

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.

The Dominion Trades Congress

THE recent Trades Congress, held at Ottawa, proves what "The Canadian Labor Press" has insisted upon for some time, that the Canadian worker looks askance at Red schemes or Red leaders.

In the elections for president, where Tom Moore was faced with the opposition of an obscure Red, out of a total of approximately 200 votes, Mr. Moore received a majority of 140. Motions raised by the radicals in an effort to get the Congress to adopt an extremist policy, were defeated, and the Red speakers easily out-pointed in debate.

Secretary, P. M. Draper, who has held the reins of office successfully over two decades, was again elected by acclamation. The re-election of Messrs. Moore and Draper places the Canadian Labor movement in the hands of men who have successfully guided it over the shoals of the last few years.

"The Canadian Labor Press" has several times expressed disagreement with the policy of Congress as laid down by Messrs. Moore and Draper, especially concerning immigration, but at the same time has fully recognized that the Trades Congress has been under capable guidance during the leadership of these two able men, and as long as that leadership continues, will continue to be in the main a constructive force for Canada.

The Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario

HON. G. H. FERGUSON, Prime Minister of Ontario, has announced that the personnel of the reorganized Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario will consist of C. A. Magrath, chairman; C. A. Maguire, commissioner and Hon. J. R. Cooke, member of the Ontario Government.

Premier Ferguson is to be congratulated upon the excellent care displayed by him in selecting the best possible men for the Commission, and whilst certain of the Toronto press have criticized the delay in reorganizing the Commission, "The Canadian Labor Press" feels that Ontario's Premier has again shown his abundant foresight and wisdom in waiting until the appointments could be properly filled.

Mr. Magrath, who becomes chairman, made an excellent record for himself as Dominion Fuel Controller and those who have watched his public career know that in all his dealings with the public, every effort has been made to see that the citizens receive a fair deal. Mr. Magrath's appointment means that public and private ownership, citizen and employee, alike will receive equitable treatment.

Mr. C. A. Maguire, who has been appointed Commissioner, is a former Mayor of the City of Toronto, and will represent the Ontario municipalities on the Commission.

Mr. Maguire's appointment means that the municipalities who are partners in the Hydro, will have their own interests looked after by an extremely staunch defender of municipal rights.

Under the wise selection made by Premier Ferguson, Ontario's largest corporation should advance further on the road of electrical service for Ontario's industries and Ontario citizens.

Plan Cotton Research

London, Eng.—The British empire cotton-growing corporation has decided to establish a central cotton research station in Trinidad. It is intended to investigate there the cotton plant in all phases of its growth and under rigorously controlled conditions.

Resents British Coal Subsidy

Gijon, Spain.—Coal miners and owners have held several meetings here to protest against the action of the British government in granting subsidies for local exports. They believe this policy will cause serious damage to the Spanish coal industry.

COMMUNIST IS JAILED

Berlin, Germany.—The national court of Leipzig has condemned the communist leader and deputy, Manlow to four years' imprisonment for incitement to high treason in the communist uprising in 1923. The court took the position that Manlow's pamphlets and newspaper articles were themselves treasonable. The convicted man is an extremist who shared with Mrs. Ruth Fischer the honor of leading the German communist party.

Aid India's Paper Trade

Simla, India.—The government has formulated provisional conclusions on the report of the tariff board made recently upon the application of the paper and paper pulp industries for protection. The tariff board recommended that the existing 5 per cent. ad valorem duty on all sorts of writing paper and printing paper, other than newspaper containing 65 per cent. or more of mechanical pulp, should be changed to a specific duty of one anna (penny) per pound. The government will ask the legislative assembly in a resolution to be submitted on September 16 to approve of these conclusions.

Union Agent Arrested for Theft

Toronto, Ont.—Charged with the theft of \$87.50 from the United Brotherhood of Railroadmen, John Davis, aged 52, of Jerome street, was arrested by local detectives. Davis is employed on railroad construction. It was his business, the police say, to collect the union fees of the men, and hand them over to J. Jackson, 847 Colburn avenue, representative of the U.B. of R. here. It is alleged that he failed to make proper returns.

Buy Made in Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

REDS ATTACK BRITISH EMPIRE

(Continued from page one)

The delegates then proceeded to report on:—
(1) The conditions and situation generally in the particular country from which they came.

(2) Their impressions of the Imperial Labor Commonwealth Congress.

Everyone agreed on the unsatisfactory nature of the final conference, and agreed upon the importance of the Minority Movement arranging a Minority Conference annually. The need for a closer co-operation between the various sections, was subscribed to unanimously and following upon the reports the following decisions were arrived at:—

- (1) A manifesto should be issued in the name of the Congress addressed to all the workers throughout the Empire.
- (2) Particular manifesto to be addressed to the workers in Africa, India, CANADA, Ireland, Palestine, etc., dealing with particular phases of their struggle.
- (3) A special manifesto to be issued to the workers in Bombay, complimenting them on their struggle and exchanging greetings.
- (4) The Minority Movement to take steps immediately to establish a Colonial Committee with instructions to prepare at once for the holding of the Conference next year.
- (5) That a copy of this report be sent to all the delegates.

Manifesto to All the Workers Throughout the Empire

Representatives of the Labor Movement from the various parts of the British Empire, assembled in Congress under the auspices of the National Minority Movement, wish to send greetings to the workers throughout the entire Empire. This, in their opinion, is rendered doubly necessary by the failure of the official British Commonwealth Conference to give either a lead or a message of hope to the workers. 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 which has ever been imposed on any class.

Meeting here in the metropolis, the very heart of this Empire, we greet the struggle workers of India. We salute you and applaud your struggles which have involved untold struggles, sacrifices and misery. We greet those from your ranks who have been thrown into prison for their struggles, and send them a message of hope.

The Bombay Textile Workers we commend for their struggle and send wishes for a speedy and wholesome victory.

In darkest Africa, to the workers of every description, irrespective of color, we send a message of greeting and solidarity. Especially are we compelled to extend the hand of fraternity to the colored workers. We learn, and it is with regret, that even the white workers of Africa shun and refuse to make common cause with their colored brothers. The task of overthrowing Imperialism is a task which calls for the complete unity of workers irrespective of color, and it is the duty, particularly of the white workers, to create ways and means for securing the unity of the working class.

To Egypt, where the workers have gone through and are still going through times of trouble and persecution, we also address a message of greeting and solidarity.

To the workers generally throughout the Empire, this, our first real Labor Commonwealth Conference, places on record its satisfaction at having established contacts, and assure them that the 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 the complete smashing of British Imperialism.

In the name of the enlightened workers of the Empire we issue this message of greeting and solidarity.

Long live the unity of the enslaved workers under British Imperialism!

Down with British Imperialism and its slave Empire!
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL MINORITY MOVEMENT.

IS CANADA FOLLOWING THE RIGHT POLICY ON THE TARIFF QUESTION?

(Continued from page 1)

ories represents a larger sum of money than the total production of the farms.

The future of industrial and other wage earners must be intimately connected with manufacturing. If their present situation is not as good as it should be, it is obvious that the right policy is not being followed in this country. If work is scarce and wages are poor and uncertain, the country is not being developed along the right lines.

The need of co-operation and goodwill is easily understood between industry and labor. Employers and employees are united in demand for economical laws to protect the home market and to give them a better chance to compete in foreign markets. Protection and stability would mean more orders, more work, better returns, less worries and more contentment.

Busy factories mean full pay envelopes; and when employees have plenty of money to spend, they can buy more food, more clothing, more furniture and other things. As a result, the farmers who grow the food and those who make and sell the other things are benefited. The man who works in a shoe factory, for example, if he is working on full time and gets good wages will buy clothes made by his fellow employees in the woollen and clothing factories. He will buy hats from his fellow employees in the hat factories. He will buy furniture from his fellow employees in the furniture factories. He will pay rent or buy a house from those who are dealing in real estate. He will put some money in the bank and help keep the bank clerks employed. He will travel to and from work, or on pleasure, and help to give jobs to the railway employees. But to do these things the country must be following the right policy; and the first necessity is that the factories must be working full time.

The working men know that protection for industry means protection for them. They know that they cannot have work if goods are coming in from other countries at low prices, owing to the low wages and long hours existing in these countries. An adequate customs tariff is necessary to enable manufacturers to meet the competition of other countries and to pay fair rates of wages to their employees for a reasonable day's work under good conditions.

Under modern conditions, nearly everyone around a factory is a wage earner. The President and General Manager are wage earners as well as the office boy and the night watchman. They work for the company, and the company as a rule is made up of a number of individuals, themselves largely wage earners who have invested their money in the hope of getting a reasonable return.

All of us wage earners, therefore, should earnestly study this question of protection, not only as it affects our own industry, but in its relation to other industries, and then we should do all we can to persuade any government in power to adopt a policy of providing tariff rates that will facilitate the development of this country and bring back prosperity to us all.

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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 9,962,115 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 \$25,669,252. 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 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

HON. CHARLES McCREA,

Minister of Mines

THOS. W. GIBSON,

Deputy Minister of Mines

TORONTO, CANADA.

From time to time during life, every man faces certain hazards. Some are large, others small—yet each, in its turn, is important.

Of them all, however, there are four that are vital. The first two of these no man can avoid. The other two MAY come to any one. You know what they are—

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