

had declared its future policy to be "the building of organizations of workers on industrial lines for the purpose of enforcing their demands by virtue of their industrial strength rather than by political activity." The interprovincial conference passed resolutions favouring the "abolition of production for profit and the substitution of production for use," condemning the present organization of trade unions by crafts, and favouring the "one big union." Another rather significant resolution was that "there be recognized no alien except the capitalist."

The Winnipeg Strike.—Most serious of the industrial disturbances of the year was the sympathetic general strike at Winnipeg, combined as it was with other sympathetic strikes in Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert. It originated with the metal trades, the members of which ceased work on May 1 after lengthy negotiations with their employers concerning wage increases and a 44-hour week. The question of "collective bargaining" was also a keen point of contention, and according to the strike leaders it was the crux of the whole situation. By May 15, after the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council had espoused the cause of the striking metal workers, about 27,000 employees, including street railway men, elevator men, postal employees, clerks, book-keepers and stenographers, employees of departmental stores, some classes of railway employees and municipal employees, had gone on strike in sympathy with the metal workers. On May 16, telegraph, telephone and electrical workers joined the strikers and on May 17 the pressmen did likewise, causing the newspapers to cease publication, and cutting off the city from communication with the outer world. Permits were issued by the Strike Committee to certain dealers in necessities to continue business, and these were described by the opponents of the strike as a usurpation of power. As a result of the critical position of the city, a Citizen's Committee of One Thousand was formed, for the purpose of carrying on necessary public services, maintaining order and bringing about a settlement of the strike. The Dominion Ministers of Labour and of the Interior, after reaching Winnipeg on May 21, held a series of conferences with the military authorities, the Citizen's Committee, the Mayor and City Council and the Strike Committee. Postal employees were notified that they must return to duty within three days, or their places would be filled, and the Manitoba Government issued a similar notice to the telephone employees. Towards the end of May, processions, demonstrations and rioting took place, resulting in casualties, including one death. On May 29 the policemen were served by the city with an ultimatum that they must agree to be loyal to the city, and under no circumstances join in a sympathetic strike. On June 9, the period fixed by the ultimatum having expired, the police were dismissed, and their places taken by volunteers and special policemen. On June 17 a number of labour leaders prominent in connection with the conduct of the strike, were arrested on the charge of seditious conspiracy, proceedings against them being taken under the Criminal Code and the Immigration Act. Simultaneously with the arrest,