

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 employees.
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.

The Federal Elections

ACCORDING to press reports a federal election is to occur some time in September. If this be the case, then the Canadian working man ought to quietly consider his action before casting his ballot and endeavor to see that his vote will aid towards a resumption of prosperity for the Dominion.

No one with any common sense can pretend that Canada has enjoyed good conditions during the past four years, a situation almost wholly due to unstable tariff conditions.

Working men realize that the welfare of their country is bound up with a sound, stable, and adequate tariff system, something Canada does not enjoy under present policy.

It is vital therefore that Canadian workers use their ballots to secure a stable policy, one that will enable their jobs to be protected, that will enable their employers to meet successfully the competition of goods from other countries, goods that are produced under conditions and standards of living much inferior to that enjoyed in Canada, and will finally enable Canadian citizens of all classes, to see their country once again become a prosperous country, built upon a foundation of happy homes.

Communism and War

IT is an oft-repeated statement by members of the Communist ilk that capitalism is solely responsible for war. Those who labor under this delusion should turn their eyes at the present moment towards China, where there is every evidence that Moscow is fostering war with Britain. Zinovieff, who has cherished the dream of world revolution, attributes the scope of the Chinese situation to his efforts to awaken the Chinese to their wrongs, and in accordance with this policy, has for some time past been shipping munitions and materials to the Chinese for use against Britain. This fact ought to compel those who (whilst not Bolshevik) feel that Russia is being discriminated against, to open their eyes to stern realities, and let them see that the most dangerous menace against the peace of the world is the present Soviet Government. It is likely however, that people who sob over Russia will continue living in their fool's paradise, being used as catspaws for the cunning machinations of the Reds. It is a certainty however, that the Canadian working man is under no delusions about the good intentions of Russia, and if another world cataclysm were to be precipitated, an event which every decent-thinking person must deplore, then the blame and responsibility rests upon the shoulders of everyone who by passive or active acquiescence in Communist policy permits such a tragedy to occur.

Mankind sees quite clearly after eight years of experiment what the fruits of Communism are in industry, hatred and bloodshed; in national affairs, chaos and disorganization, and in international affairs, lying, treachery, deceit, intrigue and war with all its horrible accompaniments.

This is what the world is to be treated to instead of the boasted freedom, fraternity and equality that was to usher in the era of Communism, but let us hope that the moral to be drawn will produce good results, and result in men coming to their senses.

Land Settlement in Canada

How Colonization of Dominion Could Be Done

By C. J. Pilkington

The following article is published in accord with our policy of endeavoring to place all points of view on important questions before our readers. There are some points in Mr. Pilkington's article we agree with as there are also some that we cannot see eye to eye with. Publication of this or any other matter submitted by contributors does not mean endorsement by "The Canadian Labor Press" but merely that we will publish matter submitted by contributors dealing with important questions of the day, even if we cannot acquiesce wholly or in part with the opinions expressed. (Editor)

Toronto, July 1st, 1925.

Editor, "Canadian Labor Press," Toronto.

Having been a reader of your widely read journal for a number of years, I would like to say, that I am, like yourself, deeply interested in the development of this our great Dominion.

I have for many years studied the colonization and land settlement question, and have come to the conclusion, that all schemes to develop Canada along these lines have been absolute failures up till now; with the object in view of getting

capita basis and then approach the British Government to see what they would do in the matter, probably they would grant free passage to all immigrants and perhaps give a lump sum in addition.

This part of the scheme having been successfully dealt with, (details could be worked out later); get out the pointed advertising matter, and broadcast it through Britain, and those countries from which you would prefer the immigrants to come from (British preference).

Then send your agents to Britain and Europe, to lecture on and expound the scheme, these agents to receive the names, with full particulars of every prospective settler and each member of his or her family, choosing of course the most desirable with farming experience, and those with at least some knowledge of horses and stock and some capital. I feel sure, with such inducements as this scheme offers, we should get several hundred thousand desirable settlers next year.

This land settlement proposition will automatically settle our railway problem, increase our domestic and foreign trades enormously and with adjustment of tariffs to protect our industries, would put the country on a sound financial and progressive basis.

I would suggest, that no ornamental positions with exorbitant salaries be created, men of approved ability being selected for every position.

I would like to say, that all literature I have read, relating to early settlement of Canada by the United Empire Loyalists clearly states, that they were very largely assisted by the British Government and as they or their descendants, are the outstanding citizens of Canada to-day, through the assistance they obtained. I see no reason, why the settlers brought out under this scheme, will much better inducements should not make an even better showing.

Yours truly,
C. J. PILKINGTON.
Scheme

Free grant of 160 acres of land to the male head of each family, and to any male over the age of 15 years, also to a mother, being a widow of a family with a son or sons approaching the age of 18 years and able to work.

Free or assisted rail and steamship passage to all immigrants from their homes to points of destination in Canada.

Credit of \$2,000 or more, to each settler as above to cover the cost of a cheap house, stock, implements, seed, feed, etc., repayable in fixed annual instalments to say \$100 x 5 per cent interest, and as much more at any time as the settler may choose to make, this cash credit to be drawn upon only for the purposes stated above, permits for same to be drawn up and O. K'd by the Government agent in charge of each settlement.

The locality for each settlement having been previously decided on, by representatives at the conference, send out surveyors, to survey and peg out the land.

Having ascertained the number of settlers to come over here, say next spring, 1926, proceed to cut through the selected areas, main roadways, having farms on either side, so as to concentrate for convenience and community purposes (as per scale, and represents a section of a large newly settled area) reserving certain sections for community purposes and buildings and for timber reserved for the settlers' use.

Build a frame house of cheap construction of 3 or 4 rooms, with brick chimneys, clapboarded outside, inside finished with Beaver Boarding or some other similar cheap material to make it draft-proof, this would last for years, until such time the settler was able to finish it off, to suit his or her taste, and enlarge to suit the size of the family. A dwelling of this description could be erected for about \$650.

All building materials to be obtained by the various Governments and supplied to the settlers at a minimum of cost.

Employ our vast army of unemployed, in all the work of construction, such as roadmaking building, plowing, installation of lighting and water systems, camps to accommodate these men, during the period of construction, the large community building on the reserved section shown in plan, would accommodate some of these working gangs (tents being erected for the others, borrowed from the Government Militia stores.)

Erect one bank building.
One hospital, fully equipped.
One school building.
Install one waterworks and lighting system, supplying settlers with same at cost.
One office building to accommodate all of the officials of the settlements, in the interests of the various Governments and of the settlers.
One church, selecting as far as possible (by sections) all of one religious denomination, from among the list of intending settlers, so as to avoid erecting a large number of churches.
One large community hall, for the purpose of lectures on farming, its methods and for general community purposes.
One large building to accommodate

(Continued on Page 4)

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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 5,961,315 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 \$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 \$25,669,562. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5% 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 32 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 22.5 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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