

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer  
and Employee Absolutely Necessary to Industrial Peace.

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## CANADIAN WORKER WHERE DO YOU STAND? WITH CONSERVATIVES--COOPERATION--CERTAINTY & CONSISTENCY OR LIBERALS -- LOSSES -- LAXITY and LAMENTATION

### MacDonald Again Raps the Reds

London, Eng.—The worst enemy of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald cannot accuse him of disjuncting his feelings towards the Communists or violent extremists generally. He has fought them consistently for twenty years. He has an article in "Forward" which is characteristic. He is chiefly concerned to argue against the admission of members of the Communist party to the Labor party. MacDonald ridicules the argument that the admission of Communists to the Labor party brings about a "united front" amongst the opponents of capitalism. Labor, according to him, believes absolutely in political action and has no use for revolution. Communism does not believe that political action is anything more than a propaganda stunt and it puts its chief hopes in revolution.

To have such opposed beliefs in one party, says MacDonald, is not unity but confusion. "If," he says, "the Labor party were to give out a message of uncertain belief in political power, if it were to toy with revolution, if it were to play with suggestions that would mean to millions that it is encouraging the enrollment of revolutionary force as the only means of meeting hostile political and economic force it would rightly forfeit the respect and with that the confidence of everyone who had a head to think and a mind to control action."

Mr. MacDonald is obviously anti-adapting not only on the professed Communists but his own former cabinet colleague, John Wheatley, who has been calling for the enrollment of ten million workers for some mighty but unspecified purpose.

Until he became premier, Mr. MacDonald was editor of the Socialist Review. The present editor is John Curr, M.P., who gives out every month expressions of uncertain belief in political power. Mr. MacDonald has plenty of foes in his own household.

### Lanark County Industries Suffer

A correspondent of a prominent Toronto newspaper said, in speaking of conditions in Lanark County, that it is not surprising that the Liberals had thus far been unable to find a candidate to put in nomination. He pointed out that in the county were a number of industries which had either been forced to close because of the King tariff, or were carrying on with difficulty. In this connection he mentioned woollen mills in Lanark Village, Carleton Place and Almonte which had felt the pinch severely. One woollen industry, started about seventy-five years ago, had had to give up, and in Almonte, where at one time there were no fewer than sixteen mills, there were now four or less. A boot and shoe factory in Perth and an implement industry in Smith's Falls were not enjoying the prosperity they should.

### A.F. of L. Assembles Under New Leader

Atlantic City, N. J.—Representatives of nearly three million organized workers assembled recently for the formal opening of the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. A new hand was at the helm for the first time in more than a quarter of a century, William Green, who was chosen president last winter after the death of the veteran, Samuel Gompers.

Fellow Worker! Upon the answer to the above question through the means of your vote on October 29th depends the welfare of Canadians for the next four years.

A vote for a candidate pledged to retain the present Liberal Government in power means the country will drift along in its present wholly unsatisfactory condition, with accompanying increase in unemployment, unhappiness and misery for you and your family. It means that you will eventually be compelled to part from your family in order to earn a living. It means that you may be compelled to break up your home and migrate to a foreign country in order to obtain for your family the necessities of life. It means that you may be forced to contribute by your toil to the prosperity of a foreign country. It means that with certainty, part of your earnings, even if you are lucky enough to be employed in Canada, will be diverted to the welfare of the Republic to the south. It means inertia in legislative matters affecting your welfare. It means that measures adopted in other countries for the amelioration of labor conditions will not be adopted here. It means that you must struggle on, saving a few dollars while you are employed, against the time when you will be out of work and require to spend them. It means for you simply nothing but four years' stagnation with constant fear of unemployment and lay-offs during which time you must watch your country become an ever-increasing dependent of other countries. It means if you are a father with grown-up boys, that whilst you live at home, your boys require to go to the States in order to earn a living and the pleasures you anticipated when a young married man—of seeing your family around you when you were getting up in years, remain merely a dream.

On the other hand, if you have paid the attention to this most vital question that you should do, then undoubtedly you will vote for a Government that will take measures to protect your job from outside competition, from the cheapness of wages much lower than yours, from the sweated labor methods of Europe, from the ever-present menace of being thrown out of work and from the distress of seeing your family separated.

You can only gain these things by using your votes to elect Conservative candidates pledged to a policy of complete and adequate protection for your job for a 100 per cent. payroll in Canada, for a policy of co-operation between all classes, for the common good, for a policy that will be consistent and certain. If you do that then the Dominion will advance toward an era of progress, prosperity and influence hitherto unequalled. If you do not, then the next four years will be a period of losses, laxity and lament.

FELLOW WORKER! REMEMBER, IT'S UP TO YOU!

## The Fallacy of Free Trade

PROTECTION THE SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CHAOS

By Charles H. McGarry

The question of Free Trade and Tariff Reform has been argued—certainly on the side of Tariff Reform—too much from an historical point of view only. It has been too readily assumed that Free Trade is impregnable in theory, but that in certain applications of the theory it requires to be tempered with a leaven of Protection. It need hardly be pointed out that this attitude is unscientific, for unless a policy, fiscal or other, can stand the test of theory as well as of practice, it cannot meet with success. We have not, never had and never shall have "free trade," which implies freedom of export as well as of import. It is merely an Utopian ideal and incapable of realization.

Protection proposes to increase the national income not so much by taxing the goods of the foreigner as by encouraging home industries, because national wealth consists not in the mere possession of consumable goods, but in the ability to produce them. The prosperity of a country does NOT depend solely on the extent of its foreign trade. It may have—as we should have—a large home trade which is far more beneficial than a foreign one. This implies the consumption and reproduction of the capital by the productive labor of the country itself and not by that of some other country. The policy of Free Trade is leading, and can lead only, to the complete destruction of our industries and more unemployment. Its supporters proclaim that the best criterion of the prosperity of a country is the amount of its foreign trade, i.e., the amount of its exports and imports. When we point to the existing misery and unemployment which go on increasing in this country, we are referred to these totals as a sufficient proof that all is well in the best possible worlds.

"Free Trade is the unfettered and absolutely free right of every person both to BUY and to SELL in any market in which he can do the best." Such a thing does not exist amongst the peoples of any two nations in the world.

1. The free right to BUY.
  2. The free right to SELL.
- Every nation has, and always will have, the free right to BUY in any market desired, provided it is willing to pay the price, but in these days of high tariffs few nations have the free right to SELL in any other than their own market.

It is difficult to imagine that Germany waged war on Britain in order to force the latter nation to permit the former to BUY British products, but it is not half so difficult to imagine that Germany waged the same war to secure the free right to SELL German products in British territory.

Thus the Free Trade controversy solely and simply revolves on the free right to sell. Not the free right to sell in our own country, but in markets which we do not control and in the making of whose laws we have not the slightest possible voice. Then why talk about Free Trade laws? There are only two ways of securing the free right to sell outside our home market—

1. Capture the other country by war.
2. Put a high tariff round our own market and then trade the right to sell, this or that.

There are only two weapons then—War and a Tariff of our own. In discussing the question "Who pays the duty?" it must be borne in mind that the cost of production depends mainly on five factors—

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### R.R. Men Dissatisfied With Murdock

Another resolution given unanimous endorsement authorized the executive of the brotherhood to direct the attention of Hon. James Murdock, Federal Minister of Labor, to the fact that the statistical information compiled by the Dominion Labor Bureau at Ottawa, did not approach the modern standards and requirements of the workers, also that the method of collecting and distributing the data had reached the antiquated stage.

The powers of the chairman of the general adjustment committee, have been curbed by the terms of a resolution which was unanimously endorsed, empowering the president, A. R. Mosher, to preside and supervise their operations, discipline and control in the adjustments of schedules and agreements in the various regions represented. A resolution proposed by Mrs. Laura L. Kemp, of Toronto, asking for the endorsement of a plan for the formation of ladies' auxiliaries, composed of relatives of members of the Canadian Brotherhood, was sanctioned. The convention also approved of a suggestion that financial assistance be granted the ladies' auxiliaries by the national division. The first of these ladies' auxiliaries was formed a few months ago in Toronto with Mrs. Kemp as the president.

C. H. Michin, Calgary and William Allen, Halifax, were elected to the executive committee and T. McGregor, Winnipeg; R. A. Dumais, Montreal and W. E. Ritchie, Toronto to the board of trustees.

### To Erect Big Factory

Toronto, Ont.—One of the largest factory construction projects that has been brought forward in some weeks is now planned by H. Greisman. The city architect's office has issued a permit for the erection of a seven-story brick factory building at the northwest corner of Duncan and Nelson streets. The building, it is understood, will be constructed with special view to its utilization as a light manufacturing building and will be occupied largely by the clothing trades. The total cost will be \$130,000.

### Reds Are Enemies of Labor Movement

British capitalism and unemployment formed the theme of an address by James Simpson, Labor candidate in Northwest Toronto at the general election, at the Labor Forum recently. He charged the capitalists of Great Britain with contributing to the unemployment problem by investing money in foreign countries in order that they might have goods manufactured by cheap labor, thereby preventing British workers from obtaining employment.

### Will Mine Coal in Sudbury District

A public meeting was held in Forsters Hill, 22 College Street, Toronto, under the auspices of the British Colonial Coal Mines of Canada, Ltd., to discuss the possibility of Canada's fuel requirements being met by coal believed to exist in the Sudbury district of Ontario, the statement was made by A. Slade, of Toronto, to director and secretary of the organization, that reports from the Larchwood Basin property were so encouraging it had been decided to sink a shaft.

### Blackmailing Industry

UNJUST ATTACK MADE ON DOMINION TEXTILE CO. BY SENSATIONAL SHEET

In the Oct. 9th issue of "Roberts' Weekly," an obscure sheet published in Montreal, chiefly devoted to sensationalism, appears a scurrilous attack upon the Dominion Textile Company and its manager, Mr. F. G. Daniels, constituting nothing more or less than political blackmail for the purpose of forcing that Company to retract a statement recently published on the industrial situation adversely reflecting on the tariff policy of the present Liberal Government.

Anyone who knows the Dominion Textile Company and the capable men who are the head of it do not need to be told that the effort to practice a political hold-up will be treated with contempt.

In many respects the attack made on the Dominion Textile Company is similar to that made last year on a well known candy firm in Ontario. In that case, a sensational publication, now out of business—made a bitter onslaught on the labor policy of the firm in question and after a thorough public investigation they were completely cleared of every single charge made against them. Every decent-minded person who paid any attention to that inquiry, knew that the firm would be vindicated and likewise every honest individual in Canada knows that the charges made against the Dominion Textile Co. are unjust, untrue and simply made to help the cause of the King Government.

Sometime ago "The Canadian Labor Press" pointed out the deadly damage these unjust attacks are doing to Canadian industry. The effect of them is to unsettle industry, disturb the relations between employers and employees and if persisted in, cause unemployment and distress to industrial workers. It is significant to say the least of it, to see sheets supporting the King Government and claiming that the Liberal policy will help industry, doing all in their power by these scurrilous attacks to break up the stability of Canadian industry.

The workers of Montreal, where this publication circulates, can undoubtedly be congratulated on their good sense to refrain from paying any attention to this type of political slander.

### Says Outsiders Work on New Bridge

Toronto, Ont.—A complaint that men from out of Toronto were employed to work on the temporary bridge now in course of construction across Bay street was laid by William Vailey before the unemployment committee of the city council.

"We will look into that at once," commented Aldermen Ben Miller, chairman of the committee. It was stated that a deputation would investigate the situation and urge that the condition complained of be remedied at once.

Alderman Miller suggested that heads of all civic departments be called to state what extra help they could employ during the winter so as to reduce the relief measures necessary by the city.

"We want to do our work quietly this year," he said. "Last year we were accused of flooding Toronto with bums and those who wouldn't work. That must be avoided this year."

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