

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

SUGGESTIONS SOLICITED.

THERE are few subjects in which a keener or wider interest is taken than the matter of wages, probably because 90 per cent. of the men and women in this country are dependent directly or indirectly upon their own or some one else's earnings.

A survey is now being made of the following industries: Chocolate, biscuit, confectionery and allied industries; paper box, paper bag, stationery and allied industries; retail stores, grocery specialties, gum and jam, with a view to establishing wage rates for girls in these occupations.

Dr. Macmillan, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board, Spadina Crescent, Toronto, has announced that he will gladly furnish information to any employer or employee who may care to write to him with regard to the terms of the board's orders.

No Social Justice in Canada

Canadian Government Holds up Legislation Recommended by International Labor Conferences.

By J. A. P. Hayden. Social justice and humane conditions of labor, the high principles upon which the Treaty of Versailles was founded, are not to be applied to Canada. This is what the Canadian Government says in a memorandum which was laid on the table of the House of Commons on May 12, 1921, by Hon. J. Deberry, Minister of Justice.

From beginning to end there is an effort to "get from under" on the part of the Government. All of the various orders, resolutions and recommendations are held to fall within provincial authority, and the Government declares:

On November 6, 1920, an order-in-council was passed which outlined the legal aspect of the various draft conventions and recommendations. We have from time to time referred to these recommendations, and we are not convinced that the obligation of Canada has been fulfilled by the mere reference of these draft conventions and recommendations to the provincial authorities.

Many of the draft conventions are held in the opinion of the Minister of Justice, to "involve legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are affected." This was the opinion of the Minister of Justice when the order-in-council was passed in November last. The executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in presenting the legislative programme of the workers of this country to the Government, requested that legislation be enacted making the application of the draft conventions and recommendations applicable to Dominion works and undertakings. In view of the Government's declarations at the International Labor Conference at Washington in 1919, to the effect that as Canada had ratified the Treaty of Peace and the labor section therein, she intended to carry out its high principles in spirit as well as letter, one would suppose that this fair nation of ours would be the first to enact legislation leading to social justice and humane conditions of labor.

The draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and 48 in the week, is of more importance on account of the various classes of workers and undertakings in which the Dominion Government is engaged, including those in which Government employes take part and others which are being

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT FUND IS HARD HIT BY MINERS' STRIKE

British Government's Insurance Scheme is Reported to be Absolutely Insolvent—Benefits Will Have to be Reduced.

LONDON—As a result of the miners' strike and the depression in the industrial situation which has followed it, in Great Britain, the Government's insurance scheme against unemployment is absolutely insolvent. The fund of £30,000,000 set aside for this scheme is exhausted, and the treasury is now finding another £20,000,000 to prevent the stoppage of benefits. Half that sum

has already been spent and with a deficiency of £1,500,000 a week the remainder will not last long. The only course apparently now open to the Government is to pass legislation reducing the benefits and increasing contributions. With the alarming increase in unemployment it is doubtful if this even will meet the case which is causing alarm and anxiety.

Legislation has been passed in the House of Commons raising the compulsory school age to 16 years.

"Eight hour day" legislation in harmony with the decisions of the International Labor Body reached at the Washington conference in September, 1919, have been presented to the different Provincial Governments but have not yet been enacted into law.

Legislation has not been obtained in several provinces creating state funds to take care of children of widowed mothers.

Other measures being asked for include unemployment insurance, registration of union labels, one-day rest in seven, strengthening of the immigration act, amendments to the criminal code, establishment of joint councils in the civil service, etc.

Conferences.

In May a national conference of the building industries was held at which thirty representatives of employers and thirty representatives of workers chosen by the international unions engaged in the building industry were present.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has also been invited to name the representative to the annual conference of the International Labor Body, Nations (of which Canada is a member) and I am still a member of the governing body of the International Labor Office, having been elected as such at the Washington conference, for a period of three years, pending the entry of the United States into this body.

Injunctions.

In December, 1920, the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada notified the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees of the cancellation of their charter. This organization has been affiliated to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada since December, 1917, and its membership includes those eligible for membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stabimen and Helpers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League (dining car service), the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, etc.

Immediate action was taken by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees to apply to the courts for an injunction restraining the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress to carry into execution this revocation of their charter and decision has been rendered by the courts in favor of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The grounds of the decision were that the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress had no distinct power, under their constitution, to revoke the charter of any affiliated union of this kind. Further, if they had such a power that the executive council could not act unless they were in session assembled, and further that before such an action could be taken the organization involved should be notified of distinct charges and given an opportunity of being present to defend itself.

It will be necessary at the forthcoming convention of the Trades and Labor Congress to amend the constitution in such a manner as to allow of the full carrying out of the policies accepted by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada since 1912 of holding in affiliation only those organizations which are not in conflict with those chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The injunction has also been used by the National Union of Portable and Hoisting Engineers against the Building Trades Council of Toronto, because of its refusal to allow a relaxation of its rules on jobs where members of the national union are employed. This case is still pending at the time of writing of this report.

International organizations are requested to especially note this development and see that their Canadian unions are fully represented at the Winnipeg Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, this year, to carry out that policy previously outlined.

Permanent Congress Headquarters.

"During the past year the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have secured permanent offices in the City of Ottawa, and now own their own building, which is clear of debt.

"Open Shop" Campaign.

The campaign for the open shop, which is being so vigorously carried on in the United States is also vigorously proposed in Canada and is designated under the title of "optional plan of employment and the open shop."

Wage reductions have also been forced wherever the workers have been too weakly organized to resist them and in general the organized workers of Canada are being faced with much the same industrial problems as those existing in the United States.

With the continued solidarity of the workers of the North American continent, as represented in the International trade union movement (the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Ontario), this issue can be confidently looked forward to, and though unemployment is still rampant and has been very serious at times through the past winter, we have every reason for optimism for the future.

Legislation.

The legislation desired by the affiliated members and expressed in resolutions adopted at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress has been presented to the Government and the Government has been requested to enact the same.

Our efforts have been centered on upholding as far as possible the labor legislation of the different provinces.

The congress has had legislative representatives in the different provinces during the past year in addition to the attention given to the Federal Parliament at Ottawa. All the provinces except Saskatchewan, Quebec and Prince Edward Island have now secure compensation acts administered by provincial commissions and eliminating private insurance and substituting state funds for their administration. Our efforts to have a similar measure adopted in Quebec have not been successful, but considerable progress has been made this year in that regard.

Minimum wage laws have been secured in Ontario in addition to British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec, which provinces had them previously.

An act has been passed in On-

MANTOBA'S FAIR WAGE BOARD ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE FOR YEAR

Only Two Trades Awarded Increases — Slight Reductions Are Recommended in Some Cases—Many Wage Rates Remain Unchanged.

WINNIPEG—Only two increases over what were the fair wages recommended by the Fair Wage Board last year are granted in the new schedule which has just been issued for 1921. It applies to stone cutters and carvers whose wage was fixed at \$1 an hour in 1920, while it is raised to \$1.85 an hour for the current year, and firemen whose wages are raised from 40 cents to 45 cents.

No change is made in the wages of plumbers, steamfitters, asbestos workers, journeyman and first class improvers.

The highest wage fixed is for bricklayers and stonemasons with \$1.15 an hour or a reduction of ten cents when compared with last year's figures and the lowest wage is that of unskilled laborers which is fixed at 47 1/2 cents against 50 cents last year.

Slight reductions are recommended in most of the trades, and districts within a radius of 25 miles is in the main the same as that which applies to country workers.

The new schedule A which applies to the city of Winnipeg and districts within a radius of 25 miles is in the main the same as that which applies to country workers.

The new wages and working hours per week are set forth in the new schedule as follows and below is also the pay for the various trades as recommended by the Fair Wage Board last year:

Table with columns for Trade, 1921 Per Hour Week, 1920 Per Hour Week. Trades include Concrete Puddlers, Laborers, Teamsters, Bricklayers, Helpers, Stonemasons, Marble setters, Plasterers, etc.

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Canadian National Railways announce the following changes in train service effective May 1st.

Train No. 1, "Continental Limited" now leaving Ottawa 8.30 p.m. for Winnipeg and Vancouver via Port Arthur, will leave Montreal 10.15 a.m. daily, arriving Toronto 10.15 a.m. daily, Montreal 10.15 a.m. daily, connecting with "Maritime Express" for Halifax and all points in Maritime Provinces.

Train No. 2, "Continental Limited" will leave Montreal (Tunnel Terminal) 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Ottawa 12.00 noon.

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ONT. LABOR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OUTLINED CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY

Gravity of Unemployment Situation Drawn to the Attention of the Prime Minister of Canada—Fair Rent Court Demanded—Ask Govt. For Housing—To Fight "Open Shop."

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, attended the 19th annual convention of the Ontario Labor Educational Association at Preston, recently, as the representative of the workers of Ottawa. At the last meeting of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association, he presented the following report which outlines the work now being undertaken by the Ontario Labor Educational Association:

"Delegates who have been in the habit of attending the annual gatherings of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario are all agreed that the nineteenth annual convention, which was held in Preston on Victoria Day, was without exception the most representative and satisfactory one that has yet been held. It was a real business affair and through it the Ontario President Jim Marsh demonstrated that as a chairman he keeps things always on the hustle and in getting the business done succeeds in a manner that could not be improved upon.

"The proceedings were marked for the manner in which the business was conducted; there were no squabbles or personalities indulged in whatever, and delegates present for the first time were amazed that in one day convention such a large amount of business could be intelligently enacted and the agenda completed in such a satisfactory manner.

"The C.O.P. Hall, in which the convention was held, was filled to capacity when the ladies of the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario, who were holding their first annual convention at the same time, were also present for the opening ceremonies, which commenced promptly on schedule time.

"Before the opening proceedings the president had appointed Wm. Steep, of Toronto; Alf. Carroll, of Windsor, and J. H. B. Jones, of Niagara Falls, as credential committee, and almost as soon as the addresses of welcome had been concluded the committee, through the chairman, Wm. Steep, was ready to present its report, which showed already 124 fully certified delegates had arrived, while others probably would be present later in the day. During the morning and afternoon other delegates arrived, so that a very conservative estimate placed the number in attendance at over 150, making the convention the largest yet held under the auspices of the association.

"The financial statement presented by the auditors proved so eminently satisfactory that, owing to an exceedingly healthy condition, and that with the bank balances, etc., the association was able to carry on the work of the organization for the coming year, this sum would be supplemented considerably by her capita to be received within the next couple of months. The auditors stated the books had been examined and found correct and had been verified by the bank book and vouchers submitted. This report was also unanimously approved.

"During the afternoon several important resolutions were considered, including one of extreme importance dealing with the unemployment situation. It was the consensus of opinion that now was the opportune time that steps should be undertaken to deal with the situation, and the following declaration was adopted and the secretary instructed to wire it direct to Premier Meighen, Ottawa, May 24, 1921.

"To the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.:

"Dear Sir:—At the annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, held in Preston today, with 132 delegates present from all sections of the province, I was instructed to forward to you the following resolution: 'Whereas the unemployment situation throughout Ontario and the entire Dominion has reached serious proportions and is steadily growing more grave; and whereas it is therefore resolved, that the delegates here assembled urge upon the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments the absolute necessity of making broad and nation-wide provision to cope with the menacing crisis, which, from all present indications we believe will be called upon to face during the winter of 1921-22.'

"I remain, respectfully yours,

MORRIS T. MARKS,
Secretary of the Labor Educational Association.

"187 Church St., Toronto.

"It is expected that the various Trades and Labor Councils and local trades unions throughout the Province will take this matter up at once, as now is the time for action, in order that due preparation may be made in ample time before arrival of winter. This is the big problem of today, and it has to be met. It is up to organized labor to get on the job without delay and make its influence decisively felt. It is only by taking time by the forelock that results may be achieved, so that something more than merely passing and forwarding resolutions on the authorities be undertaken.

"The Provincial Executive will also get in touch with the Provincial Government and press upon it the necessity of taking prompt and systematic action also.

"Among the problems considered and approved were the creation of a fair rent court with power to fix an equitable rent based on the cost of construction, to be dealt with by the Provincial Government.

"A protest against the proposal of Brigadier-General Griesbach of Edmonton, who proposed the introduction of compulsory military service in Canada.

"A resolution dealing with the housing situation and providing for the erection of workmen's houses, and the punishment and the restriction of rent profiteering by trust companies and others who are hoarding houses, properly, and not using them for profit, thus accentuating the existing shortage.

"That the Federal and Provincial Governments legislate establishing an eight-hour day in the various industries.

"That the Labor Educational Association carry on a systematic campaign in favor of unemployment insurance and old age pensions and government insurance against sickness.

"That the Mother's Allowance Act be amended to provide that fathers with one child shall come within its scope.

"That the convention reaffirms its belief in the public ownership of all utilities and calls upon the Federal-Labor Government to afford every facility for public bodies to acquire them on equitable terms in order to give to the community the service at the lowest possible cost.

"That the convention go on record as believing that the proper method of defeating the 'open shop' is to assist on label goods and keep up the demand for them at stores which are known as not handling them.

"That the executive of the Labor Educational Association arrange for a joint meeting with the Public School Teachers' Association, a joint conference with the Minister of Education and the special committee of the Legislature with the object of a general consolidation of the educational system the subject as now taught in the schools of the province with a view to the elimination of the 'open shop' and the general improvement of the facilities now afforded the children of the workers.

"That government control of liquor and beer for medicinal purposes be extended to government control for beverage purposes also.

"That the Association go on record in the public schools and that it use its influence with the proper authorities to have the practice of the 'open shop' abolished.

"A resolution against home work for scholars and equality of opportunity for men and women alike, politically, socially and industrially, that education be absolutely free and the children of poor parents have the same opportunity as the children of rich in the elementary schools and universities alike.

"That this convention go on record as advocating the taking of measures to educate the workers, the necessity of voting for working class candidates only in municipal, provincial and federal elections.

"That the Association use every effort to extend the work of the Workers' Educational Association in the different cities with a view to extending and establishing branches in the union label competition. Delegate Weinstein, of Toronto, being the winner of the first prize, having had 12 union labels on his person, while the veteran, George Scherliack of Kitchener was a close second.

"The convention of the United Women's Educational Association of Ontario, which had been holding its first convention in the same building, having transacted its business, came in and took their seats and were loudly applauded. Mrs. Singer, the president, stated that the convention in Brantford six of the women present as delegates at the convention had organized at their numbers had increased and their aim was the organization of the women of the province, in both the industrial and political field. Today they had held a very successful convention. Their numbers had increased and next year they would again meet each year in convention in the same city and on the same date as the convention of the Labor Educational Association. She said that had taken the initiative in organizing the Women's Federation; they appreciated the assistance the Federation had received from the Association and felt that working in unity together great things would be accomplished. Today they had received a round of applause upon the conclusion of her address.

"Mrs. H. G. Foster, the secretary, treasurer of the new Federation, also gave a hearty reception and frequently applauded as she told of the work that had been accomplished by the Federation during its first year; how it had approached the municipal council in Hamilton and the Farmer-Labor Government in Ontario, and how legislation in the direct interest of the women and children, as well as the home. She also voiced her appreciation of the assistance the Federation had received at the hands of the Labor Educational Association in the past and felt that in working together in full co-operation they were destined in the near future to become an influence that even the politicians could not afford to ignore.

"Upon the conclusion of these addresses the election of officers was held and resulted as follows: President, James Marsh, Niagara Falls, Ont.; vice-president, Dr. J. E. Hett, Kitchener; secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto; executive board, J. A. P. Hayden, Ottawa; William Baxter, Kingston; Charles Liebers, Peterboro; Joseph La Freniere, Renfrew; Harry Kirwin, Toronto; William Allen, Niagara Falls; William Abbott, St. Catharines; J. McCall, Welland; H. J. Halford, Hamilton; John T. Sloan, Brantford; William Gray, Guelph; William Smith, South Waterloo; S. L. Ireland, Stratford; W. H. Stewart, London; William Stokes, St. Thomas; Alf. Carroll, Windsor; Colin Cahore, Owen Sound; John Nichol, Toronto; A. Jackson, Orillia; David Kennedy, Midland; Henry Everett, Cobalt.

"Guelph was selected as the convention city for 1922.

LIVING WAGE IS FIRST CHARGE ON INDUSTRY

No Industrial Peace Until Workers Placed on Proper Basis in Relation to Capital.

LONDON, England. — Industrial peace will not come to Great Britain, or indeed to any other country, until the workers are placed on a proper basis in relation to Capital, was the opinion expressed by Viscount Haldane, in an interview with your representative recently. In his opinion, the contribution which Capital makes toward production in any industry is, compared with that of Labor, one of a different nature.

A living wage for the workers should, like interest on capital, be a first charge on the earnings of any business. Capital should receive a fixed return of say 5, 10, 15 or 20 per cent, depending on the risk involved; and surplus profits, after providing for a minimum wage, should be divided up between the men who organize the business and the manual workers, in proportion to their respective contributions, declared Lord Haldane. Capital, having been taken care of with a fixed rate of interest, makes no further contribution toward earning profits and is not entitled to share in the surplus earnings, but the contribution of the manual workers, in proportion to their respective contributions, declared Lord Haldane.

He pointed out, however, that if the plan indicated in certain evidence given by him before the Royal Commission on Coal Mines (which produced the Sankey report) were adopted, a successful industrial revolution would be probable. He considers, under these circumstances, that the industry might well show a great revival in increased individual output by the miners and enterprising management by the staff which he proposed. His evidence, as it will be remembered, explained the reason why he had proposed reorganizing the administrative side of the mine and the war office in relation to a plan for speedy mobilization, which he was Secretary of State for War.

School for Political Administration. These plans, which had been elaborated some years before the opening of the great war, were immediately successful; and, as he testified before Sir John Sankey, the great British units were, under his scheme of mobilization, transferred to France within some 12 or 14 hours of the declaration of war on Germany. Proudly speaking, Lord Haldane stated, his plan would be to select and educate administrative officers in the same way in which he has already done for the education of officers at the London School of Economics, where annually 40 officers were trained and taught things which they never could have learned in the favor of the Government. In reply to a question as to whether these men would have as great an incentive as the mine owners in developing efficient service in the industry if they were government officers on a fixed salary, he said: "I agree that such men will not have the identical impulse which themselves, they have another motive which, in my experience, is

even more potent with the better class of man—namely, the desire for distinction in the service of the state. For this reason I would gladly see more recognition given to deserving officers in the British Civil Service also, as I feel that there is insufficient inducement there to get the best out of our faithful workers."

Lack of Education a Barrier. Viscount Haldane, who, although no longer in office, engages in many activities, including attendance at the House of Lords on judicial cases for four or five days a week, devotes the remainder of his time to what he considers the most important movement for the saving of democracy both in Great Britain and the United States. This movement is the extension of university training extramurally for adult education. "In this connection he travels throughout the country, addressing meetings on this important subject."

Lord Haldane considers that the real and mischievous separation between the working classes and the capitalist class is the differentiation of education. If the workingmen had the same facilities for education that the wealthy man has, much of the unrest and dissatisfaction with conditions would be removed, and they would feel a sense of contentment with life and equality with their employers which would take away much of the present suspicion and distrust which produce unrest.

Such training, he said, must, of course, be voluntary, and if it is to be effective it should operate through the students coming in contact with professors and teachers whom they can respect for their attainments in the great universities of the country. According to his plan, the universities will require a much larger and more adequately paid staff of tutors and lecturers than they can at present provide. This, of course, will mean state aid. Adult education joint committees, on which representatives of the country and of the universities will serve, should look after district demands and the organization of their supply.

Unemployed Seek Education. In the few districts where such plans have already been put into effect, he informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, admirable results have been attained, and on his recent visit to the Midland district, he made inquiries as to whether the wave of unemployment had affected the local libraries. He was delighted

to find that the unemployed workers had made increased demands for serious literature, and in consequence there had been no disturbance and the hardship of unemployment had been less resented in those districts than in other parts of Britain.

It is obvious that this adult education increases a man's sense of duty and improves his output in the workshop. The whole, community, therefore, benefits, and the product of the labor is improved and cheapened, and thus the manufacturer maintains his markets. The only hope for tranquility lies in the education of the masses.

It is unfortunate, Viscount Haldane declared, that the boys who receive elementary education very soon forget what they have learned. "This was evidenced in a remarkable way in the army," he said, "where I was disappointed to find that recruits who had received elementary education had to be educated over again."

Development of Labor Party. This work in which he is engaged, he considers, will not show its full fruition for some 25 years, but as the benefits become known, public opinion will demand increased facilities; in other words, while the seeds are being sown, the coming generation will reap the benefits. This attitude is well expressed in Lord Haldane's motto, "Sowing, not reaping."

This seems to have been carried out with regard to Lord Haldane's greatest achievement for the benefit of his country, for he never received the credit which is his due for building up the expeditionary and territorial forces and the officers' training corps, three institutions

which stood the country in good stead in the early days of the war. Nor has he ever received sufficient credit for his mobilization plans which proved so effective. All these of these plans undoubtedly laid the foundation of Britain's immense fighting force which was evolved before the war terminated.

Lord Haldane considers that when this time of reaping comes, Great Britain may indeed be a great nation, for then the Labor party, the members of which at present have somewhat crude political views, may have made advances in ideas beyond those of the old Progressive party, which has become moribund for lack of ideas. He recalled the days when he was a member of the House of Commons, and belonged to that active group consisting of Herbert Asquith, Sir Thomas Dyke Akland, and others, which was considered a thorn in the sides of the Liberal Ministry; but the ideas which they propounded then, and which were thought extreme, have since been adopted and have become the law of the land. There is no such group in the House today, and for lack of ideas this old party is passing away.

The Labor party of the future, he considers, will carry out great reforms, and in course of time, through fuller education of what may be called the proletariat, there will be no class distinction excepting the distinction of merit.

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to find that the unemployed workers had made increased demands for serious literature, and in consequence there had been no disturbance and the hardship of unemployment had been less resented in those districts than in other parts of Britain.

It is obvious that this adult education increases a man's sense of duty and improves his output in the workshop. The whole, community, therefore, benefits, and the product of the labor is improved and cheapened, and thus the manufacturer maintains his markets. The only hope for tranquility lies in the education of the masses.

It is unfortunate, Viscount Haldane declared, that the boys who receive elementary education very soon forget what they have learned. "This was evidenced in a remarkable way in the army," he said, "where I was disappointed to find that recruits who had received elementary education had to be educated over again."

Development of Labor Party. This work in which he is engaged, he considers, will not show its full fruition for some 25 years, but as the benefits become known, public opinion will demand increased facilities; in other words, while the seeds are being sown, the coming generation will reap the benefits. This attitude is well expressed in Lord Haldane's motto, "Sowing, not reaping."

This seems to have been carried out with regard to Lord Haldane's greatest achievement for the benefit of his country, for he never received the credit which is his due for building up the expeditionary and territorial forces and the officers' training corps, three institutions

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RED CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY BOLSHEVISTS

Organized Labor Throughout World Confronted by New and Powerful Enemy.

The Russian question is dealt with in a comprehensive manner in the report of the executive council to the forty-first annual convention of the A. F. of L. which is now in session at Denver, Col. The executive council declares that "the organized labor movement throughout the world is confronted by a new and powerful enemy and so long as it lacks organized labor cannot ignore it."

Some extracts from the report indicate the extent and purport of the pro-Bolshevik campaign. The report states in part: "The Russian question has been increasingly in evidence during the past year. The campaign for de facto recognition under the auspices of an official commercial treaty with the Soviet Government has been carried on with a redoubled intensity both in the subsidized revolutionary press and in certain pro-Bolshevik newspapers and weeklies. This propaganda has been particularly aggressive and misleading since the signing of a Soviet trade agreement by the British Empire—in order to protect its hold over Persia, Mesopotamia, India and other crown possessions, for the purpose of obtaining concessions for British capitalists, and for other more obscure and sinister motives of secret diplomacy. The purpose of the agitation is not only to secure prestige for the Soviet Government but to make friends for the Bolshevists and Communist International through a falsified picture of Russian conditions. This campaign has been concentrated, in large part within the labor unions with a view of overthrowing the bona fide labor movement of America as a condition precedent for the overthrow of the republic of the United States and it is for these reasons and those which will follow that the executive council is hereby impelled to present a comprehensive review in this report to this forty-first convention of the American Federation of Labor."

"Accompanying the open agitation carried on by the Soviet Government, its 'liberal' sympathizers and the irresponsible yellow press, has been an effort of the third or Communist Internationale and of its adjunct, the new Red Labor Union movement, to destroy the American labor movement by attacks from within and without—that is by aiding the I.W.W. and at the same time, forming 'communist' nuclei within local labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

"It should be understood clearly that between the people of the United States and the great masses of the people of Russia there has been an increasing and sincere friendship and that the people of the United States express no sentiment to the contrary. The Russian people are those who are destroying the opportunities of the Russian people for democratic self-government, but who, on the contrary, are imposing upon the Russian people a brutal, senseless tyranny. This friendship is the friendship of the working people and of all the people of our country for a great people whose character and aspirations have ever justified the confidence, respect and friendship of the loving people, and the earnest hope that the situation in Russia may so change that freedom, justice, democracy and humanitarianism may be the guiding principles of their every day lives. For that time and opportunity American labor fervently anticipates that the true bond of national fraternity may be established between the toilers of Russia and those of America."

OVER FOUR MILLION ORGANIZED WORKERS AFFILIATED TO THE A. F. OF L.

"The average paid-up and reported membership of affiliated organizations for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, was 3,966,528," says Secretary Frank Morrison in his report to the forty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which is now in session at Denver, Col. "Add to the ready average membership of 3,966,528 the total of 115,415, the reported membership of eight international organizations that have been suspended for failure to comply with decisions rendered by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, you have a grand total of 4,081,943 members."

LABOR URGED TO OBSERVE MEMORIAL SUNDAY AND OTHER DAYS.

The observance everywhere of Labor's Memorial Sunday—the fourth Sunday in May—is strongly urged by the executive council of the A. F. of L. in its report to the Denver convention. The report also urges proper and adequate observance of Labor Day—the first Monday in September—and attention is called to the appropriateness of joining with the various religious denominations in observance of Labor Sunday, the day preceding Labor Day.

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U. S. LABOR WANTS TOTAL EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE WITH ALL OTHER ORIENTALS

Japanese in a Cunning and Stealthy Manner—Outwitted the Intent of the Immigration Laws, Declares A.F. of L. Executive Council.

Some very interesting statistics are given in the report of the executive council to the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. concerning Chinese and Japanese immigration into the United States. The report states: "The citizens of California are justified in viewing with alarm and apprehension the results of the Japanese invasion in that state. The Japanese colonize together and have gradually driven out the American citizens from the most fertile farm lands in the state. They already have under cultivation 92 per cent. of the celery, 89 per cent. of the asparagus, 13 per cent. of the onions, 16 per cent. of the cantaloupes, 79 per cent. of seeds, etc. They understand the American farmer because of their low standards of living. Not only have they acquired large areas of agricultural lands, but they are gradually going into the trades."

"The 'gentlemen's agreement' has proven to be a failure because the Japanese in a cunning and stealthy manner have outwitted the intent of the law. In 1915, 11,143 new arrivals came to America in spite of the fact that the above agreement had been made. The Japanese diplomats, merchants and legitimate students. In California alone there are over 100,000 Japanese. This peril is not only a serious condition for California but it is a positive menace to our entire nation."

The American Federation of Labor is fully justified in taking a firm stand to do away with the 'gentlemen's agreement' and in its place inaugurate a definite policy calling for total exclusion of Japanese with all other orientals. We should also go on record as favoring any legislation of the above character that may be presented in Congress by the California delegation in the Senate and House of Representatives."

"No one recognizes more fully than do the American workers the burdens and sacrifices entailed in a contest between nations. We have just emerged from a war out of which it is hoped that the opportunity for future wars would be lessened to the lowest possible degree, if not prevented for all time to come. We are confident that the Japanese workers are equally desirous for continued peace as are the American wage-earners. We feel sure that the workers of Japan would welcome whatever influence might be set at work to prevent a possible clash between the peoples of Japan and our country. Limited, suppressed and tyrannical, the opportunity of these workers for professional and unskilled labor and the American labor movement is looked to in the hope that existing industrial, commercial and financial conditions in Japan may not be molded into tendencies leading to international conflict."

PUBLIC CONTROL CREDIT CAPITAL

A. F. of L. Demands That Public Agency Be Administered Voluntarily and Co-Operatively.

Under the heading "Constructive Demands" the executive council of the A. F. of L. in its annual report to the Denver Convention, which opens on Monday, June 21, at Denver, Colorado, makes the following statement: "The trade union movement stands for the preservation and enlargement of fundamental rights and the freedom of workers to join together in defense of their interests. There may be conflicts that are more or less speculative, but there is none upon which, in the long run, human progress will turn with greater effect."

"Combined autocratic powers are making every effort to destroy the freedom of workers to join together in defense of their interests. There may be conflicts that are more or less speculative, but there is none upon which, in the long run, human progress will turn with greater effect. The whole issue of freedom today turns upon the question of group rights. Today the rights of the individual, the relations between workers and employers, can be safeguarded and guaranteed only as the rights of the group are equally safeguarded and guaranteed. Those who seek to crush and oppress the workers see this clearly. Through old and new laws and through contractual devices under the protection of these laws they seek to destroy the movement of the workers and to destroy freedom for the workers."

"We call upon the workers everywhere to resist with every proper activity this new slavery. Our freedom must be complete and all-abounding. Restriction of freedom is abolition of freedom. We call upon this convention and upon the workers everywhere to dedicate themselves again to the struggle for freedom. The aspirations of human life must not be jeopardized by the presence of an industrial system that has not yet learned how to give its best service or how best to accommodate itself to the growing needs of human life. This demand we place upon all others as meriting and requiring our most energetic action everywhere. Freedom must not perish on the altar of either greed or cupidity."

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Practice of Fixing Wages on a Basis of Cost of Living Without Support.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor are unable at this time to lay down in definite form a policy which they believe proper basis of wage measurement, but are firmly convinced of the necessity of research and study, in order that a principle may be found which will be scientifically sound and to which, therefore, our industrial life will naturally adjust itself. This information is gleaned from the report of the executive council as submitted to the forty-first annual convention of the A. F. of L. which is at present in session at Denver, Col.

Under the heading "Wages and the Cost of Living" the following appears: "The American trade union movement believes that the lives of the working people should be made better with each passing day and year. The practice of fixing wages solely on a basis of the cost of living is a violation of the whole philosophy in progress and civilization and, furthermore, is a violation of sound economic theory and is utterly without logic or scientific support of any kind. What we find as a result of practice, so far as it has gone, is that there is a constant tendency under it to classify human beings and to standardize classes, each class having a presumptive right to a given quantity of various commodities. It is not difficult to understand that the ultimate development of such a policy would be ridiculous and fantastic, in fact, it already has become so in many cases."

"We are not prepared at this time to lay down in definite form a policy which we believe proper as a basis of wage measurement, but we are firmly convinced of the necessity of research and study, in order that a principle may be found which will be scientifically sound and to which, therefore, our industrial life will naturally adjust itself."

As a solution the executive council recommends that "the convention authorize it to conduct an investigation, leaving to the judgment of the council whether it should name a special committee for that purpose or conduct the investigation itself. The executive council also recommends that this investigation be prosecuted with diligence in order that it may be possible to report to the next convention a policy to serve as a guide for the labor movement of America."

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