

# THREE-IN-ONE POLICY APPLIED TO INDUSTRY

## Industrial Relations Committee Hears Radical Proposal.

Special to Journal by Main Johnson.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—Whatever else Winnipeg sessions of Industrial Relations Commission have accomplished they have brought to light one thoroughly radical proposal from an employer. F. A. Wellwood not only suggested a Board of Directors where owners of the capital would only have one-third representation and a limitation of dividend to 2 per cent., but he also suggested that by taxation or some other method private capital in his own company and throughout Canada should be progressively eliminated within a period of twenty years.

Mr. Wellwood, who read from a typewritten statement said he and the other signatories to the memorandum represented the ownership of the majority part of the capital of over one hundred thousand dollars employed in his concern. The number of employes was thirty-five. The business was engaged in the manufacture of mattress felts and similar commodities.

### Employes Like Proposal.

Mr. Wellwood said he had called together his employes that very day, and had read to them the terms of the proposal to be submitted to the commission. They had received it with enthusiasm. There had been the usual and prevalent unrest among his employes, but no actual industrial dispute.

The memorandum recomprised under the present system of industry and society the unequal distribution of wealth and hardship. The Government would have to take drastic action to equalize "the annual spendable income of individuals in the Dominion."

It proposed first, control of the business by three directors, one representing the consumers of the commodity, another employes, and the third, the owners of capital employed.

### Follow League Principles.

Hugh Howatt, who said he was an accountant submitted figures to show the present cost of living in relation to wages. He thought the nine principles adopted by the League of Nations in regard to capital and labor should form the basis of negotiations between capital and labor.

G. Wyllie, a returned soldier, made a plea for the unskilled laborer and argued that he should get a fairer share. There should also be a redistribution of goods, he said. Two thirds of the men in Winnipeg today, he declared, were parasites because they were not producers.

Charles Stewart contended there could be no cessation of the fight between capital and labor until the worker got control.

### Both Had Rights.

J. O. Newton, vice-president of the Winnipeg Branch of the G. W. V. A., said that the concensus of opinion of the returned men was that labor and capital were both equally essential to industry and equally essential to the development of the country. As long as labor and capital were reasonable there could be no dispute at all. Doing anything to injure capital, he said, was cutting off one's nose to spite his face.

Coming to the enemy alien question, Mr. Newton said that soldiers who were trades unionists refused to work alongside enemy aliens, but the trades unions replied they had to protect their own men. The only solution said he, in the interest of labor and the returned soldiers, was the deportation of the undesirable enemy aliens which they had been urging upon the Dominion Government. Out of the 340,000 enemy aliens registered in Canada there were some 94,000 undesirables.

"The greatest enemy of the country at the present time," Mr. Newton said, "was extreme opinion," and he added that there was a certain element of labor as bad as the extreme capitalists. These who advocate Russian Soviet views were just as bad as the extreme capitalists. Profiteering, exorbitant profits and monopolies, he characterized as a crime against the welfare of the people of the country.