

Roads lead to Winning

POWER OF INTERNATIONAL TYPO UNION MAY BE GAUGED BY REPORT

An analysis of the financial and numerical position of the International Typographical Union is placed before the members in the report recently issued by Sec. Treas. Hayes and no crumb of comfort may be gleaned therefrom. Therein is set forth in concise form the financial transactions for the year, and also a number of suggestions are made which, the secretary-treasurer believes, would be of great value to the International Union.

It is shown that the receipts from all sources for the year were \$2,948,959.97, and the expenditures were \$1,856,409.45, and the excess \$1,092,550.52. The balance in the general fund on May 31 was \$393,819.17; the balance in the mortuary fund was \$430,423.02, and the balance in the old age pension fund was \$250,000.00. In addition there was owing \$466,387.45. The mortuary fund, loaned to the general fund for the purpose of paying strike benefits in the forty-four hour struggle, was \$1,000,000.00. The year in strike benefits and special assistance to local unions the sum of \$383,483.02, and to district and national typographical organizations \$5,200.00. Representatives, regular and special, to the number of sixty-two, drew a total of \$114,491.56 for services and expenses incurred in performing work for the organization during the year.

The general expenditures are compiled in a separate table and amount to a total of \$1,856,409.45. This includes expenses of maintaining headquarters, convention expenses, officers' salaries, and to district and national and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, printing, etc.

The members of the International Union drew \$2,379,124 more wages than in the preceding year, which shows that substantial wage increases were secured at a time when there was a general tendency toward a reduction in pay in most industries. The average earnings per member for the year were \$1,909.93 an increase of \$103.02 over the previous year, \$1,806.91.

During the year \$1,410,857.71 was paid out to members as benefits and in maintaining the union. Hayes, A. F. of L. and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, printing, etc.

The amount of clerical in the secretary-treasurer's office will be \$1,771 typewritten letters, 14,476 postal cards mailed, 217 packages of supplies shipped, 10,454 sides 313 other express packages, receipts and circulars numbering 21,996 were mailed during the year. There were 736 deaths during the year on which mortuary benefits were paid, fifty-three less than the

A BIG PAPER CALLS ATTENTION TO OUTSTANDING PROBLEM

Says the "Montreal Star":
The first job which confronts Premier Meighen as he signs the present bill is the consideration of the present serious and the imminent problem of unemployment.

Unemployment is now a pathetic and disturbing fact in our larger centres. When snow flies, it will have grown to a shocking and even alarming incubus on our winter cities which will entirely submerge the already heavily-drained resources of private charity, and will not be denied, whose winter has been a period of municipal relief—if something prompt and Napoleonic is not done.

The local people who give—give for everything cannot possibly meet even the preliminary demands of this problem. They cannot handle it today when our harvests are humming with life, when the West is swallowing up harvests, and the soft summer weather is temperate to the hazy days. Plainly they will be utterly helpless in the face of deal suffering and an insistent WANT which will not be denied, whose winter has been a period of municipal relief—if something prompt and Napoleonic is not done.

Every section of the Dominion can suggest obvious lacks. Here in Montreal, for instance, we have pleaded for years that the Grand Trunk tracks be raised above the street level. This is a public work which could be pushed ahead throughout the winter, thus furnishing employment for thousands at the very close of our unemployment troubles. This new nation needs good roads. Money spent on them is good road. The Federal, Provincial, and even municipal authorities could get together on a country-wide scheme for the construction of roads, chiefly radiating out from the cities. This would open the farmers' way to the country, cutting and going

37TH SESSION OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

The thirty-seventh annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Convention Hall, Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, beginning on Monday morning next, and continuing in session, from day to day, until the business of the convention has been completed. Congress pays its return visit to the Prairie city after a long absence, the last occasion being September 16th, 1907.

The executive call stated that the seriousness of the unemployment problem and the request in some cases for a special convention to deal with this subject has caused the executive of the congress to feel warranted in bringing forward the date of the convention a few weeks earlier than has been the custom, and the consideration of this problem, of itself, was considered to be a sufficient incentive for every affiliated body to make the most strenuous effort to be fully represented.

Board Granted For C.N.R. Stationery Men

The appointment of a board of conciliation to deal with the question of wage reductions as affecting certain classes of stationery employees on the Canadian National Railways, was announced by Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor. The employees, as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, have nominated ex-Mayor Harold Fisher, of Ottawa, as their member, while the management of the Canadian National Railways have chosen Mr. George D. Kelley, also of Ottawa, to represent the company. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Kelley will confer at once in the matter of the appointment of a chairman. It is hoped that the first sittings of the board will be held early next week.

The appointment of the board came as a result of the application of the Employees, who claimed that the reductions in wages recently made effective by the Canadian railways, were to a great extent unwarranted, and would cause particular hardship to the lower paid workers. As proof of this the Brotherhood placed before the minister of labor a statement showing that certain classes of unskilled and semi-skilled railway labor were being forced to accept reductions as high as 20 per cent, while higher-paid men were to lose only four and five per cent. It was also stated that analysis of cost of living statistics does not warrant the assumption that there has been a permanent decline in the prices of the necessities of life.

KEEP FORESTS GREEN

If Canada's forests are kept green the result will benefit our lumbermen, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, railway, ship owners, and, above all, our working men. If the forests are destroyed this destruction will leave a mark on the land a barren desert. It will dry up our streams and injure every person in Canada, no matter what his business.

The obvious objection is that we have no money just now for such public works. Regarded purely as public works, this is undoubtedly true. The present is a time for rigid economy in return—and there is not a shadow of a doubt that the vast majority of these unemployed would immensely prefer to earn their "bread" in the form of wages rather than be asked to accept it in the form of alms.

Here then is a job for Premier Meighen. His is the first responsibility in all national-wide problems. He should give the provinces and the municipalities a definite and adequate "lead." This duty is far more pressing and important than any chore of "fixing his political bones." Hungry politicians can wait better than hungry men.

PREDICTING THE HAPPENINGS AT UNITED MINE WORKERS CONVENTION

Indianapolis, Ind.—When the bi-annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America meets in Indianapolis on Tuesday, September 20th, the outstanding business of the delegates will be the formulation of demands for the next wage contract between miners and operators. For the first time in years agreements in the bituminous fields and in the anthracite fields will expire on the same day, March 31st, 1922. Herebefore, the bituminous wage agreement expired on one date and the anthracite agreement on another date, and the miners in one branch of the industry were not in position therefore, to give the same degree of support to the other in the negotiation of their agreements as they will be next spring.

John L. Lewis, international president, has made the statement on several occasions that the United Mine Workers of America will not permit any reduction in the wages of mine workers, and this fact lends greater significance to the coming convention at which the details of the wage policy of the mine workers will be worked out and settled.

It has been the custom of the anthracite miners in the past to frame their wage demands and have them adopted by a tri-district convention, comprising the three anthracite districts, after which they were reported to the national convention of this year for approval. This year, however, this procedure has been varied. Anthracite delegates to the national convention will prepare their demands for approval by the national convention and the tri-district convention for ratification will be held afterwards. Thus, any general policy with reference to wages that may be adopted by the national convention will govern the miners in their negotiations in the anthracite region as well as in the bituminous fields of the country. Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, said today that all other questions to come before the national convention will be subordinate to the one great proposition of preparing for the negotiation of wage scale agreements in the bituminous and anthracite branches of the industry.

The number of delegates to attend the convention this year will be smaller than that of two years ago, when the convention was held in Cleveland. At that time there were 2,344 delegates. This year the number will be approximately 1500. At the Cleveland convention action was taken favoring nationalization of the mines, and the adoption of the eight-hour day and the five-day week. These same subjects will undoubtedly come before the September convention for further action.

A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON CANADIAN TOUR

The heart of Labor beats true and never in the history of organized labor has its spirit been so strong, according to Samuel Gompers, veteran leader of the American Federation of Labor, who paid a week-end visit to Ottawa on Saturday and Sunday.

He asserted in an interview that the wealth producers of this country were not going to stand idly by and see destroyed that which they had built up by patient years of endeavor and declared that any one who believes that the workers are going to be driven back to the type of the man with the hoe is pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp. The people, he said, would not tolerate it.

Mr. Gompers was in Ottawa on his way from Montreal to Toronto. He was accompanied by M. S. Gompers, and during his twenty-four hours stay met Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and conferred with local labor men. Mr. Gompers is seventy-one. He is much younger than that in spirit, and appears as strong in body and vigorous in spirit as a man half his years.

Communist Inactivity and Cowardice

(I.F. of U.) the body which pleases to call itself the "British Section" of the "red" Trade Union International has just published a violent attack against the International Federation of Trades Unions, reproaching it in particular with having betrayed the English miners during their great strike. This document contains the usual appeal to the workers to leave the "yellow" Amsterdam and join the "red" International at Moscow.

This "British Section" of the so-called "red" Trade Union International consists evidently of either fools or knaves. The gentlemen comprised in this "Section" should know by this time—and most probably do know—that it was the Transport Workers of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, all of whom are affiliated to the Amsterdam International, who did their utmost to prevent the shipment of coal from the Continent to England. Their efforts may not have been completely successful, yet, it is an undeniable fact that immeasurably larger quantities of Continental coal would have been shipped and transported to England were it not that these "yellow" Trade unions rendered such splendid service in refusing to handle this coal—and that too notwithstanding the widespread unemployment prevailing in Continental ports.

We feel constrained, however, to draw the attention of the so-called "British Section" of the so-called "red" Trade Union International to what the Communist press had to say concerning the attitude of the Moscow International during the miners' strike. Commenting on the cowardly inaction of the Communist International during the English miners' strike, the "Kommunistische Arbeiterzeitung" said:

"While even the Trade Union International of Amsterdam has decided to give proof of its solidarity with the English miners by rendering them active assistance during the strike, and while the Amsterdam International is endeavoring to prevent coal from the Ruhr district and from the Saar basin being transported to England, and has actually appealed to the Belgian and French dock and water-side workers to refuse to handle shipments of this coal intended for England the Third International has remained entirely inactive in regard to the struggle in which the English comrades are involved."

We venture to suggest that the leaders of the so-called "British Section" of the so-called "red" International will be well advised if in future they address their remarks to their Moscow friends and not to the Amsterdam International whenever they desire to give vent to their feelings of indignation concerning cowardice and betrayal. If, however, we would suggest that they do not, they would suggest a little nearer home; we would suggest, in other words, that they direct their remarks to the English Sailors' and Firemen's Union (an organization over which the Amsterdam International has no control whatsoever) whose members have every conceivable manner frustrated action undertaken by the Continental Transport workers on behalf of the English miners; and have not only transported coal from the Continent to England but have even actually loaded the coal themselves in those cases where the French and Belgian transport workers by coming out on strike have made such heroic sacrifices on behalf of their English comrades.

Toronto Busy with Unija Board

"It is all news to me," said Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, this morning regarding the Toronto dispatch to the effect that Mr. George D. Kelley, Ottawa lawyer, had been engaged by the Congress to draft a new constitution to regularize the expelling of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employers from the Congress.

"The executive or I have issued instructions to Mr. Kelley or any lawyer or barrister to draw a new constitution," he added.

"The executive may discuss an amended constitution or the members on the floor of the Congress, but the dispatch referred to is also largely unauthorized and is founded on pure fiction."

The cost of living hasn't gone down. Rent, in Canada and the United States, is at the highest peak. I find in this country not the slightest diminution in prices of the commodities the people need. The movement to cut wages as a means of saving money is mistaken and thoughtless. If you curtail the purchasing power of the workers, they must necessarily consume less and thus throw others out of employment. It is like a gust of wind passing over a field of wheat. It strikes the standing wheat and passes from end to end of the field, leaving down all before it.

"What is wrong with the present economic system? The human capacity among employers. Take the proceeds of this country with its large number of intelligent and industrious workers unemployed, but who are only too willing to work!"

Provincial Conferences On Unemployment

The request of the minister of labor, D. Robertson, that provincial authorities should be invited to deal with the unemployment situation, is being well received throughout the Dominion, judging by replies reaching the department. Ontario and Alberta already have called conferences, and word was received from the attorney-general of Manitoba to the effect that he Manitoba government was taking up the matter of calling a provincial conference, and that the province of Saskatchewan had already been arranged for in Winnipeg. It is expected that after the holding of provincial gatherings there will be some sort of co-ordination of efforts and ideas, together with a national conference, at which the minister of labor will probably preside, and at which plans for handling the situation on a national basis can be drawn up.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

DANIEL McCANN, Manager. CHAS. W. LEWIS, Circulation Manager.

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HERE'S THE SOLUTION

The mad gallop of the Lenin-Trotsky Russian team has excited the minds of the other nations in the endeavor to fathom cause of same. Perhaps the solution is now at hand in the press despatch which states that Russian horses which numbered thirty-six million before the war have practically disappeared, having been eaten by the famished population, it was revealed today in Russian newspapers published in Moscow and received here by the American relief administration.

Meat had grown so scarce, more than a month ago, that it was rationed only to hospital patients. Classes in Moscow University were dismissed by the lecturer because the students were too weak from hunger to continue their work, the papers said.

To this horse-eating diet may be ascribed the cause of the runaway.

A CHANGED EXECUTIVE

The Convention of the Trades Congress at Winnipeg is the third visit, the last occasion being Sept. 1914. At that time the executive was composed of three officials, president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer; Alphonse Verville, M.P., had the senior position, Jas. Thompson, vice-president, and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, the latter being the only survivor and still in the ring. Since that period 1914, many passengers have travelled under the badge on the current of River Five and if the sessions next week muster a score of the veterans a hazard guess would be amiss.

TRADES CONGRESS CONVENTION

All eyes of labor organized will be during the coming week a focussed on the sessions of the Dominion Trades Congress at Winnipeg. As the call proclaimed it must be one of the most momentous meetings of labor's parliament that this Dominion has known owing chiefly to the fact of the abnormal conditions in strong evidence both socially and industrially. Making for unsettled mind and strong desire for thought that may bring in its train a measure of opportunity to the worker of the necessities for the employment of the span of life allotted.

As stated by the responsible officials this earlier meeting than anticipated is in part the result of the unrest prevalent added to urging from groups and the onus for remedial action falls on those who have expressed desires even to the extent of holding a special convention. It may be fully anticipated that the voice which called has ideas of remedy and the hope is general, that such may be in evidence.

To discuss unemployment whilst distasteful is an easy undertaking, if remedy was so easily expounded it would relieve a social programme from a standing number. Congress is affording an opportunity for the specialists to write out the prescription of remedy and the same will be loudly acclaimed. It will be the most valued work of the sessions as it is rightly acknowledged to be the most vital disease to be present for treatment.

We may have sufficient faith to feel that it whatever manner this subject is dealt with that the lines of solution will not be of a new variety but rather endorsement of the officers of the congress presentation on this subject previously and aligned with those of the American Federation of Labor. The vitality of the whole matter will be putting same into action and that is where the forces need to be in a solidified position for not only presentation of suggested solution but a force that can command adoption to the machinery that speaks in the finality. There must be an awakening during this period of adversity, the sleep has been too deep.

ANALYZING "OPEN SHOP"

In a pamphlet on "The Open Shop, the American Plan of Employment," which the Canadian employers are attempting to emulate, the Methodist Federation for Social Service says:

"You think it means freedom for the non-union man. Does it? In many places it means that he must sign a contract never to join a union; it means that he is continually watched by spies to see that he never becomes a union man; in the Alabama coal mines it means that he must live behind a stockade and get a pass every time a member of his family goes out. In West Virginia it means that he must be 'protected' from talking to union organizers by gun men and machine guns; it means that he must sign a lease, giving the company the right to come into his house at any time and throw out any guest, lest union men should come in.

"Is this the kind of freedom the flag stands for? You think we are talking about the open shop at its worst! We'll take it at its best.

"It means the absolute right of the employer to hire and fire. No discrimination! He is to run his business without dictation. This is 'individual bargaining.' In pioneer days it worked, but the employers are now almost entirely organized to bargain collectively.

"We can't go back to the old days. Some one is trying to fool you! Today, smart men as individuals in the big industries means hiring them on the terms the big corporations offer."

Types Convention Has Big Gathering At Quebec

Formally welcomed by Premier L. A. Taschereau, on behalf of the province of Quebec, by Mayor Samson, for the city, by Sir David Watson and Hon. Frank Carrol, for the master printers, of Quebec, J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, president of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association and by Hon. G. Robertson, federal minister of labor, the sixty-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical Union was opened at Quebec with some four hundred delegates from all parts of Canada and the United States present.

Mr. Taschereau drew attention to the fact that the first newspaper published in the North American continent was published in the city of Quebec. He claimed the laws of Quebec exemplified the belief of its people that capital and labor were essential to the national life of the country.

Addressing the American delegates in particular the Premier said some one at present was laying the foundation of a Chinese trade wall between the United States and Canada. It was not being built from this side of the boundary. This wall threatened to put an end to all trade relations of the two countries. Canada, he reminded his audience, was the best customer of the United States. To his mind this trade barrier would not only be harmful in the trade field, but might cause a break in other relations between the two nations.

Hon. G. Robertson, minister of labor, pointed out that the war times when labor was at a premium, had changed. Now was a time when employers and employees needed to think twice before acting. They belonged to a great and respected trade organization. They must interpret their duties also as members of it in terms of citizenship, and work for good relations between employers and employees. They should struggle to bring about better relations in a systematic way.

The role of reason will guide the International Typographical Union, now in the midst of a fight for recognition by employers of its forty-four hour week proposal, in all its deliberations and policies, John McFarland, New York president, announced when he opened the sixty-sixth annual convention of that body. He was replying to a speech of Hon. G. D. Robertson, federal minister of labor, who, in welcoming the delegates to the convention in Canada, had urged them to work for good relations between employer and employees, and strive to achieve them in a systematic manner. Mr. McFarland also said that the union regarded the amicable relations that had existed for many years between its representatives and the publishers as an asset, and he expressed the hope that they would continue for

generations to come. He made this announcement in answer to a speech made by J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, representing the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association, who had drawn attention to the benefits the union had secured by arbitration, and had pointed out that the publishers found the present boundaries in which disputes with employees could be discussed amicably too narrow.

The first test of strength between a pro-administration and an anti-administration element in the International Typographical Union came at this afternoon's session of its annual convention, in session at the Drill Hall. The administration faction won out. The acts made an attempt to change the time-honored custom of allowing the president to nominate committees. The issue was joined specifically on the question of the selection by the executive committee of the appeals committee. C. J. Coregan, of New York, when the president asked if there were any objections to his naming the committee, entered a protest, and moved that the committee be elected by the convention. He was supported by A. Goldberg, of Minneapolis, Minn., who argued that there was nothing in American or British jurisprudence to justify a judge selecting the jury which was to pass on his decisions. President McFarland himself objected to being made to pick the men for the committees.

Those in favor of continuing the customary procedure included John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the union; D. L. Campbell, Norfolk, Va.; John A. Phillips, Philadelphia, and Charles Hertenstein, St. Louis, Mo. The motion was defeated by 175 to 106, and the president picked the committee. The president also nominated a 44-hour committee, which is composed of men from cities where strikes are in progress, on this proposition, and which will act in an advisory capacity to the executive committee in its conduct of the struggle, and committee on a shorter day, which will report to the convention on the progress made towards securing this end generally.

The question of a new draft of an arbitration agreement between the International Typographical Union and the Newspaper Publishers' Association will likely be referred by the annual convention of the former body, to the executive committee for action, announced Walter Barrett, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union. This matter will be one of the most important to be dealt with at the convention. Mr. Barrett said that the new draft will then be the subject of negotiations between the executive committee and the publishers' association. Mr. Barrett continued: "There has already been a meet-

ing between the executive of the International Typographical Union and the committee appointed by the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the question of the continuance of the arbitration agreement that has been in effect since 1901 was discussed. The publishers' proposal regarding a new arbitration agreement was not accepted by the representatives of the union.

"The I. T. U., however, stands absolutely for the principle of arbitration in settlement of industrial disputes and will continue to do so whether or not arbitration agreement is accepted by American Newspaper Publishers' Association. For twenty years amicable relations have existed between the A.N.P.A. and the I.T.U., because of the arbitration agreement that will expire in April, 1922, and so far as the office of the I.T.U. are concerned they are satisfied that the present agreement will be continued or will be modified in such a manner as will be satisfactory to both parties. So far the I.T.U. has not asked for any modifications of the present agreement which has made for peace in the industry."

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen in Convention

After being officially welcomed by Hon. W. R. Rollo, provincial minister of labor, Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and Mayor T. L. Church, of the city of Toronto, the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen today got quickly down to the business of their convention at Toronto.

The reports of the credentials' committee and the appointment of convention committees took up a large part of the morning. President Martin F. Ryan, and General Secretary F. William Weeks, of Chicago, laid the program before the convention this afternoon.

Among the visitors to the sessions are Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Warren F. Stone, president of the Electrical Workers, Wm. Johnson, international president of the Machinists,



AND ENJOY ITS LINGERING FLAVOR

and other well-known labor leaders. Nationalization of railways is one of the questions discussed by the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. "We will discuss nationalization and we'll approve it in a hurry," said Martin F. Ryan, of Kansas City, Mo., grand president, this morning. "That is my own personal opinion of how the brotherhood regards it," he added.

Many After Elusive Job

Labor conditions in the West are serious if the applications for two vacancies in the Civil Service are any indication. Two Indian agents for Fort Steele, B.C., were required at a salary of \$1,980 a year each, and the applications number 76, of which no fewer than 51 were returned Soldiers. The Civil Service Advisory Board finally selected five from the applicants and recommended two for the positions, the remaining being put on the reserve list. Included in the list of applicants were one major-general, three lieutenant-colonels, and several majors.

PREDICT SUGAR SURPLUS

Washington.—The Federal Sugar Refining Company announces that more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar, or half a year's supply for this country, will be carried over into next year's stocks here and in Cuba. It is stated that refiners will be forced to reduce their prices or to accumulate stocks.

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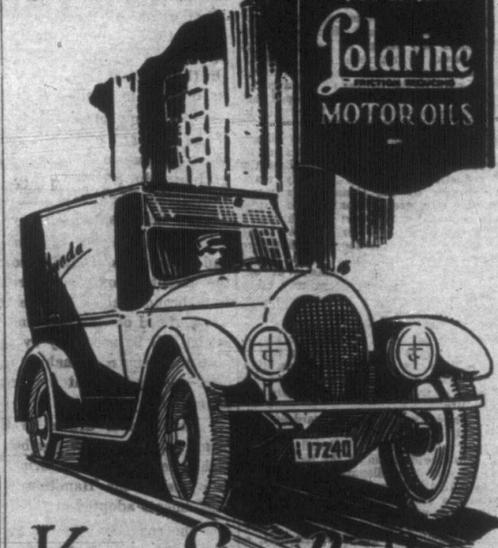
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Urge Labor-Man For Ontario Board

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, returned from Toronto. On Tuesday he waited on Premier Drury and asked, among other things, that a labor man be appointed to the vacancy on the Workmen's Compensation Board and also once more requested that a labor man be appointed on the Hydro Commission.

But it was on the matter of unemployment that Mr. Moore sought to impress the Ontario premier. He pointed out that the time had gone by for academic discussions and conferences on unemployment, as is proposed by the Ontario government, and that the time for action had come.

"Unemployment is severe," said Mr. Moore. "I told Premier Drury that the time had come for action. One of the most serious aspects of the situation is that thousands of men have been unemployed for a long time and are now passing the period when they normally would be employed."

"The folly of reducing wages to bring 'prosperity' is also beginning to show. The idea that by reducing wages, and therefore the purchasing power of the workers, you can help industry is fallacious."

Mr. Moore added that unemployment, by all accounts, would be one of the outstanding topics at the congress which opens in Winnipeg next Monday week. Resolutions on the subject are coming in and some drastic proposals are expected to be made when the workers' parliament gets going.

Will War Profiteers Escape Loot Taxes?

Washington. — Will the extreme wealthy in this country escape the tax burden so heavily borne by others?

Will the tax now levied on the extreme wealthy be shifted to others? And will the war profiteers escape with their loot?

A highly organized propaganda to abolish excess profits and reduce the surtax feature of the income tax law has been conducted. The reduction of the surtax—or the cutting down of the additional income tax on large incomes—will effect but a few thousand people. This group, while small, represents the plutocracy of our country.

Organized labor demands that the excess profits and surtaxes be retained.

It is stated that administration leaders have agreed to abolish the excess profits tax, dating back to the first of the year. This means a loss of half a billion dollars. Another \$50,000,000 will be lost through reducing the surtaxes, and \$50,000,000 will be lost by repealing the surtax and the tax on luxury clothing.

To offset this loss it is proposed to increase the income tax on all corporations. It is claimed that large corporations will profit by this plan at the cost of small business. Drastic cuts in expenditures are also proposed.

Numerous kites are sent up to sound public opinion on additional taxes that are given the soothing term: "tax readjustments." One kite will tell us that all checks will be taxed, but this "feeler" brings such a storm of protest that the kite falls to the ground.

The next day another kite is sent up to find out how a tax of \$10 on automobiles will "take." The plan is to assess every auto a like amount, whether it be silver or touring car. The roars of protest drives this kite into cold storage. No one seems willing to assume the burden that is intended to be shifted from the backs of the wealthy and war profiteers.

Organized labor is urging Congressman Keller's plan to tax land values on the millions of acres of land held out of use by large corporations and land-owning interests. This plan borders on treason to the patriots who want income tax diluted. They don't want their land holdings taxed no more than their war loot.

In addition the railroads want \$500,000,000 that the government owes them while they insist that the millions they owe the government be overlooked for a few years. The railroads want the government to O. K. bonds for this amount. The shipping board would be thankful for a couple of hundred millions, while other millions are being called for by the army, navy and other defensive processes.

About the only thing that seems certain is that the "little fellow" will be lucky if he escapes as he is. The situation is distracting some congressmen, who have in mind next year's elections. They want to favor the profiteers and they fear the wrath of the vast majority who demand that the war loot be taxed. The situation may result in the following: "Wanted—One competent navigator who can chart a safe political route on the troublesome taxation sea. Wages no object if party makes good. Apply at national capital."

Pass Packers' Bill

Washington.—By a vote of 48 to 38 the senate accepted the conference report on the bill to regulate the packing industry. Bills passed by both houses were thrown into conference, where the matter was discussed for over a month by representatives of both branches. The senate receded from its position on practically every point. It was charged in the senate that several provisions in the house bill were written by attorneys for the meat packers. One of the most important of these takes from the federal trade commission its power of investigation unless ordered by the secretary of agriculture. In this case the packers have won a distinct gain over the commission, whose investigations have opened the people's eyes on methods by the packers. Another senate proposal would establish uniform systems of accounting. This also was defeated.

The progressive senators voted for the conference report on the theory that it at least accepted the principle of packer regulation and that for a start it is better than nothing.



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