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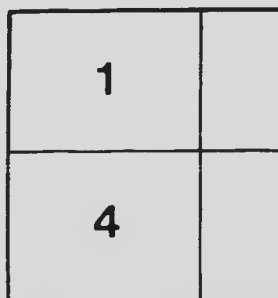
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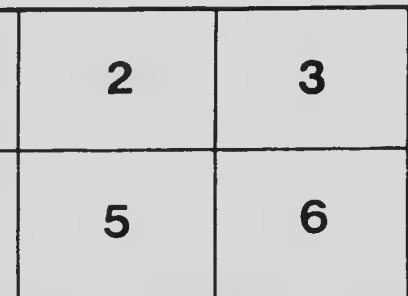
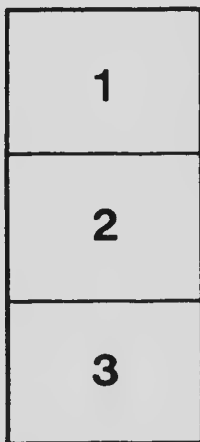
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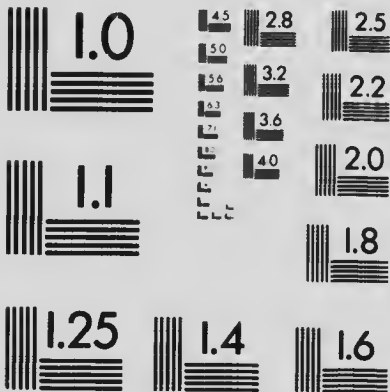
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Aims of the Strike Leaders

as Set Forth in the

Report of Proceedings

of the

Western Canada Labor Conference

Held at Calgary, Alberta, March 13, 14, 15, 1919

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PREFACE

In this review of the report of the Western Canada Labor Conference the object is to show in the exact words of the resolutions and speeches the ideas set forth by the leaders, the aims the Conference proposed to attain and the methods it decided to adopt.

All matter printed in black full face type is an exact copy of the wording as given in the published report of the proceedings.

There were sixty-two resolutions passed. Some deal with the aims desired to be obtained by the One Big Union. Others with the grievances of the working classes, and others are wholly political

We would call the reader's special attention to:—

The aims as to the "Vital Industries," page 9

Sympathetic Strikes, page 8

The proposed Adjustment Court, page 15

T. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, June, 1919.

POLICY OF THE LEADERS

REPORT OF POLICY COMMITTEE

Del. R. J. Johns (Winnipeg). Chairman of Committee—Mr. Chairman, We have a number of resolutions, but I think it advisable to read the entire number, then you can take them up singly.

First, the name of the organization. We recommend the name of the organization be "The One Big Union."

Second, we recommend the convention elect a committee of five irrespective of geographical location, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary propaganda to make the referendum a success.

Third, and further recommend that delegates from each province meet and elect a committee of five to work in conjunction with the central committee in carrying on the necessary propaganda to accomplish the wishes of the convention.

Fourth, we recommend the drafting and issuing of the referendum be left to the "central committee," also receiving the publishing returns of the vote.

Fifth, in the opinion of the committee it will be necessary in establishing an industrial form of organization to work through the existing trades councils and district boards, and no definite plan of organization can be submitted until after the referendum has been taken.

Sixth, the committee further recommend that after the returns of the vote are received, the central committee shall call a conference of representatives of trades councils and district boards to perfect the plans of organization. Basis of representation, affiliated membership of 5,000 or less, one delegate; over 5,000, two delegates; over 10,000, three delegates.

Seventh, we recommend that an appeal be made to the trades councils and districts boards for a payment of two cents per member affiliated to finance the educational campaign for the inauguration of the "One Big Union." Applause.—Carried unanimously.

THE LEVY

The suggested two-cent levy caused a long debate, such as that by—

Del. Armstrong—In giving my reason to the convention why, it seems to me if there was the question of propaganda it will require at least ten cents. Had I made the motion I would have suggested 25c to make sure of it; 25c will be nearer the amount. When it comes to a question of getting out propaganda, and that is the most important thing, the necessity for propaganda among the worker. How can you start propaganda with two cents? You must show you are undertaking something and determined to push it through, and you can't push it through on two cents.

Mr. Pritchard—I contend by passing the original motion suggested

by the committee we are bound to place in the hands of the central committee sufficient funds in order to enable them to pass through the preliminary stages. After that we can again call for an assessment. (Loud applause).

In connection with this there is a curious coincidence. A news item in the local press stated the Lennie Government has decided to set apart a large sum per month for propaganda in the countries of the Allies. Last month (February) a large sum was sent to the Sein Feiners.

RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions dealing directly with the policy are:—

RESOLUTION NO. 1.—NO PROFIT ON CAPITAL.

Del. J. Kavanagh, Chairman.

Resolution No. 1 (Submitted by Resolution committee)—Realizing that the aims and objects of the labor movement should be the improving of the social and economic condition of society in general, and the working class in particular;

And whereas the present system of production for profit and the institutions resulting therefrom, prevent this being achieved.

Be it resolved that the aims of labor as represented by this convention are the abolition of the present system of production for profit, and the substituting therefor, production for use, and that a system of propaganda to this end be carried on.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.—LABOR UNIONS NOT TO TAKE PART IN POLITICAL MATTERS.

The resolution committee offered the following as a substitute for Resolution No. 2:

Whereas great and far-reaching changes have taken place during the last year in the realms of industry;

And whereas we have discovered through painful experiences the utter futility of separate action on the part of the workers, organized merely along craft lines, such action tending to strengthen the relative position of the master class;

Therefore be it resolved that this Western Labor conference place itself on record as favoring the immediate reorganization of the workers along industrial lines, so that by virtue of their industrial strength, the workers may be better prepared to enforce any demand they consider essential to their maintenance and well being;

And be it further resolved that in view of the foregoing, we place ourselves also on record as being opposed to the innocuity of labor leaders lobbying parliament for palliatives which do not palliate.

Del. Kavanagh moved (seconded by Del. Pritchard), the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.—Unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 5.—PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—Resolution No. 5 (B.C. Federation of Labor)—Whereas holding the belief in the ultimate

supremacy of the working class in matters economic and political and that the light of modern developments have proved that the legitimate aspirations of the labor movement are repeatedly obstructed by the existing political forms, clearly showing the capitalistic nature of the parliamentary machinery.

This convention expresses its open conviction that the system of industrial soviet control by selection of representatives from industries is more efficient and of greater political value than the present system of government by selection from district.

This convention declares its full acceptance of the principle of "Proletarian Dictatorship" as being absolute and efficient for the transformation of capitalist private property to communal wealth.

The convention sends fraternal greetings to the Russian Soviet government, the Spartacans in Germany and all definite working class movements in Europe and the world recognizing they have won first place in the history of the class struggle. Carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.—BOLSHEVIK AND SPARTACAN GOVT.

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—Recommendation of committee that the following be substituted for (a), (b) and (c): Be it resolved that this conference places itself on record as being in full accord and sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Russian Bolshevik and German Spartacan revolutions; and be it further resolved that we demand the immediate withdrawal of all Allied troops from Russia; and be it further resolved that this conference is in favor of calling a general strike on June 1st should the Allies persist in their attempt to overthrow the Soviet administration in Russia or Germany or in any country in which it is or may be established, and that a system of propaganda be carried on and that a referendum vote be taken. I move the adoption. Carried.

On this Mr. Trotter said:

Del. Trotter (Vancouver)—Maybe it will be necessary in the very near future to play our part and to play it as allied under a League of Nations whereby the worker will be definitely lined up against the master class and we might find ourselves lined up against our class in every country. We want to place ourselves in the position that if the capitalist class attempt to declare war on Russia, that we deal with this enemy. (Applause).

RESOLUTION NO. 22.—OWNERSHIP OF LANDS, ETC.

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—Resolution No. 22: (Local Pochontas, Alta., U.M.W.A.)—That this convention go on record that in the event of formation of the One Big Union idea prevailing that its ultimate goal will be the abolition of the wage system and that the six hour day is only of transient importance, that our goal is the ownership of the land, mills and all tools and instruments of production by the toiling masses themselves.

Recommendation of committee—This is covered by previous resolution adopted by the convention. Carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 30.—SUBSTITUTE A NEW FORM OF GOVT.
(CLAUSE 2).

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—Resolution No. 30—(Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 1, Regina, Sask.)—Whereas, Canada is afflicted with a form of government which is of extreme stability;

And whereas social and economic conditions in Canada are changing with extreme rapidity and are likely to continue to change with perhaps even greater rapidity;

And whereas the stability of the government prevents it from properly adjusting itself and the nation's affairs to rapidly changing conditions;

Resolved that there is a distinct possibility in the near future of the present form of government being unable to adjust national affairs so as to produce equity within the nation and enable every person in the country to obtain the means of life, liberty and happiness.

2. It may soon be necessary to substitute for our present form of government an assembly and executive to reorganize the nation on a co-operative basis and perpetuate that form of internal adjustment within the nation.

3. In view of these possibilities it is desirable that all possible information should be obtained as to how much organization is being carried out in other countries and that a desirable method of reorganization for this country be worked out in all the detail possible.

4. That a committee be appointed with provisions for obtaining this information, working out the plans and distributing the results among our members of the labor movement so that they may be prepared for the reorganization in case it becomes necessary.

Recommendation of committee—Covered by plan of policy and industrial resolutions. I move the adoption. Carried.

A delegate (unrecognized), seconded.

Motion, adoption recommendation, on being put by the chair, was carried.

ALIEN LABOR

RESOLUTION NO. 7.—NO ALIEN BUT THE CAPITALIST.

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of Resolution committee)—Resolution No. 7, B. C. Federation of Labor—That the interests of all members of the international working class being identical, that this body of workers recognize no alien but the capitalist. At the same time we are opposed to any wholesale immigration of workers from other parts of the world who would be brought here at the request of the ruling class. Carried with applause.

RESOLUTION NO. 10.

(The words underlined in the preamble were omitted.)

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—Resolution No. 10 (Brule Local, U.M.W.A., Alta., No. 1054)—Whereas the Trades and Labor Council of Lethbridge has passed a resolution urging the government to deport all unnaturalized alien enemies, be it resolved that the interprovincial congress denounce the action of the aforementioned

body as being not in conformity with union principles and whereas the federal government has disfranchised citizens of alien enemy origin thereby displaying its distrust in them and eliminating all distinction as to naturalized and unnaturalized alien enemies, and has also not fulfilled the many promises given these aliens before their arrival in Canada, and where the majority of said alien enemies have been true to labor's cause at all times, be it therefore resolved that this congress declares all organized alien enemies worthy of protection of organized labor, and that it demands of the government to deport only such alien enemies as wish to be deported, naturalized or unnaturalized and that they be given free transportation.

Recommendation of committee—That resolution is covering the alien question dealt with this morning. The first portion dealing with the action of the Trades and Labor council at Lethbridge brings the following recommendation:

Resolved that it is the opinion of this conference that action by central bodies along the lines contained in the preamble is not in the best interest of the working class... I move the adoption. Carried.

GENERAL STRIKE

RESOLUTION NO. 11.—GENERAL STRIKE.

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—Resolution No. 11—(Brule Local, Alta., U.M.W.A., No. 1054)—Whereas economic and political conditions are getting unbearable for the worker, and whereas the obstinacy or bullheadedness of capitalism in dealing with the working class, and the attitude taken by the national and international trades union leaders, and the hopelessness of the heretofore practical sectional strikes, forces the worker to prepare himself for more and bigger action, on the industrial field; the field which will alone assure him industrial and political supremacy. Be it therefore resolved that the Western Interprovincial congress shall immediately organize a general strike, and a permanent and efficient industrial organization, based upon class lines of the four provinces as one department of a world organization.

Recommendation of committee—This resolution is already covered by industrial resolution already adopted by the convention and I move accordingly.

Del. Taylor (Victoria)—I desire to amend the recommendation of the committee. I would move that this conference places itself on record as being in favor of organizing all the workers, irrespective of race, creed or color. (Applause).

By the chairman—That is the recommendation of the committee and we don't require to amend it. Carried.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

(To Hold the Fort While the One Big Union is Being Organized)

RESOLUTION NO. 29.—SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—Resolution No. 29—(Alberta Federation of Labor)—(General and sympathetic strikes)—In view of the fact that the workers are not industrially organized, which form of organization we believe would take care of labor disputes more effective than any other, and believing that it will be some time before we are sufficiently organized in this state, and that situations such as general and sympathetic strikes are liable to occur at any time it is therefore necessary that machinery be created to handle these emergencies.

We recommend that each craft organization, in any locality, appoint one of its members as part of a committee, and when a call comes for a general or sympathetic strike, these members shall at once meet and discuss the issue and make recommendations to their organizations at a meeting which they shall have the power to call.

The locals will then appoint or elect one or more of their members who will be the representatives of that locality, and their duties will be to proceed to some point or storm centre, if deemed necessary, to form part of an executive to carry on such strike.

Recommendation of committee—Covered by Industrial Unionism resolution. I move the adoption. Carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.—GENERAL STRIKE FOR SIX HOUR DAY ON JUNE 1, 1919.

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of committee)—In looking over the six hour day proposition I find we have ordered the general strike for June 1st, while some others deal with May 1st, so I would suggest changing the date on the 6-hour day to June 1st. I will do so if I have the consent of the convention.

Del. Kavanagh (chairman of Resolution committee)—Resolution No. 6 (B. C. Federation of Labor)—Whereas the termination of the war in Europe will finally release approximately 50,000,000 people for service in the industrial fields and whereas the workers of the world engaged in productive occupations during the period of hostilities have produced sufficient food, clothing, and other necessities of life for the people of the world;

Therefore be it resolved that this convention assembled go on record as demanding a six hour work day, 5 days a week to go into effect on June 1st, 1919, and an intensive education propaganda be instituted to that end. Recommendation of committee: Committee report favorably. I move the adoption. Carried.

STRIKES FORETOLD IN RUSSIA

In connection with this order for strikes and change of date the following memo from Capt. T. P. O'Kelly, 102nd

North British Columbians, who has just returned from Russia, is worthy of notice.

He says: "It was stated in Russia in February, 1919, that uprisings would take place in the Allied countries in May and that they would demand the adoption of soviet principles and withdrawal of Allied troops from Russia."

NOTE.—Uprisings began to take place in June in Canada, United States, Great Britain and France. As to the last the following news item from The Province is interesting:

SPIRIT OF OPTIMISM.

President Ebert, Mathias Erzberger, Dr. Dernberg, Count von Bernstorff and Herr Landsberg, while waiting for the train to pull out, engaged in animated discussion and broke into frequent laughter. The principal topic of conversation among them appeared to be the Paris strikes, which they evidently regarded as a good omen.

VITAL INDUSTRIES

(By Stopping a Few Vital Industries all Other Industries Can be Stopped)

Del. Kavanagh (Vancouver)—In the B. C. Federation their understanding is to require a majority vote of the organization comprising the vital trades, metal trades, miners, and a two-thirds membership vote on the question of general strike, the executive taking into consideration the vital trades and geographical position.

Del. Barnicutt (Calgary)—Mr. Chairman, a question: What constitutes a vital trade?

Del. Kavanagh (Vancouver)—Vital trades are those, which ceasing work compel others to cease by virtue of the fact they cannot carry on without them. In the city of Vancouver, the longshoremen, metal trades, that is the transport workers and metal trades, demoralize the city of Vancouver. Those trades which are the keystones of the industries in any particular centre, that is what is meant by vital trades. You will take a railway system, now it is true the engineers and drivers could keep working so long as the round-house workers keep operating. If all other employees or any section of employees which effect the vital part of the transportation system cease work, they demoralize that system. These are the vital trades which occupy the position in the labor movement where by cessation they compel the cessation of others.

The transport workers; transport industries are most vital. Let me point out the Canadian Pacific railway is a gigantic organization, yet if the longshoremen at Vancouver, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax ceased work the C. P. R. would be out of business, because their trade is carried on from continent to continent; the trade is hauled through that one industry operating in those four places and it constitutes a considerable menace to the operation of the C. P. R. Now other industries are vital in some degree. All transport workers come

under the head basic; metal workers another and miners another. Let me point out if you get a majority of the transport workers, the miners, and the metal trades you could force the others into line. Sure it is force, nothing but force in existence, and unless you are aggressive no other element counts. The boss doesn't take notice of the man that doesn't scrap; he takes notice of those who get up in the meeting and does the business. That is the fellow he will listen to and he will call. Let me remind you in opening operations our position is such that we must convince the majority that we are correct. That we are correct and that is the position in which we are placed. ((Applause).

Del. Armstrong (Winnipeg)—The B. C. Federation is two-thirds vote of the basis or vital trades?

Del. Kavanagh (Vancouver)—A majority of the vital trades must be necessary to adopt.

Mr. Chairman, some professor of sociology in England makes the remark—"the intelligent few drag the masses behind." But it don't make any difference what you put through here, it is a pretty safe bet the majority attending the various organizations are going to dictate the policy of those organizations. That the great mass only attends organizations to pay dues from time to time, practically have no idea. In fact what they don't take from the capitalist press, why, they take from the majority who attend meetings of the organizations.

Mr. Armstrong (Winnipeg)—Hence we have got to adopt some other tactics. Now the question comes to this, that those occupied in those vital industries hold the whip in their hand, they hold the situation, they hold society by the throat. Once they become conscious of that fact, and it is upon those men that we have got to rely for the emancipation of the worker, so that if this move that you have instigated here is successful in getting control of those vital industries you have not much more to worry about.

Mr. Roper (Winnipeg)—If those outside the vital industries really don't amount to a great deal, why take the vote or why a majority of the whole? As has been said they (the vital industries) control the situation, it seems those outside the vital industries are not important, so why jeopardize it by allowing their votes to be counted.

MR. COTTRELL'S RESOLUTION.

Del. Cottrell—Mr. Chairman, I would move as an amendment, that these alterations in the constitution of the B. C. Federation be handed to the central committee and the provincial committees for their guidance, and let them deal with the matter. I think it is rather too complex to deal with in this conference. I think the central committee when meeting the provincial committees following the adjournment of this conference will get to know about these; that ought to be satisfactory.

My amendment is these resolutions be handed over to those committees for their guidance. Carried.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

THE ELECTION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Del. Gardiner (Victoria)—I would like to offer a motion:.. That the nominees be asked to take the floor for two or three minutes and state what particular position they take.

Del. Ainger (Vancouver)—Seconded.

By the Chairman—It has been moved and seconded the candidates be asked to state their position in respect to policy outlined by this convention.

Del. Miller (Winnipeg, Plasterers)—I don't see why we should go wrong. We say we are electors as I see it of this Industrial Unionism resolution. Yesterday I looked around to see if there were any hands against the motion, so why waste time after the conference was unanimous?

Del. Gardiner (Victoria)—Mr. Chairman, as mover of the motion, I had a reason for moving it or I wouldn't have done so. As I went to lunch I happened to run into a little group of men on the street corner, and by the talk I heard I found this fact: Although the resolution passed unanimously there are certain individuals, the number I do not know or the particular individuals I do not know, but there is a certain section in this convention that intend to go back and buck this proposition as soon as they go away from here, but they didn't have the guts to preach it on the floor of this convention. (Applause).

The motion, to permit candidates to state their position in respect to policy of the organization, on a vote was carried.

By the Chairman—We will ask the nominees to make themselves known to this convention.

Secretary Midgley—Pritchard, Vancouver.

Del. Pritchard (Vancouver)—Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates—

Voices—Platform, platform.

Del. Pritchard—They can hear me from here. Personally I think it is a lot of tripe to ask for this when they know perfectly well where I stand as the mover of the bombshell that was thrown in the early stages of the B. C. Federation convention. They know what Pritchard stands for, and those people from B. C. have known where Pritchard and what he stood for some time ago... There is no use in my making a speech, and telling you THAT I AM RUNNING AS A CANDIDATE AGAINST THE LATE LAMENTED MR. CHRIST. (Applause and laughter).

Secretary Midgley—Knight, Edmonton)—Mr. Chairman, I don't think it is necessary to state my position. I think the convention knows by my actions here. ((Applause).

Secretary Midgley—Johns, Winnipeg.

Del. Johns, Winnipeg—Mr. Chairman, I stated my position before as a supporter of the resolution. (Applause).

Secretary Midgley—Midgley, Vancouver. If the delegates don't know my attitude, I suggest they don't vote for me. (Applause).

Secretary Midgley—Hazeltine, Regina.

Del. Hazeltine—Mr. Chairman, seeing I am one of the majority for this One Big Union, I take it, I have never voted for anything I didn't want. That is all I am going to say. (Applause).

Secretary Midgley—Broatch, Calgary.

Del. Broatch, Calgary—I am heartily in favor of the One Big Union and have been all my life. I am not asking for any votes, though. (Applause and laughter).

Secretary Midgley—Smitten, Calgary.

Del. Smitten (Calgary)—Delegate Broatch has expressed my sentiments.

Secretary Midgley—Naylor, Cumberland.

Del. Naylor (Cumberland, Mine workers)—I am willing to let the convention judge that point.

Secretary Midgley—Grogan, Vancouver.

Del. Grogan (Vancouver). (Loud applause and laughter)—Fellow workers, I realize that capitalism is rotten, and also it will have to be as with a well when the water is rotten. I realize you can't make the well pure by whitewashing the handle of the pump outside. I further realize that capitalism cannot be reformed, but can be destroyed, and we have got the organization to destroy it. (Loud applause).

Tellers distributed the ballots.

After tabulation of ballot:

Secretary Midgley, reading result of election:

Pritchard, Vancouver, 210; Knight, Edmonton, 176; Johns, Winnipeg, 201; Midgley, Vancouver, 161; Hazeltine, Regina, 69; Broatch, Calgary, 62; Smitten, Calgary, 62; Naylor, Cumberland, 118; Grogan, Vancouver, 102.

Report of tellers, 235 ballots cast.

By the chairman—Half of that being 118, that means you have elected a complete slate—Pritchard, Knight, Johns, Midgley and Naylor are the candidates elected. (Loud applause).

NOTE.—Mr. Pritchard, the candidate "against Christ" obtained 210 votes out of 235.

**COMMITTEES TO WHOM THE ORGANIZATION IS ASSIGNED
BY MR. COTTRELL'S AMENDMENT.**

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

W. A. Pritchard, Vancouver, B. C.; J. R. Knight, Edmonton, Alta.; R. J. Johns, Winnipeg, Man.; Jos. Naylor, Cumberland, B. C.; V. R. Midgley, 20 Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C., Secretary.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

Manitoba Executive—F. J. Baker, Brandon, Man.; W. H. Lovatt, Winnipeg, Man.; H. H. Roberts, St. Vital, Man.; A. Scoble, Winnipeg, Man.; R. B. Russell, Secy., 14 Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan Executive—F. Cropper, Moose Jaw; Jas. McMurty, Saskatoon; Wm. Monroe, Moose Jaw; J. Sambrook, Regina; R. Hazeltine, Secretary, 3223 Riverside Ave., Regina.

Alberta Executive—Mrs. George Corse, Calgary; Wm Kolling, Brule Mines; Jas. Marshall, Calgary, Donald McNabb, L thbridge; C. E. Berg, Sec., P. O. Box 639, Edmonton.

British Columbia Executive—W. H. Cottrell, Vancouver; J. Kavanagh, Vancouver; P. McDonniel, Vancouver; J. Taylor, Victoria; A. S. Wells, Sec., 405 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver.

SEDITION

Every one of these have proved themselves seditious by accepting and voting the foregoing resolutions and the Central Committee by reiterating their sedition immediately before their election.

CONFERENCE TO ORGANIZE VITAL INDUSTRIES

On June 4th delegates from these committees met in Calgary to arrange for the organization of the "Vital Industries." The delegates from Vancouver are Messrs. Pritchard, Midgley and McDonniel (alternative for Kavanagh).

**IF ONE STRIKE GAINS ITS ENDS ANOTHER STRIKE
AND ANOTHER END WILL BE STARTED**

A speaker at the Arena, one of the strike leaders, said:

"Canada is engaged in a class struggle, which will not terminate until the workers have complete control of the means of production and distribution. The general strike, which is paralyzing industry in different centres in the West, will be called off if the Dominion Government will recede from the position which it has taken in respect to the postal workers, who have joined in the sympathetic strike, and will accept the principle of 'collective bargaining,' as interpreted

by the workers. But whether the general strike ends successfully for the strikers, or they are forced to call it off without having attained their immediate objects—the class war will continue.”

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION

The most amazing thing in the whole proceedings is the utter contempt in which the strike leaders hold the mass of the Labor Unionists. “They have no ideas but what the delegates give them.”

“Those outside of vital industries are not important. Why allow their votes to be counted?”

The next is the unbelief of the general public, coupled with amazing credulity.

Nobody seems to believe that the present strikes are simply skirmishes hiding the real aim, in the words of the editor of *The Critic*, “Sparring for Position.”

The strike leaders, however, have no illusions, but frankly declare that when their “Dictatorship” shall be established all Labor grievances, all political ills will be settled as they should be—in **their way**—and to the unmixed benefit of the workers—the others can go—

DIFFICULTIES TO BE MET

There are two difficulties to be met outside of the strikers, the ignorance of most people as to the real aims of the strike leaders, and worse still, the indifference and politeness of those who accept the strikers’ permits with thankfulness and their prohibition with resignation. They blind themselves to the fact that those who permit and those who prohibit are the real rulers and supplicants accept their rule and array themselves against the government.

COMPEL EVERY ONE TO TAKE SIDES

Steps should at once be taken to compel every citizen to take sides for or against the “Proletarian Dictatorship.” Fortunately the strike leaders themselves have shown how this can efficiently and immediately be done. They decided at Winnipeg that no food should be had save under their permit.

Municipal, Provincial and the Dominion Governments

should take steps to reverse this and give effect to the Scripture, which says:

"This we commanded you that if any would not work neither should he eat."—2 Thess. 3:10.

And make it compulsory wherever there is a strike neither food nor fruit should be sold to anyone unless he has a permit in which there is a declaration against "Proletarian Dictatorship," a willingness to work and allegiance to the state. Such permit to be signed by the purchaser.

Further, steps should be taken to efficiently picket all fruit and food places of sale and heavy penalties imposed on those who sell to anyone who has not a permit.

COURT OF ADJUSTMENT

It is not, however, enough to induce the workers to return to normal conditions. As a preliminary to all action towards inducing them to do so steps should be taken to make conditions such that all differences between employers and employees can and shall be fairly adjusted without stopping of work or threats of strikes.

To this end an Adjustment Court should be established with power to enforce its decisions. The constitution of this court should be framed by a conference elected by the employers and employees with another third from the public—the consumers.

By doing this the Government will force the strike leaders to take a definite public stand. If they accept the proposal they accept the present form of government.

If they refuse they declare their determination to establish a "Proletarian Dictatorship" and so brush aside all the present camouflage as to labor grievances and political unrest.

POLITICAL MATTERS

As to political matters—the political unrest—which is being dragged in to aid the strikers and seduce the public—they can be safely left to the next election.

BOOKS, CHINA. &c. TRACED

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