

Chamber of Commerce with special representatives upon the council of administration; that British Canadian ports of a national character be developed and equipped to the highest standard of efficiency as speedily as possible; that the Imperial and Canadian governments arrange with the underwriters in such a way that the marine insurance rates for Canadian ports should be the same as for New York, so as to favour Imperial trade; that Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade be urged to work for the general adoption of commercial arbitration throughout the Empire; that the metric system of weights and measures be adopted in the British Empire; that public utilities should be conducted on a self-supporting basis and that a League of English-speaking peoples be established.

**Convention of American Federation of Labour at Montreal.**—The fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, attended by 571 delegates, was held in Montreal from June 7 to 19, 1920. At the opening proceedings addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, and Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. The auditing committees of the Federation reported the membership as 4,075,740, the receipts for the fiscal year as \$1,121,746 and the expenses as \$917,766. Among the recommendations of committees which were subsequently adopted were resolutions on the following subjects: That the question of shorter workdays be left to local unions on the understanding that the American Federation of Labour endorsed shorter workdays, a 44-hour week with Saturday half holidays and a still shorter week when unemployment conditions can be improved thereby; favouring Government ownership of United States railroads; recognition of the Irish Republic and a request that military forces of occupation be withdrawn from Ireland; refusal to support the Soviet Government of Russia so long as it is based upon authority not vested in it by a popular representative national assemblage of the Russian people, so long as it endeavours to create revolutions in established civilized nations, and so long as it advocates and applies the militarization of labour, and prevents the organization and functioning of trade unions and the maintenance of a free press and a free public assemblage; employment of scientific experts in industry and production by the Federation; a liberal provision by the United States Congress for the carrying on of technical research in all branches of science touching the welfare of the people; establishment of a federal employment service; urging international organizations to have their local branches affiliate with trade and labour councils and State federations; approval of minimum and maximum representation in trade councils of two and ten respectively; bringing forward a definite declaration regarding the status of government employees; establishment of a women's bureau to the Department of Labour; several educational reforms, among which were a National Labour University and protection of teachers' unions against discrimination because of affiliation with organized labour; opposition (on the part of the