

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

1. The "Canadian Labor Press" strongly condemns and continually opposes all forms of Communism and Radicalism in Canada.
2. "The Canadian Labor Press" endeavors to present all labor and industrial problems from a commonsense point of view with the idea of closer co-operation and a better understanding between employer and employee.
3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, the Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

"Red Rubbish"

THAT peculiar sheet called "The Worker," published by a small group known as the Communist Party of Canada, continues to belabor everything in sight that does not fit in with the eccentric views expressed in its columns every week.

The latest diatribe is against the Independent Labor Party of Ontario and certain persons who were formerly members of that party. All sorts of charges are made against these individuals concerning whom "The Worker" wants to vent its spleen, and, as usual, with the gentlemen who pen its literary effusions, couched in the language of the "pig-sty."

After establishing to the satisfaction of Communist principles that every one outside of the Communist group is a fraud, an estimation by the way which would leave only a few hundred workers in the Dominion, "The Worker" blasts forth a manifesto addressed to the Workers and Farmers of Canada, in which everything in the country is denounced with the sole exception of the Communist group. After having a hearty time to themselves in denunciation, they put forth a platform that must cause their supporters to smile, or anyone else for that matter, when it is realized that the programme is incapable of being established within the next one hundred years.

However we suppose it will enable the number of gentlemen who get paid for their full time efforts in this sort of line, to continue doing their job without actually engaging in manual labor.

Some interesting things are in the programme, as for example, after asking for the establishment of a Worker and Farmer Soviet, and Nationalization of everything in sight, certain reforms are demanded that have been asked for by the Trade Union movement long before Communism was known or these gentlemen were in the country. Among other things, a minimum wage of twenty-five dollars per week is demanded, interesting in view of the fact that the average minimum in the United States as given on the authority of the Federated Press is \$25.82 per week. When we consider that the Conservative Party wants to initiate a policy that will pay the workers of Canada a higher wage than the average paid in the United States, we wonder why "The Worker" cheapens itself for the sake of eighty-two cents per week; one would naturally think, in view of all their previous demands, that at least they would ask for more than one of the old parties whom they are so busy denouncing.

Candidly, the workers of Canada are not deceived by all this glaring bunkum and blatant ignorance, and proof of that is found in the present campaign in the City of Toronto, where "The Worker" is published and where the headquarters of the Communist Party of Canada are also established, not one single candidate being run under Communist auspices, showing that they know only too well the futility of such an action.

One gets a view as to how these Reds "love each other" by an examination of the various sheets published by the different "tribes." Recently "The Worker" charged the O.B.U. "Bulletin," a publication devoted to similar aims emanating from Winnipeg, with deliberate forgery in respect of news despatches. Now the O.B.U. "Bulletin" comes back and proves conclusively, to itself at least, that far from forging a news despatch, the representative of "The Worker" had purposely deleted the portion supposed to be forged when sending the message to Communist headquarters at Toronto.

Were it not for the fact that these muddleheads provide hump sufficient to make the gods laugh, it would at least produce peace and quietness in the Dominion if they were to continue fighting like the famed "Kilkenny Cats," until each had chewed the other up.

That is hardly likely to happen, however, when we come to consider that these gentlemen receive sufficient contributions from their "dupes" or some source to enable them to satisfy an itch for writing, and to live without working. At the present time on the Communist pay-roll at headquarters, are Messrs. Bruce, MacDonald, Moriarty, Tim Buck (or should it be Timbuctoo), Spector (or should it be Spectre) and several minor lights, together with stenographers and the usual office staff. The office in which these gentlemen are busily engaged is situated, according to the "Star Weekly," "in the heart of the business section of the city." The headquarters' office pay-roll at the very least cannot be less than \$250 per week or \$13,000 per year. The cost of printing "The Worker," "The Left Wing," "The Young Worker," the latter two being monthly publications issued also by the gang, cannot be less than ten thousand dollars per year; office rent, overhead and expenses must easily be another twelve hundred dollars per year. In addition, periodical printing of special pamphlets, manifestos, etc., cannot be less than two thousand dollars per year. Traveling expenses for these gentlemen throughout the country including transportation, board and lodgings, stationery, postage, etc., will total another three thousand dollars per year. Special trips of Messrs. Bruce, MacDonald, et al to Russia and similar trips of Messrs. Moriarty and Spector to Great Britain during the past two years must have cost another two thousand dollars. By the way, it is interesting to note in this connection that all these trips, etc., are divided amongst Messrs. Bruce, MacDonald, Spector, Moriarty and Buck; it would at least give variety if some other individuals belonging to this group were chosen once in a while.

The cost of ball rent for meetings, conventions, etc., must be at least another thousand dollars per year, bringing the total to around \$32,000 per year. In all probability this figure is much below the mark and the expenditures actually entailed would be well over forty thousand dollars per year.

Now let us turn to income: allowing for a liberal support from their entire membership, the revenue from this source cannot exceed ten thousand dollars per year; revenue from paid up subscriptions to "The Worker," "The Young Worker" and "The Left Wing" does not exceed thirteen thousand dollars per year and probably is less if we may judge from the frantic appeals made each week for renewals of old subscriptions and new subscribers. It is safe to say

that their income approximates twenty thousand dollars per year and their expenditures approximate forty thousand dollars, leaving a deficit of twenty thousand dollars per year, which has to be raked up. WHERE DOES IT COME FROM? If from any source outside Canada then they ought to let their supporters know, who, according to their views, are poor wage slaves receiving nothing but a miserable pittance, so that they can keep their money in their pockets and let the whole thing be financed from this seemingly copious source. If it comes wholly from their supporters in the Dominion then these gentlemen who denounce the squeezing methods of capitalists, are perfectly able to give all the capitalists and financiers in Canada lessons in the gentle art of extracting money with an ease that the "get rich quick" gold brick promoters of this continent must envy.

In view of the keen commercial competition nowadays in order to thoroughly well establish any newspaper, it would be an act of grace on the part of the Communist Party of Canada and "The Worker" to give the public the formulae whereby they secure money for their support with such seeming ease.

A Civil Service International

There has now been formed a Civil Service International. The inaugural conference was held recently in Paris. The headquarters of the secretariat is at Amsterdam. It is to be non-political, and will not affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions. It aims at bringing Civil Servants of all countries into closer touch with each other by the exchange of information, the publication of a journal, by assisting in the creation of organizations in countries where they do not exist, and in their development where organization is backward. It is to arrange for the provision of mutual assistance between organizations when any of these are engaged in industrial conflicts. It has also declared for the support of all trade union action undertaken with the object of preventing war.

Settlement Terms Accepted by Sailors

Cape Town, Union of South Africa.—So far as South Africa is concerned the shipping strike can be considered ended. The terms for a settlement accepted here by the ship owners were favorably received by the seamen in secret ballot at Durban, the vote being 311 to 230. The terms are that the men shall return to duty under protest against a wage reduction, and claiming wages during the strike, the ship owners to withdraw prosecution. Another clause provides against a strike prejudicing the standing of the strikers. The steamer Hallarat, the first of the vessels tied up at Cape Town, has sailed for Australia with 900 emigrants.

The Fallacy of Free Trade

(Continued from page 1)

1. The price of labor.
2. The quality of labor.
3. The method of production.
4. The quantity of the output.
5. The price of materials.

Each time the U.S.A. has adopted a Protective Tariff the PRICE of labor has gone up. However, the cost of labor depends as much on the QUALITY of labor as on the price. One cannot imagine that a poorly nourished Canadian workman will do as much work as a well fed happy American, who has a steady job and a larger pay. It is certain that while the price of American labor is greater than that of Canadian, the COST of the American on a certain job will not be comparatively greater than that of the Canadian on the same job.

Man is not a mere muscular machine which when fed with meat gives forth effort. He is a social being who needs prospects of advancement to bring out his best. The American worker makes a profit above his expenses, owns his own house, carries a substantial life insurance policy, gives his children a good education, and is thus spurred on by rewarded hope and accomplished ambition. On the other hand, the present Canadian workers' ambitions are limited largely to a hope of sufficient employment to enable him to exist until old age when he depends more upon the charity of his family than his own savings.

Thus the greater price of protected labor only makes a slight rise, if any, in the cost of an article produced. Now if Protection increase the wages of the people it will increase the amount of money in circulation and therefore increase the home demand for the articles produced. Hence larger wages will enormously increase the QUANTITY of the output. The greater the output, the greater is the quantity of material required, and the greater the quantity of material bought, the lower will be its price to the manufacturer and so less the cost of the article. A larger reduction in the cost of production will be made in cheapening the METHOD of production, as there is no doubt that a factory will lessen the cost of production if it increases its output.

Adequate Tariff Protection means the revival of our clogged industries, the solution of our unemployment problem, the development of our natural resources, and so to national prosperity.

Is it, or is it not, fair, just and necessary for a nation to protect from unfair foreign industrial invasion those of her laboring citizens who must protect the nation from armed invasion? Yes or no? Consumer or no consumer, votes or no votes—is it fair? Should it be done? No Government, party, or politician can reply that they do not know of any plan or law which would protect home labor, because they do know such a plan. It is called a "Protective Tariff," and it is being used in the United States for this very purpose. Its practical usefulness has been so thoroughly proved that almost every civilized nation has adopted it and so well known is it to the voters of these countries that no political party has dared to suggest its removal.

It is not a theory or an experiment, but it has been proved absolute and its merits are so generally known and conceded that the present Canadian Government must know its value and they are therefore willfully, stubbornly and foolishly withholding from Canadian workers that system of Protective Tariffs which all other nations have provided for their workers.

—C. H. McGARRY.

Look for Impasse in Election Fight

Sydney, N.S.W.—Both Australia and Canada will be holding elections at the same time.

Although the issues are very different, the result may be much the same since the Labor party expects a deadlock in the new Australian Parliament.

The House of Representatives dissolves with 31 seats held by the Nationalists, 14 by the Country Party, and 29 by Labor. Twenty seats are regarded as doubtful, the expectation being that the remaining 55 will return the same party candidates as heretofore.

Thirteen doubtful seats are held by the Nationalists and seven by Labor. Labor would therefore have to make a big climb as far as the House is concerned, but seems in a stronger position in regard to the Senate, since 22 Senators will retire. Labor organizers count at the worst upon obtaining a majority in the Senate and look forward to a deadlock early next year in the new Parliament with the Ministry in a majority in the House and in the minority in the Senate and to consequent dissolution of both chambers. With all strikes out of the way, they declare victory will then be theirs.

It is plain that all the resources given to leadership and organization will be needed to avoid an impasse of which there has only been one instance since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

The strike and the elections have fast become closely interwoven. Labor is making a tremendous effort to achieve a settlement for the purpose of proclaiming to the country that there was nothing abnormal in the situation and that Premier Bruce's recent legislation was therefore an unnecessary blow at liberty. The leader of the opposition, immediately after the announcement of dissolution, sought actively to bring about a conference. General opinion, however, is that he will have no success, particularly as the owners' representative appear firm and the only way to settlement would be surrender.

If the strike passes over, Labor's chances will be greatly improved. Wharf laborers may threaten definitely to withdraw their support from the seamen to force them back to their ships thus saving the political situation. Even if the strike continues, Premier Bruce will have a considerable task in persuading the whole community of the reality of the issues involved.

Mr. Purcell, who is president of the International Federation of Trades Unions and a fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, had addressed the delegates, urging solidarity among the toilers of the world.

Appeal for Russia Spurned by A.F. of L.

A. F. of L. Head Declares Against Affiliation With Communism

Atlantic City, N. J.—An appeal to American labor by Arthur A. Purcell, member of the British Parliament, to establish close relations with the organized workers of Russia, was spurned in dramatic fashion by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention.

After telling of his recent visit to Russia and his study of industrial conditions there, he made his appeal. His words were greeted with silence.

When President Green arose to speak there was curiosity as to whether he would at that time take notice of Mr. Purcell's appeal. He said: "I want to be frank and kindly in all I say, but we in America know something of the teachings of communism and the control the Communist party exercises over the so-called Russian Internationale."

"We know that influence emanating from Moscow, is seeking, as it has always sought, not to co-operate with us but to capture and control us. They call the officers and representatives of the American Labor movement, flacks, crooks and scabs. They declare frankly that they do not believe in collective bargaining. They do not see in any strike an opportunity to increase wages, to shorten hours, to improve the conditions of the employment of workers, but they see in every strike an opportunity for revolution."

"Well, the working people of America are very hard-headed, experienced people, they are not easily led by these strange utterances. The trade union educational league here in America, which is a creature of

the Communist party, frankly announces that its policy is to bore within the labor movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy the philosophy of Communism.

"We are not ready to accept that," shouted Mr. Green, "and we wish that our friend, who has so kindly referred such frank suggestions, might take back to the Russian Red Internationale this message: 'that the American labor movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine.'"

Mr. Green swung his fist vigorously and his powerful voice reached all parts of the hall. The delegates as one, stamped their feet and yelled their approval.

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Ontario's Minerals

The outstanding metallic products of Ontario are silver, nickel and gold. The gross value of these to the end of 1924 follows:—silver, \$234,392,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 3,851,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt silver mines have been in operation for over twenty years, and to the end of 1924, along with outlying areas such as Gowganda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 350 million ounces, worth approximately \$300,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 10,000,000 ounces per year.

Ontario is the only producer of nickel in the Dominion, and supplies ninety per cent of the world's requirements of this metal. Post-war depression has passed away, and in 1924 the nickel mining industry functioned on better than a pre-war scale. The nickel deposits of Sudbury yield large quantities of copper as a by-product, also important quantities of platinum metals.

Of gold, Ontario's production in 1924 was over eighty per cent of the entire output of Canada, and had a value of \$25,869,282. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5 1/2 million dollars. At the present time, the yield is approximately 2 1/2 million dollars per month, principally from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, or more than one-half that of the entire United States.

The metal mines of Ontario occur in the pre-Cambrian formations which cover seventy per cent of the entire northland. Only the southern fringes of these formations have been penetrated. The development of new mining areas means the expenditure of money for supplies and labour, and the new wealth created is gradually distributed to all classes of the community.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway represents an asset of 33 million dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1924 the Larder Lake Branch 22 1/2 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 22 per cent of the railway tonnage.

For lists of publications, maps of mining areas, geological reports and other information, apply to

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