

Editorial Page of 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 employes.
 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.

Is Mackenzie King Sympathetic to British Reds?

MUCH Press comment has taken place recently regarding the action of the United States refusing to allow Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member for Battersea, England, to attend the forthcoming conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union at Washington, on the grounds that he is likely to spread revolutionary doctrines and propaganda.

In view of the fact that the Canadian Government apparently does not intend to prohibit his admission into Canada, it is interesting to note the views of this gentleman.

At a recent conference of the National Minority Trade Union Movement of Great Britain, which Mr. Saklatvala attended, the following declarations of principle, which were subscribed to by him, will enlighten Canadian citizens as to his mission here. That Conference went on record as asking the workers of Africa, India, Canada, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, to assist in overthrowing the British Empire. In a manifesto addressed to the workers throughout the Empire, the following quotations will show the intentions of Mr. Saklatvala on his supposed educative mission to Canada and the U. S. A.

"The institution known as the British Empire is the greatest enslaving institution in history and consequently the task of overthrowing this Empire is the greatest task that has ever been imposed on any class—'Long live the Unity of the enslaved workers under British Imperialism.'—'Next year will be devoted to an endeavor to arrange a common Congress with representatives from every part of the Empire devoted to the development of a United policy which shall lead to a complete smashing of British Imperialism.'

Mr. Saklatvala subscribed to these principles at that meeting and according to British Press reports stated he was an implacable enemy of the Union Jack and wanted to see the British Empire smashed.

Recently the King Government considered a proposal to change the Canadian ensign from the Union Jack to a new design, giving the impression to the world that Canadians did not want the Union Jack. Mr. Saklatvala wants to do away with the Union Jack entirely and if the King Government was doing its proper duty to Canada, it would take the same action as the United States Government has done. However, according to press reports, the Dominion Government is not going to take any such action and the emulsion must be reached that if they do not actively sympathize with the views expressed by Mr. Saklatvala, at least they intend to passively tolerate them, a procedure which is just as dangerous as active sympathy.

The Sport of Racing

IN another part of this issue will be found photographs taken by a staff photographer at 5 p.m. on one of the days of the recent Dufferin Meet. These photographs show the large number of working men and women working the factory district around Dufferin Park who come to the track in order to see the last two races of the day. The numbers average each day from two hundred and fifty to five hundred, the majority of them wishing to see the race and not for the purpose of betting.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. M. Orpen, the owner and manager of the track, they are admitted free as he feels that those who love the sport of racing and who are unable by reason of their daily work to take the time off, deserve an opportunity to see the sport.

The fact that these working men, although admitted free, were compelled to pay the twenty-five cent war tax was brought to the attention of the Provincial Government and the Canadian Labor Press is glad to note that the policy of the Government in future will be to allow those who have free admissions into the tracks without paying the tax. We feel that Labor will appreciate this act upon the part of the Provincial Government as it indicates a consideration for the workers who enjoy the sport of racing.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR CANADA

(Continued from page one)

For these among other reasons a permanent council would appear to be indispensable for the thorough and dispassionate study of those factors which contribute, or may be made to contribute, to industrial stability. Management, labor, capital and credit, transport, landed and mercantile interests should receive representation, and the council should be vested with wide power to investigate and weigh evidence, and to publish the results of careful, scientific inquiry for the education of public opinion. The council should also be empowered to draft and submit to Parliament legislation which in its judgment is necessary to create favorable general conditions for enterprise and industry. Nothing less than a permanent council of a national character can successfully cope with a problem so many sided and so intimately associated with all private and public activities. Parliament as at present constituted fails to provide the necessary leadership for want of the necessary knowledge. Only through a clearing house, non-political in character, can conflicting private interests be reconciled by reasoned sacrifices and united action be made possible in the general interest.

Defective bartering relations between the different classes of workers are one of today's chief causes of unemployment, to which may be added as closely allied the failure to adjust production and services to changing demands, and the competitive sources of supply which do not provide compensating demands for domestic labor. Stabilization becomes possible in proportion as equitable bartering

relations exist between all classes of workers, not manual workers alone, but between all who perform services of social value. In its simplest form barter is a natural exchange of commodities or services uncomplicated by the transfer of money, and those "payments" may be the cheapest which accept in exchange that of which we have the largest surplus. The necessity for a speedy exchange depends upon the nature of the goods or services, and of all these labor is the most perishable. If it is not utilized today it is of no value tomorrow.

The economic formula of buying in the cheapest market is not universally applicable in a world subject of trading restrictions enforced by world wars and hostile tariffs. A measure of self-support is admittedly necessary for national safety, and provision is made for the support of certain defense industries, even though the cost of their product is greater than that which obtains elsewhere. So, too, owing to adverse trading laws, economic safety may call for the diversion of purchases to those markets in which unimpeded barter is possible in that of which we have the most to dispose—labor. Under favorable general business conditions this rule may be temporarily disregarded, but in times of business depression the forum which payment must take should determine the location of purchases for domestic consumption. In short, that purchasing market may prove to be the cheapest which will accept payment most largely in terms of domestic labor.

Economic defense calls for a national alignment of resources and resourcefulness. Stabilization of employment is not possible without the united action of producers and consumers supported by a Government policy which encourages bartering relations in all expedient forms of home activities. Many interests must be considered, but it is a matter calling for continuous study whether under certain unfavorable conditions of employment the purchase of specific commodities should not be confined to goods of home production. A lower cost is not always the explanation of demand; moreover, in many cases where a marginal difference in favor of a foreign product now exists it may be found that no speedier method can be provided to remedy the disparity than through a stimulus to the volume of home production. Remedies for any abuses which might be made of such a measure would be speedily devised and adequate penalties enforced by a National Industrial Council representing all economic interests. Nor should it be forgotten that a remedy need not be perfect if the condition which it relieves is still more imperfect.—Toronto Globe.

HOW THE MACKENZIE KING LABOR PLAN WORKS OUT

(Continued from page one)

the cut would mean more business for the company and more work for the men. Within a month after the reduction the following mines were closed down:—Primer, Ideal, Pietou, Emerald, Rockvale and Fremont. Even with the closing of these mines the other mines of the company did not work any steadier.

Practically every other company in the state followed, the example of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on cutting wages. In a number of instances the men endeavored to fight the cuts, but within a month's time they were put in effect.

In the newspapers of the state on July 23, 1925, the financial report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was published, and among the items appearing was the remarkable showing of the company for the second quarter of the year. For the same quarter of 1924 the company had shown a surplus of \$60,000. For this year the surplus was nearly \$684,000, or an increase of more than 1,100 per cent.

About the same time the company began laying off men at the Pueblo Steel Works. Approximately 8,000 men were laid off. Many of these men have stated that they were offered employment order slips for work at the mines, and were told that the mines had been closed were going to reopen on August 1. The Ideal mine, which was down during the above period, quietly through the manipulations of the company union, got those men who were left in camp to sign a petition to the company asking that the mine be reopened. The company claims that the men knowingly and willingly asked that their wages be cut to the 1917 scale in order that the mine could operate. At once the company got busy at its other camps, called meetings and asked the men to vote for and sign petitions asking for the wage cut, this being done in order that it would not be necessary to serve the thirty day notice required by the industrial commission law. At every camp where a vote was taken it was in opposition to any cut. At some of the camps the men asked that their wages be raised 20 per cent, which would mean on a basis of the Jacksonville scale. Meeting after meeting was held at the various camps. Threats of shutting down the mines or of discharge and expulsion from the camps were freely made. At Walsen camp, when other plans failed, a vote was taken of only those men who lived in the camp. All other employees who lived outside the camp were not permitted to participate. Naturally, the wheels were well greased and the vote carried.

At Coal Creek the men voted solidly against any cut, and were duly informed by the general manager that it did not make any difference to the company, the cut would be made, although at that time the company would have to give the 30 day notice. At Crested Butte the cut was voted down by a close vote. Next day one of the company camp lesser officials, in company with another company union believer, circulated a petition for the cut and secured a majority of signers among the men working. Next day the mine worked, and when the men went to the mine the men who had refused to sign were told to apply for their time check, as their services were no longer needed.

On July 31, the following article appeared in the Denver News:—

Fred Farrar, general counsel for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, today informed the members of the State Industrial Commission, that the company has found it necessary to close down several of its mines in the Southern Colorado field. This was necessary, he said, because of the steel mill which is a part of the company's steel mill at Pueblo, Colo., having reduced the company's demand for its own coal.

No comments are necessary after knowing the facts and reading the above article.

The miners are now fully convinced that the Rockefeller plan means nothing to them so far as protection and privileges are concerned. Disaffection is rampant. Many miners are now beginning to see light and know that their only hope and salvation is in membership in the United Mine Workers of America, and they are acting accordingly. When the majority of the miners of Colorado join with the faithful ones and help to perfect the union organizations the day of reductions will be over, but not until then.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

THE LABOR POLICY OF THE KING GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page one)

Items confronting the country, is dodging the real issues of the day and is analogous to the Baldwin Government in Great Britain going to the country on an issue of reforming the House of Lords and ignoring an unemployment problem of one and a half million men.

There is nothing in the program placed before the country by the King Government that workers can endorse and the logical duty of Labor is to SUPPORT AND VOTE FOR CANDIDATES WHO WILL SEE THAT THE COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIES ARE THOROUGHLY PROTECTED IN ORDER TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Cut Relief Benefits Away Down

London, Eng.—Persons who made application to the West Ham Board of Guardians for relief found the benefits generally reduced 25 per cent and no cash distributed whereas previously half of the relief was given in cash and the other half in food tickets. The changed conditions are due to the operation of the order of the Minister of Health which likely will be hotly debated at the next fortnightly meeting of the Board of Guardians.

The West Ham Board of Guardians owe the Ministry of Health more than £1,500,000, but despite this fact they applied for a further loan of about £250,000 for poor law relief. The ministry refused to grant a loan of more than £50,000 if the guardians would not reduce the maximum relief from 59 shillings to 55 shillings weekly. This condition the guardians refused to accept and as a result the money of the Board has become exhausted and the Ministry of Health has started an issue of dockets which will be exchangeable for foodstuffs up to £15,000 per week.



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, \$234,292,000; nickel, \$197,500,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 9,261,315 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 Gowanda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 350 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. 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 \$25,669,262. 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 fringe of these formations has 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 25.5 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 22 per cent of the railway earnings.

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

HON. CHARLES McCREA,
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 THOS. W. GIBSON,
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British Workers' Spirit Praised

New York—There are 1,500,000 English workmen unemployed to-day with no indication of any immediate improvement in the labor situation, according to Sir Henry Maybury, Director-General of Roads in the British Ministry of Transport, who is in the United States studying transportation.

"The happiest man in England to-day is the one in work," he said. There is an entirely erroneous impression regarding the so-called employment "dole," Sir Henry asserted, and expressed that the recipients merely are sharing in a fund they themselves helped build up prior to the war, and which still is being sustained, in part by the employed working men.

"When these unemployed men again succeed in obtaining employment they will resume contributing to the fund and thus repay what they have withdrawn during their period of unemployment," he said. "I cannot speak too highly of the spirit of the British working men. In my official capacity, I have directed much public work which was created primarily to give much needed employment. We have given occupations to about 150,000 of these men. Of this number we have had to discharge very few indeed for malingering. Most of them are anxious to work. In fact, many come and beg tearfully for employment."

Strike Penalties

Paris, France.—Dismissal of one employe and penalties in ten other cases were pronounced by the Ministry recently in connection with the two-hour strike of telephone and telegraph operators at Marseilles. Similar punishments will be inflicted at Brest and Toulon.

Building Trades Strike at 'Peg

Winnipeg, Man.—Plumbers, steamfitters, carpenters and bricklayers employed on construction work at the new plant of the Harris Abattoir Company being erected in St. Boniface, went out on strike in protest against the action of the company in employing non-union men.

The plumbers and steamfitters who are employed by the Cotter Bros. Ltd., were first to down tools. They were followed by the bricklayers and carpenters, employed by the James McDiarmid Company. The men employed by the Harris Abattoir Company, remained on the job.

The main reason for the strike is that the company, employing non-union men, is paying them lower wages and keeping them on the job 10 hours a day.

Hope Prince to Boom Trade

London, Eng.—With the near return of the Prince of Wales to England, British manufacturers and business men are voicing hope that something good is coming to them from the prince's ambassadorship to South America. They are looking to him for some such slogan as King George's famous: "Wake Up, England!" to galvanize drooping industry here.

Godfrey Cheeseman, representing 2,300 firms, referring to his expectation of a national appeal from the prince, said: "Nothing but good could result from such a call, which would be welcomed by the workers and equally by the employers. Labor, as a whole, has great respect for the prince and should he make an appeal his words likely would have great effect with the working people."

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