

besides two central organizing bodies under charter, the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, with 9 branches and 700 members, and the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, with 6 branches and 876 members.

**National Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada.**—Associations of workmen confining their membership to followers of the Roman Catholic faith have existed in Canada since 1912. A conference of these national and Catholic unions was held at Quebec in 1918, the second at Three Rivers in 1919, the third at Chicoutimi on July 17–20, 1920, with 225 delegates present, representing 120 branches with a reported membership of over 40,000. At this meeting it was decided to form an organization called the National Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada with a constitution and by-laws to be drafted by the executive and submitted to the 1921 conference for adoption. The strength of these national and Catholic trade unions at the close of 1920 has been estimated at 45,000.

**The "One Big Union."**—The "One Big Union" was founded in March, 1919, as a result of the Western Interprovincial Labour Conference, which declared in favour of workers' organizations which should enforce their demands by their industrial strength rather than by political activity, and condemned the existing craft unions. The One Big Union carried on an active campaign, especially among the miners, to detach local unions and individual members from their international affiliations, and at the end of 1919, largely owing to the affiliation of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union with about 20,000 members, mustered about 41,150 members. During 1920, however, the strength of the One Big Union has steadily declined, the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union having withdrawn from affiliation. Allowing for absentees 5,000 would perhaps be a fair estimate of the membership at the close of 1920.

The constitution of the One Big Union was amended at the 1920 convention at Port Arthur, and subsequently approved by a referendum vote. The preamble, which shows the aims and objects of the organization, declares that modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess, hence the inevitable class struggle. It calls upon workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex or craft, and to prepare for the day "when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use."

**Strength of Organized Labour in Canada.**—At the end of 1920, the strength of organized labour in Canada is stated by the Department of Labour as follows:—International unions, 2,455 branches, 267,247 members; non-international unions, 259 branches, 25,406 members; independent units, 30 branches, 31,189 members; national and Catholic unions, 124 branches, 45,000 members; "one big union," 50 branches, 5,000 members; grand total, 2,918 branches, 373,842 members. Table 5 shows the fluctuations in the strength of