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More Immigrants For Canada

St. John, N. B., April 4.—The C. P. E. liner Montclare brought 1,010 passengers, comprising 188 cabin and 822 third class. The liner had left Liverpool only twenty minutes when the stork flew on board and presented Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, of Lincolnshire, with a baby boy. The baby was named Arthur Montclare Rhodes. The family are en route to Winnipeg. Sir James and Lady O'Donoghue, of Galway, come to Canada with a view to locating here. Sir James lost particularly all of his possessions during the revolution in Ireland. He saved some of his valuable collection of paintings and has them with him. Lady O'Donoghue said she came here to interest manufacturers with a view to giving them the benefit of her knowledge of glove, lace and garment making. She was in charge of a large glove and garment manufacturing plant in Galway. They will visit Montreal and then proceed to Toronto.

ENEMIES OF CANADA WORKING OVERTIME

Ottawa, Ont.—Anti-Canadian propaganda circulated in some European countries is mostly made up of extracts from Canadian newspapers, according to officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Any newspaper account of a bread line or unemployment in any form, it is asserted, is taken by critics of Canada abroad and made to represent a country-wide condition.

The Government of France and Germany forbid immigration propaganda of any nature in those countries. In Holland and the Scandinavian countries the Department of Immigration is carrying on an active work and is able to counteract effectively anti-Canadian statements. Consuls in Canada of the Scandinavian countries, with one minor exception of certain Danes who came here from the United States, have not reported any difficulties with immigrated nationals from those countries. The department states that very desirable types of immigrants are being secured from Holland from the agricultural lands there, and from Germany a large number of those being secured are "Refugee Germans," who are being secured for immigration to Canada. This type is made up of those who have been living on the continent, outside of Germany, and have since returned.

Situation Improves

Port William, Ont.—Port William's industrial situation was vastly improved this morning when the second super machine of the Fort William Paper Company was started, the staff being increased by from 50 to 60 men. Another 20 or 30 men will be taken in a month, when wood-preparing operations are begun.

ASK FOR MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS
When You Spend Your Made-in-Canada Dollar

Every time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the counter—ask for Made-in-Canada goods! Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way. Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow. The Made-in-Canada idea is good for everybody; it is a stimulant for Canadian raw materials, Canadian labor and Canadian capital. All sections of the Canadian working world reap the benefit; it keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the industrial workers buy the produce of the workers on the land. It is good for all classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the unemployment problem. Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make low ideals. Union labor has been for years and is battling for high ideals. High ideals come only where the workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner. For high ideals—for general Made-in-Canada prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada goods for me every time!"

Heenan Demands Workers' Insurance

Toronto, Ont.—Unemployment was debated in the Ontario Legislature recently on a resolution proposed by Peter Heenan (Labor, Kenora) that the government should take urgent measures for the better relief of unemployment. Mr. Heenan asked the government to find out who was responsible for advertising in Old Country papers for hundreds of men to come to Canada. He said that the railways, Toronto Terminal Company and the steamship lines denied that they were advertising and declared that it was up to the government to find out who was doing it and stop them. Mr. Heenan put forth a vigorous argument for unemployment insurance, which, he said, did not prevent men from seeking work, and was working satisfactorily in several countries. He declared that capitalist industry always maintained an army of unemployed as a "labor reserve."

But Mr. McBride (Labor, Brantford) could not see "that Ontario should have unemployment insurance when other provinces did not have it." Sam Clark (Liberal, West Northumberland) cruelly reminded McBride of deserting the Labor Party and becoming a Conservative, because "the oats and bran" were there. Finding himself without support in that desert, Mr. Heenan withdrew his amendment after reviewing briefly the arguments put up by those who had spoken in the debate.

MacDonald Routs Critical Enemies in The Labor Party

London, Eng.—Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier, calmly sat and smoked his pipe at the Independent Labor Party's convention at Gloucester while being severely criticized in connection with the late Labor Government. Many of the speeches evidently were intended as a challenge to him to go on the platform and defend himself and his former Ministerial colleagues, but he allowed them to pass without reply. However, there was a different story to tell today, when the attacks were repeated at the Labor convention. Mr. MacDonald at last dignified to take notice of them, and in the end he won a gratifying victory over his critics by receiving the congratulations of the majority of the delegates present.

Willing to Vacate Job
Mr. MacDonald's remarks were entirely dispassionate, in striking contrast to some of the speeches which had been made against him. His speech was delivered in the style of what that veteran Labor Leader, Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, ex-M.P., a member of the War Cabinet of 1916, 1917 and 1918, once described as a "vein of insufferable superiority, which has become almost habitual."

Minimum Wage Issue
A resolution which had been proposed at the convention prior to the verbal attacks on former Premier MacDonald to the effect that universal living wage should be demanded, was touched on by Mr. MacDonald. He declared that if a bill were introduced in Parliament calling for a national minimum wage, such as was advocated by some of the delegates to the convention, the bill would not live half an hour.

Labor Troubles in U.S. Coal Fields

Washington, D. C.—Danger of widespread labor troubles in the soft-coal fields which may profoundly affect the coal supply in both Canada and the United States is felt in responsible quarters here. While the strike in West Virginia is confined now to the northern part of the State, there are fears that it will reach the southern part, and there may be trouble in other bituminous fields. Wage differences are causing the present trouble. Furthermore, the outlook for a renewal of the wage agreement in the anthracite fields five months hence is unsatisfactory.

British Labor and Canada Growth of Protection in Great Britain

It is taken as a commonplace truth in Canada that the British Labor movement is against emigration to Canada, but the real truth is that so far as British Labor is concerned, opinion is becoming more favorable to settlement in Canada for large numbers of British citizens. That this is so can be seen from the following statement sent to the Socialist Weekly Forward by the Labor Government Overseas delegation headed by Miss Margaret Bondfield, late under secretary in the MacDonald government. The Canadian Immigration Scheme—A Reply
Overseas Settlement Office, 2-4 Clement's Inn, London, February 3rd, 1925.
Dear Sir:—Your attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 17th January entitled "The Canadian Immigration Campaign." In this article your correspondent criticizes the scheme which has recently been arranged between the British and Canadian Governments for the settlement of 3,000 families on improved farms in the Dominion. The main contention is that the farms upon which the 3,000 families are to be settled have been abandoned by Canadian soldier settlers, and that they have been either badly cultivated or left entirely uncultivated since they were abandoned. The inference is that these farms were unsuitable for settlement in the first instance, and are now even less so.

By James T. Gunn
For fifty years the impression has gained currency that Britain was wedded to Free Trade and at no time was it likely to revert to a tariff system. Whilst that was true up to 1914 it no longer holds true. The fact is that a great amount of sympathy towards a tariff reform is growing in Great Britain as one prominent Labor official in London said to the writer: "We see the Dominions who have protection in force, prosperous and on the other hand our own workers living in poverty with a million and a half unemployed existing by means of the dole and relief from the rates. If a protective system can do that for the Dominions, there seems no logical reason why a tariff system could not do as much for Great Britain."
This is an increasing point of view amongst the leaders of labor in Britain. It may be said, that is all very well, but what about the rank and file worker. What does he think? I had the opportunity of traveling through the engineering and iron districts of England and Scotland and interviewed many of the workmen employed in these industries. In Dalmellington, Ayrshire, for example where a large iron works was closed down through lack of orders, the opinion of the men formerly employed there was, that the iron and allied industries of Great Britain should be placed under the safeguarding of Industries Act, which is nothing but a modified form of protection. I can affirm unhesitatingly from the observations I made in Britain that the next ten years will see Britain adopt a purely protectionist policy, and this fact ought to make the Canadian workmen seriously consider the welfare of Canada, and see that his job is thoroughly protected by a policy of tariffs that will increase employment, raise wages and make Canada one of the most prosperous countries of the world.

How One Industry May be Helpful to Another

(From "Industrial Canada")
That it would be to the immediate interest of exporters of automobiles, paper, etc., to see that woolen and knitting mills in Canada received adequate protection so that their consumption of wool and tops might be increased is the claim of the Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, as voiced in their Bulletin No. 23. The assertion was occasioned by the remarks of J. A. M. Elder, Commissioner of Australia in the United States, at the luncheon of the Export Club of Toronto. Mr. Elder had pointed out that Canadian exporters of paper, automobiles, etc., would receive immediate benefits from the date the Canadian-Australian trade agreement became effective, while Australia would have to wait for any benefit. Canada shipped nine times the value of goods to Australia that Australia did to Canada. It would therefore be in the special interest of Canadian exporting firms to see that direct imports from Australia were increased as soon as possible. "In the calendar year 1923," states the bulletin, "over \$33,000,000 worth of woolen goods further advanced than, and not including tops were imported into Canada from Great Britain, with a total of \$39,000,000 from all countries, including Great Britain." "The people of Australia naturally credit Great Britain and the foreign countries who bought the Australian wool and tops which went into those goods with their purchase and un-

Manhood Suffrage Is Granted to Japs

Cable dispatches this week tell of a great forward step by the Japanese government. The diet passed the universal suffrage bill, ending a struggle of the progressive masses covering many years. The measure enfranchises all men over 25, regardless of property qualifications, and increases the number of those entitled to vote by approximately ten million. The house of appeals opposed the measure. This action is recognized as a victory for the Kato ministry, which is the most progressive Japan has ever had.

Unemployment Dole Kills Emigration

London.—A sweeping condemnation of the dole that is being given to the unemployed in this country was made by Sir Joseph Cook, Australian High Commissioner in London, at a concert given by the Institute of handicraft teachers in Brighton recently. Sir Joseph said that since the dole to boys and young men in England had been increased, the difficulty in obtaining suitable emigrants for the Dominions had been made infinitely greater.

Church and State in the Argentine

At their recent extraordinary convention the Argentine Socialists produced a "program of Action" calling for the nationalization of mines and oil fields, legislation authorizing the expropriation of real estate by the nation, provinces and municipalities, restriction and ultimate abolition of the use of alcoholic drinks, establishment of the Eight-Hour Day, abolition of the Senate, direct election of the President and suppression of his veto right, popular election of the judges of the Supreme Court for a limited term and abolition of their right to declare legislation unconstitutional, introduction of military service and prohibition of the use of the army in Labor disputes.

Favor Co-operation

Toronto, Ont.—Following a meeting of the Building Trades Council, officials of that organization issued a statement expressing satisfaction with the statement recently made by John V. Gray, of the National Association of Building Industries, that there should be closer co-operation between the unions of the industry and the contractors. William Varley, Secretary of the council, disagreed with other remarks made by Mr. Gray. Mr. Varley declared that the public did not benefit by the recent reduction in wages since it was followed by a sharp increase in prices of materials.

Co ops Must Be Trade Unionists

A comparatively close vote has settled the old controversy about compulsory union membership among British co-operatives. The employees of the Co-operative Wholesale Society have voted 1961 for compulsory union membership and 1066 against.

NEW FIND IN N.S. COAL FIELDS

Amherst, N.S.—Two parallel coal seams, one nearly four feet in thickness and the other three feet, have been discovered by the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company near the Maple Leaf mine at Riviere Hebert. It is stated that a stope will be sunk immediately for the working of the four-foot seam, and that work will be furnished for several hundred men.

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