, the three main parties—Conservative, Liberal and Progressives—are keenly fighting for control of the next House. In the 82 constituencies, there were nominated 79 Conservatives, 64 Liberals and 70 Progressives. Again, in the prairie provinces, candidates of the three parties closely approximate in number. In British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, as in Quebes, the Progressives fall behind the Conservatives and Liberal parties in number of candidates nominated. In the 31 seats of the Maritime Provinces, there were 28 Conservatives nominated, 30 Liberals, but only 14 Progressives; in the 13 seats of British Columbia, 13 Conservatives, 11 Liberals and 7 Progressives.

Three-cornered fights will be in the common order of things and the next house will be one with many old familiar faces missing, with many new to parliament life to take their places.

OTTAWA LABOR CANDIDATE CALLED OFF

Thomas Marcil, nominee of the Independent Labor Party of Ottawa as a candidate in the coming federal elections, has retired, and his name was not presented to the returning officer on Tuesday.

This decision was reached after a protracted meeting of the Independent Labor Party, which discussed the following letter, which was issued as a statement:

"To Thomas Marcil, Esq.—

"Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Labor Representation Committee and the Independent Labor Party, held on Sunday, Nov. 20, the circumstances in connection with your candidature in the forthcoming federal elections were fully discussed, and owing to the lack of a definite and positive unanimity in support of your candidacy, attributable in large measure to a paucity of financial resources, it was deemed advisable and with extreme regret to respectfully ask you to reconsider your nomination as a Labor candidate.

"It is expressly felt that in doing so, not the slightest degree of criticism can be directed at you personally, as your integrity and zeal in labor's cause has never been questioned.

"We can only hope, therefore, that although the labor representation committee at the present time is unable to give you the support to which we feel you are entitled, that on a more auspicious occasion it will be enabled to carry you on to victory under labor's banner. (Signed) "J. W. H. Hinchcliffe, Geo. Kennedy, W. T. McDowell."

CALGARY CIVIC EMPLOYEES SOLID AGAINST REDUCTIONS

Calgary civic employees have made clear that the federation is determined to oppose any reduction in salaries this year. Statements setting forth in detail the attitude of the federation of civic employees on the question of wage reduction have been prepared as follows

The federation is asking that the 1921 schedule be maintained for another year, and calls attention to the present cost of rent, fuel, light, gas, water, telephone, taxes and soforth.

The claim is made by the federation that while the cost of living increased 125 per cent sinve 1914, the increase in wages has been about half of that and that the cost of living is 60 per cent higher than in 1914.

That the clerical staff received only 50 per cent advance and that the present average salary, $125 per month, is scarcely sufficient for married clerks to keep up appearances and subsist.

That the police, fire and city hall staffs convinced the council last year that they were under paid, and were promised that consideration would be shown them.

That the commissioners' recommendation for reductions is not fair and equitable.

That the 1914 schedule was not a fair one, and that 10 per cent increase on that schedule as a standard of living is not sufficient.

That the wage paid skilled laborers 60 cents an hour, is not as high as that paid skilled men in other cities.

That consideration be given to employees' responsibility in various departments and that consideration be given for the eight years of service given by many employees.

BRITISH VISITOR SEES LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

After an extend visit to this country, Mr. Herbert Tracey, who has been actively connected with the leaders of the British Labor party and the British trades union movement, has returned to Great Britain. Mr. Tracey's purpose in visiting Canada was to study economic and political movements, concerning which he made some interesting observations.

"From what I have seen, the movements which will mean as much to Canada as anything else are those of the organized Farmers and the students of your universities," he said.

Great Flow of Ideas.

"In both there is a tremendous flow of ideas. I found religion plays a part in each, particularly in the Christian Student Movement, where, also, there seems to be a great desire to get to the cause of industrial disorders. I spent a most interesting week among students this summer at Elgin House."

Dealing with the organized Labor movement, he said it was passing through a period which the British Labor movement had passed many years ago. He believed little would be accomplished until Labor had representation in the Federal Parliament.

Canada's Unique Opportunity.

"In this country there is an opportunity possessed by no other country in the world," said Mr. Tracey. "It is possible to bring together the industrial worker and the farmer, economically and politically, and I believe this can be accomplished. From what I have seen, the feeling which industrial workers possess toward the farmer is only superficial."

SEAMEN ARE LOYAL; OUST SKY SHOOTER

San Francisco.—The organized seamen of the Pacific coast have reaffirmed their loyalty to the trade union movement, and made amends for indifference in the election of an editor of their official magazine by expelling John V. Thompson.

At the last election for editor of the Seamen's Journal Thompson was backed by every element that would "swing the world by its tail." Trade unionists supported Editor Scharrenberg, whose election was taken as a matter of course. This indifference resulted in Scharrenberg's defeat by 45 votes. The new editor changed the policy of the paper to suit his adherents, and at the following convention of the International Seamen's Union all connection was severed with the Seamen's Journal.

President Furuseth has led the fight against the bubble blowers, and has travelled up and down the coast during the last several months in a contest with this element.

When hte seamen were aroused to the dangers of I. W. W ism charges were preferred against Thompson for violating the constitution of the union. This forced a show-down, and when the sky-shooters were driven into the open their spokesman was sent through the ropes.

NEW ANTI TRICK.

Richmond, Cal.—Anti-union lements are urging the passage of a city ordinance which would prohibit any one from gcing on premises where a building is under construction. The building trades council is objecting to the proposal.

TIRE WORKERS UNITE.

Trenton, N.J.—Faced by a weg cut of from 10 to 34 per cent., tire workers at the Ajax auto tire plant have organized. The workers say they are drive n at a kiling pace to earn a living wage under present rates.

NEW LABOR OFFICIAL.

San Francisco.—Governor Stephens has appointed Walter G. Mathewson state labor commissioner. The new official is secretary of the Santa Clara county building trades council.

WANTS MANY JOBS.

Washington.—W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York, has asked the interstate commerce commissioner to permit him to hold his present offices as director in 22 different transportation companies. The law prohibits interlocking directorates unless the interstate commerce commission finds this compatible with public interests.

BIG PROFITS IN OIL.

New York.—The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company announces a "fair" profit to its stockholders for the first six months of the present year. Every share of common stock, at a par value of $50, will yield a return of $6.44. The clear profits for the six months is $8,519,937.

This is after interest charges on bonds have been met, taxes paid, large sums set aside for depreciation and depletion, and juicy salaries paid to officials.

In the first six months of last year the profits were $4.50 a share of common stock, making a gain of $1.94 a share for 1,403,534 shares outstanding.

WANT WAGES REDUCED.

Chicago.—Four of the "big five" meat packers have called on their recently-organized company "unions" to prepare for wage cuts. The packers have not indicated how much reduction they want, but this can be arranged later. The present move is merely preliminary. The workers in this industry who are members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union have empowered their officials to call a strike if necessary.

The advantage to the meat packers of a company "union" must now be apparent to every worker. The packers refuse to treat with the bona fide union, but will do business with a "union" of their own manufacture. The company men in this so-called "union" will fight for a reduction and then the meat barons will stand aside and point to "our loyal employes."

The packers' "union" is not considered seriously by the bulk of these employes, but through the assistance of straw bosses and intensive publicity it has secured a standing in certain quarters.

Items of Interest from Overseas

ACTOR'S PROTECTION.

The suggestion of a Daily Herald correspondent that a Trade Board should be set up for the protection of chorus girls and poorer-paid artists has provoked some interest in the profession.

Interviewed on the subject an official of the Actors' Association did not, however, seem sanguine. "We have learned," he said, "that even with the active co-operation of the Ministry, it is practically impossible to get health and unemployment cards stamped and kept in order in the companies of bogus or dubious managers, and it must be remembered that it is only in these companies that the worst abuses of the Association contract with its £3 minimum wage occur.

Modern Micawbers.

"A pathetic feature of our negotiations has always been the way in which these underpaid and half-starved artists hang on, in the fatuous hope of 'something turning up.' There are even cases of A. A. members tolerating the intolerable for weeks at a time, and accepting ridiculous pittances every week in lieu of their salaries, although, by reporting to the A.A. they could generally get redress, and when, in any case, their plight could be no worse, for they would at least get the unemployment pay.

"While this is so, to talk of enforcing proper pay through cumbrous and slow-moving Government machinery is futile.

"Matchless Cleanser."

"When the A.A. receives reports, it is immediately on the job, and the boycott is enforced with none of the law's delays.' The boycott is proving the stage's matchless cleanser."

"Of course," added the official, "we should welcome Governmental assistance, but

we have found that, when we can get into action, which depends solely on the report of victims, the boycott broom sweeps clean and that the trade union attack seldom fails.

Already scores of managers have noted it and many more have put their houses in order."

POTTERY CRISIS.

A huge demonstration of pottery jected the proposal of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation to terminate the 25 per cent. bonus, involving a 20 per cent. reduction of present earnings.

Arising out of this proposal, 70,000 potery workers throughout the country are no wunder 28 days' notice to leave their engagements.

The meeting further expressed a desire to again meet the manufacturers in conference, and, failing an alternative proposal by the employers they offer to submit the matter to arbitration.

Mr. S Clowes, general secretary of the National Pottery Workers' Society, announced that if the 25 per cent. bonus ceased the wages of women employed in the industry would be substantially lower than those paid in many sweated industries, brought under the Trade Boards Acts, and, this in an industry which had the highest trade death-rate in Great Britain.

He described the action of the employers as a sledge-hammer blow against the pottery operatives who had not yet recovered from the general stoppage caused by the coal lock-out.

JOIN HANDS.

After a considerable amount of negotiating the Labor movement in Shoreditch has, the Daily Herald learns, become one united body The Trades Council and the Labor party have joined forces, adopted an agreed constitution, and made application for affiliation to the National Labor Party.

The movement in Shoreditch has had varying fortunes since the days of 1903, when the old S.D.F. and the I.L.P. first put up a fight for the Borough Council in Hoxton. In 1907 the Trades Council was formed. From this the L.R.C. developed, which body won six seats on the Borough Council in 1909.

The war had a bad effect on Labor forces in Shoreditch, as elsewhere, and thinned the ranks considerably. Two ex-Councillors, Hardy and Watts, who had done excellent service for their fellow workers, were killed in action. In spite of the war, however, the Trades Council was kept in being, largely through the efforts of the present Mayor, W. H.

LABOR'S POSITION.

The resolution passed at the conference of delegates from trade unions demanding a special meeting of the Kensington Guardians for the purpose of dealing with the rent question as it affects the unemployed was submitted to the adjourned meeting of the South Kensington Board of Guardians.

Mrs. Jarrett, on behalf of a deputation which waited on the Board, instanced many cases of hardship due to calls for rent.

Mr. Lyne (Labor) described the Board as a hot-bed of inhumanity.

The deputation, he said, asked that the Board should reconsider the question of help to the genuine unemployed.

Never Adequate.

Kensington Guardians, he declared had never given adequate relief, and he moved that the Board should reconsider the scale of relief in conjunction with an allowance for rent and a supply of coal weekly.

Further, he suggested that the Board should give half the relief in money and half in kind.

Mr. Whitworth moved an amendment to the effect that the Relief Committee be instructed, in considering the amount of adequate relief, to take into consideration a supply of coal and the payment of rent.

Mr. Pickard seconded, and Mr. Lyne withdrew his motion.

A further amendment was moved by Miss Anderson, seconded by Miss Hayne, that a voluntary committee be formed, consisting of the members of the Board and others, to deal with cases of exceptional hardship in regard to rent and other points requiring monetary assistance.

Chairman's Appeal.

The Chairman, Mr Rendell, made a strong appeal to the Board to support this amendment, pointing out that free instructions were likely to be received from the Ministry of Health.

Ten voted for the amendment and five against.

Mr. Lyne, in an outburst of indignation, declared that he was prepared to keep the Board sitting all night and when the chairman intervened, Mr. Lyne angrily remarked, "Now, Mr. Chairman I am not going to have any of your balsam."

ment that the Board consider a sliding scale of 10s a week as rent in all suitable cases.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Lyne then moved that the sum be 7s 6d. This was also lost.

MACHINISTS' BALLOT.

By a margin of 22,835 votes, the members of the 34 unions in the engineering and shipbuilding trades have accepted the employrs' proposal to withdray, in three stages, the 12 1-2 per cent. bonus of the Munitions Ministry. The figures of the ballot are:—

In favor of acceptance	179,471
Against acceptance ..	147,636
Majority in favor	22,835

Out of about two million workers, only 318,107 voted. It is stated, unofficially, that the vote is very largely that of the unskilled men, and that skilled workers abstained.

LABOR SUPPORT.

A manifesto issued by the Labor party on behal fof the whole labor movement of Great Britain, promises support of any steps that may be necessary to make the Hughes porposals for naval armament reduction effective, and calls for the extension of the proposals to all forms of armament.

The text of the manifesto declares the labor movement "welcomes and accepts wholeheartedly the program of substantial and progressive reductions proposed by the United States at the opening of the present conference, and will support any measure necessary on the side of Great Britain for giving effect to these proposals.

Against Renewing Treaty.

The manifesto also calls for non-renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

"British labor," it says, "recognizes the existence of and the reasons for the widespread hostility in the United States against the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Under no circumstances could labor contemplate being dragged into war with the United States. Labor holds that since both Japan and Great Britain are members of the League of Nations a treaty of alli-

STRIKE RIGHT IS NATURAL RIGHT: EXISTED PRIOR TO STATE ITSELF

—CARDINAL O'CONNELL.

Boston.—The strike is natural right; it is man's natural defense; it existed prior to the state itself, and is a right which no society can annul, said Cardnal O'Connell, of ths city, in a pastoral letter.

The reasoning of this church man is a contrast with the claim of "can't-strike" advocates, that strikes should be outlawed when they inconvenience the public—or, in other words, that a right can be set aside when it discommodes society; and that the state, created by man, can deny rights inherent in man.

"It is a natural right of man o give or withhold his labor," said the cardinal. "It is man's defense against injury and oppression. Man's right to strike is then a natural right.

"A strike is not war, save figuratively, but like war it should be considered a last resort.

"The state has the right to suppress a civil war, but a strike should never be civil war. Some times incidental to a strike, but not at all necessary, and greatly to be deplored by true friends of labor, are intimidation, disorder, riot and violence. A strike of itself does not imply any disturbance of the peace.

"Strikes are called more freequently on account of failure to pay a just wage than for any other reason. If employers would recognize man's right to a just wage, another great milestone of progress towards industrial peace would be passed.

"There is plenty to go round in this rich country of ours.

"The state should always maintain discipline, but the state has no right to prohibit a just strike.

"The evils and abuses of the present industrial system cannot be too strongly deplored. The aloofness of the employer from the worker, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the oppression fo the worker art abuses which, while not universal, are altogether too common. Stories of excessive profits and low wages, of heartless dismissals, or inhuman disregard of labor, are a disgrace to our democratic state.

"We must not look upon labor as merely the expenditure of muscle or intellectual energy, or as a commodity to be bought and sold. There is a moral element which must be considered. Man is not an inanimate machine."