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MR. BALDWIN ON THE SITUATION
Buses, Trams, and Tube
Agreements

RAILWAY TERMS
In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. Baldwin made a brief statement on the situation:

With regard to the docks and certain forms of transport, he said negotia-
tions were still going on and
pursuing their normal course.

Work was to be resumed on buses, trams and the underground railway system.

Agreement had been reached, but the terms were not yet available.

With regard to the railways, he had received a telephone message from Mr. J. H. Thomas, who hoped that by the time he (the Premier) was
making this statement a settlement would be signed between the parties, which Mr. Thomas believed would be satisfactory to all.

He then made his statement on the miners situation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that so long as they lived the assurance that negotiations were going on relating to the three important points, the best ser-
tices that could be rendered was to say as little as possible.

They were glad to hear the Prime Minister's statement, and he wished to offer one observation with reference. This was on the miners, and it was reported elsewhere with Mr. Baldwin's statement.

RAILWAY TERMS FOR RESTART
Signed by Representatives of the Three Unions

Terms for the resumption of work on the railways were reached yesterday afternoon after a conference lasting several hours between repre-
sentatives of the three unions and the railway management.

Pending further instructions rail-
waymen had been ordered to resume
work, and this order was obeyed.

The terms agreed upon were set out in the following agreement:

(1) Those employees of the railway
companies who have gone out on strike
shall be taken back to work as soon as
the condition and work can be found
for them. There

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RESUMING WORK
Obstacles Placed by Employers Being Cleared Away

NEW COAL PROPOSALS
During the whole of yesterday discussions were going on
between Trade Union officials and employers with the object of
removing difficulties in the way of returning to work.

These efforts met with some measure of success. The Rail-
way Unions made an agreement with the companies, the London
omnibuses and trams will be running again to-day. In other
industries negotiations are still in progress.

Mr. Baldwin's proposals for a Mines settlement have been
presented to the two parties for consideration. They include
some but not all the points of the Samuel Memorandum; they sug-
gest reductions of wages.

THE NEXT STEP

In every industrial dispute in the history of working-class
struggles the chief weapon of our opponents has been the attempt
to blur the rank and file, to create suspicion and mistrust of
those upon whom fell the responsibility for the conduct of the
dispute, and falsifying decisions in the interest of those others they are
called upon to represent.

The "joiner gas" of misrepresentation has always been a weapon
of the employers class during industrial warfare.

In the present case it is particularly apparent because not only is
it desired to disorganise the Trade Union forces and destroy the morale
of the strikers, but a determined attempt is being made to make political
capital out of an industrial conflict.

Without scruple, the decision of the General Council is termed an
"unconditional surrender." "Statements made even by individuals in
our own ranks are glibly used by the most reactionary of the Press,
including the Government organ, to discredit these upon whom has
fallen the enormous task of conducting the policy of the dispute.

Those who looked forward to utilising the present opportunity for
smashing the Trade Unions evidently believed that the General
Strike would continue, so that, without any effort to find a means of
carrying out the purpose of the strike (which was to get negotiations
established in the mining industry on an equitable basis) the Unions
would be allowed to proceed until, by a process of attrition and a com-
plete breakdown of the economic life of the country, "unconditional
surrender" by the Trade Union Movement would be obtained, and
the position would then arise where the purpose they had in view could be
safely accomplished.

It is to those responsible for the conduct of the Strike that had permitted the
Movement to fall into that position, they would have been guilty of a
gross betrayal of the trust reposed in them.

The Trade Unions of the country expected that the decision of the
General Council of the Trades Union Congress—whatever it was—would not be deliberately misrepresented, they have not learned much
from past experiences.

The position created by the General Strike was not one of a dispute
in a single industry. The foolish action of the Government in attempt-
ing to represent the stoppage as a challenge to the Constitution
created a position where formal negotiations were impossible.

It became, therefore, necessary, to provide means for focusing the
opinion of the general public, who, no less than those conducting the
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PREMIER'S COAL PROPOSALS
Scheme Subject to Both Parties Accepting

$3,000,000 SUBSIDY
Suggested Temporary Wage Reductions

The Prime Minister last night
sent to the miners and to the owners
proposals which in his opinion form
a reasonable and fair basis for a
settlement of the mining dispute.

The proposals are as follows:
(1) In accordance with the re-
commendations of the Royal
Commission, for the present
years for improving the organisa-
tion of the industry and increasing its efficiency should be adopted.

1) The Government will take the
following immediate action:
(a) Introduce and endeavour
to pass this session Bills to give effec-
to the proposals of the Commission
regarding amalgamations, to provide
for a welfare levy on royalty owners
and to further the establishment of
pit-head baths, to restrict recruiting
in mines, to set up for the coal
mining industry a National Wages
Board on the lines of the Railway
Wages Board.

(b) Set up the proposed National
Fuel and Power Council, which will
contain representatives of Labour.

(c) Set up the proposed Wages
Committee.

(d) Appoint a committee to investi-
gate the question of selling syndics.

(e) Appoint a committee to examine the profit-sharing proposals of the
Commission and family allowances.

(f) Prepare a scheme for the estab-
lishment of pit committees.

(g) Prepare plans for the assist-
cence of men displaced from pits.

(h) Set up a committee on housing in colliery districts.

(2) Coal Advisory Committee. Be-
fore any legislation is introduced, or
commission set up, or other definitive
step taken by the Government towards any effect to any of the recom-
mendations of the Commission, a full statement of the step proposed
shall be laid before the Coal Advisory
Committee of the Secretary for Mines.
In the event of the advice of the Ad-
visory Committee to review the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Commis-
sion, and to make recommenda-
tions on the subject.

In the event of any recommendations
made by the Government not being
adopted by the Secretary for Mines,
he shall lay them before Parliament,
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WEATHER FORECAST
Wind N. to N.W., light or moderate; some showers occasional rain; cold.
Mr. Baldwin and the Employers

HOW THINGS GO IN SCOTLAND

Position Slowly Being Strengthened Out

WORKERS AFFECTED

The Scottish General Council's statement that the armistice was being strengthened out. Dockers, railwaymen and printers remain out. Outstanding bills are still more affected, with results being gradually毡。

The Glasgow Central Strike Committee, the official body of the strikes, have called all workers in a strike to protect the interests of all union members.

Labour councillors who intervened on the side of the strikers to the strike, were told the strike was a strike, and that the strike was not a strike. It was not declared, but was only provocational.

Members of the Electrical Trades Union and the United Trades Union have been suspended or dismissed. Electricity on the railways is again out, against an alleged unfair dismissal.

The Scottish Typhoons' Association has decided that members remain out until there is a settlement with the Newsprint Press. The Refugees and kindred unions standing by are absolutely united. Not one newsprint is back.

Glasgow N.U.R Strike Committee stated it was a matter of understanding, but all are coming out again.

There were no Glasgow Capitalist papers yesterday except the emergency Press, four small sheets, printed by foremen and managers from the Glasgow Evening Times.

Glasgow A.E.U. members and other skilled men, numbering over 2,000, had been offered by Singer's to work in a factory at Kilbowie, because they were not strikers. Engineers are also out at railway shops. A number of men have been dismissed for not attending work. Building industry employers have refused to give up the workmen. A strike has spread to the Midlands.

PLUS FOUR DOCKERS

Glasgow Dockers' branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union report all men out. Some plus four volounters are loading cargo. They are paid £1 a week plus three manu-mula daily and sleep aboard liners in dock.

Railway Clerks' Association report their members are making an excellent stand. Other unions in the strike are strong in Glasgow, while in some places men who were not on strike originally have been in despite of the strike. Many skilled men are in the strike.

In Aberdeen railwaymen almost to a man have refused to sign any new agreements. Complaints there have been virtually complete.

Mass strikes have been caused by the victimisation on Aberdeen Corporation railways, employees with long service, and the strike has been abandoned in districts where it is known for their victimisation claims.

Edinburgh railwaymen pleaded through their representatives to be allowed to return to their work, but the sympathetic were not able to help.

Mr. J. H. Thomas's Fine Speech in the House of Commons

Speaking in the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Mac-

What has been done to the Prime

Mr. Baldwin concluded by urging employers and unions to get together, but all men should be united, and especially asked for return to the House.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said he did not know what he should do, but the declaration of the official publication gave him the chance of returning to his office, and on the twenty-first of January he did so.

He refused to believe that the Prime Minister was aware of the fact that the Government itself had broken, not only the spirit of his broadcast speech, of his statement on Tuesday, and of his speech to the House that day.

This was a copy of an Adversity order. Following the Adversity order, as regards men giving work to establishment men are not to be allowed to enter, but are to be sus- pended until further notice. If the House agreed with that order, and refused to believe, how could it square it with the Prime Minis-

Mr. Baldwin said the supreme and obvious interest of the country required that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismissed, and that no man should be dismiss
What the Public Should Know

REOPENING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

How Sir H. Samuel Saved Cabinet from Fruits of its Folly

Why was the General Strike declared?
Why was it called off?
Who was the mediator of the negotiation?

These are three questions which are exercising the minds of millions of workers, and to which it is difficult to say that an answer be given for the purpose of clarifying the position.

The General Strike was called to support the miners in resisting a lock-out enforced by a coal combine as a protest against negotiations on the Royal Commission's Report, and as a protest against the action of the Government in breaking off negotiations in the Mining Industry, and thus leaving more than a million miners blocked out at the mercy of the mine owners, who were determined to allow the miners to starve themselves in to submission.

On Wednesday, Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Coal Commission, put certain proposals to the General Council as a basis on which the General Strike might be settled. If the negotiations in the mining industry reopened, the terms included:—

The Terms

Removal of the subsidy for a reasonable period so that the miners might return to work on their pre-strike pay and conditions.

It is understood that in the future there should be no revision of previous wage rates unless there are sufficient assurances that the system of reorganization proposed by the Commission will be effectively adopted.

After this reorganization has been agreed upon, if the financial advantages accruing from the reorganization are not sufficient to enable the industry to lay down any future wage alteration must not affect adversely the wages of the lower-paid men, and must fix reasonable figures below which the wages of skilled miners should be reduced in any circumstances.

No new workers over 18 years of age to be recruited into the industry if unemployed miners are available.

Workers displaced by the closing of unprofitable mines to be transferred with Government assistance to other areas; to be maintained while unemployed by means of a supplementary Government grant in addition to their ordinary unemployment benefits; and to be provided in the number with new lines that are to be rapidly contracted.

The T.D.C. came to the conclusion that the reorganization of the terms such as those represented the abandonment of the object for which the strike had been called.

Cabinet's Predicament

The matter then became one of procedure.

The T.D.C. believing fully that the General Strike is to be an attack on the constitution, the Government found that it could not make a move in the direction of negotiating on these terms without an exhibition of itself as having "surrendered to the revolution."

The mediating presence of Sir Herbert Samuel, however, saved the Government from the fruits of its own reckless folly, for, although formally and publicly it appeared on the scene in quite an unadvisable capacity, it was understood on high that if the terms he had mentioned represented the views of well-informed public opinion as to the basis on which the settlement of the mining problem might be effected.

Accordingly, on the strength of the basis on which Sir Herbert Samuel had laid down, the Government Council felt justified in calling off the General Strike and thus peremptorily putting a stop to the reopening of negotiations. Up to this point the position was:

Big Business

But the Government then created another foetidly embarrassing situation for itself by allowing the Press and employers to interpret the action of the General Council, very provocatively and quite incorrectly, as a political surrender to the working classes. Consequently, various bodies of employers attempted to compel their members on their return to work, and to launch a general attempt on trade union rights.

This, in turn, has precipitated a number of national strikes on the part of the unions concerned.

General Council

The relation of the General Council to these strikes is not one of control but of protest.

The General Council is giving advice with the object of inducing the employers to it, to work for the re-establishment of the elementary trade union conditions that there should be no victermination and no worsening of conditions as a result of the action taken by the various unions in the general stoppage.

GATESHEAD's RECORD

Newcastle yesterday was quiet, though at any time since the strike commenced. Gateshead has a very proud record. It is the borough with a Labour member of the Council, a Labour member of the Trades Union Congress, and Labour members in the centre of thousands of railwaymen and miners. There has been not a single strike disorder arising out of the strike so far as the citizens them-selves concerned, only outsiders being involved in certain proceedings yesterday.

RELIEF SCALES

The scales of relief as laid down by the Ministry of Health, and for which the dependents of men on strike or who may subsequently apply if such assistance is needed, are as follows:—2s. per woman, 6d. per child (half to be given in kind).

VOLUNTEER KILLED

An electrician engineering pupil, Kenneth Rowell, of St. Andrew's, who was acting as a fireman on a cattle train from Nuneaton to London, was killed near Dian, his head striking a bridge.

THANKS, FRIEND!

"A hundred thousand blessings," writes Margaret Bradish, Park-road, Thisbe, Newry, "to those who keep one clear truthful paper going—'Barnabas Wilmun.'"
Terms Signed for Railways to Restart

PREMIER'S COAL PROPOSALS

Scheme Subject to Both Parties Accepting Terms

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...in retraining to be seniority in each grade at each station, depots, or offices.

a. The effect of the settlement is that, in announcing a strike they committed a breach of their contract, and that the company does not by reinstatement undermine their legal powers to take action against the strike from strikers and others responsible.

3. The unions undertake (a) not to obstruct their members in strike without previous notice, nor to take any unauthorized action; (b) not to encourage the company to take a step in any strike; (c) that the company will notify the union within 5 days of the names of men whom they propose to transfer, and will afford such an opportunity of having an interview with them as the company or General Manager require.

4. That the company will not refuse to take employees in any district where they are present and ready to work, including any for a full working week. (I) That the company, in the event of a dispute, will not refuse to repair any damage done to their plant or machinery.

...wholesale newspapers as "Free Trade".

WHilst most of the difficulties in the way of resuming the publication of London newspapers have been removed, obstacles have now been raised on the distributive side. The following regulation was passed at a meeting of the Federation of Wholesale Newsagists and the Associated Wholesale Newspaper and Magazine Ltd. at which the meeting of all the London wholesalers unanimously decided that, as from this date, the members will be served with the same newspapers as free houses, and that they will accept all the terms of the union labour and will pay the same wages and maintain the same hours as before the strike.

TILLING'S ANO WAGES

In regard to the return of leased employees and to Mr. J. H. Thomas, statement in the House of Commons, Thomas Tillings Ltd., state that the special rates of pay for both drivers and conductors during the emergency were, as announced, to continue only until normal conditions were resumed, when the union labour was ended. It was not proposed to make any alteration in the ordinary rates of pay.

BUSMEN STRIKE TWICE

Fifteen hundred bus workers employed by the North Eastern Transport Co., Sunderland, were involved in the recent strike, again owing to unfair terms for re-

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