

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Buy Made in Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

Henderson Speaks in Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—"Will you work to abolish the Royal Family and its hangers-on?" was one of the questions which a crowd of Communists flung at Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson when the Home Secretary of the Ramsay MacDonald Government spoke in the Labor Temple here.

"I will not," shot back Henderson, with emphasis. "I will give you my reason when you're finished. I've got much more important work to do."

The cheering which followed this answer was a rebuke in itself to the few dissenting noises which came from the hecklers. The Labor Temple was crowded, and the crowd was sympathetic, save for the group of which Jack Macdonald, Tim Buck and Morris Spector were the leading lights. Although they kept up a continual fire of interruption in spite of James Simpson's efforts to maintain order, Mr. Henderson managed to reply to them all fairly effectively, judging by the applause which greeted his answers.

The questioning came at the close of the address.

"Why did you sign the Conscriptio Act?" shouted a heckler.

"I supported it, as did the majority of the Labor party, because I wanted to win the war and stamp out militarism in Germany. I am still the secretary of the Labor movement," was the reply.

"Why didn't you join yourself?" was another jibe.

"I couldn't go myself, but I allowed my three sons to join the forces in August, 1914," was the reply.

Doesn't Mind
At this stage hecklers from all over the hall were shouting questions at the speaker and the chairman was forced to ask for more consideration for him.

"I don't mind," said Mr. Henderson. "I like being asked questions, but I wish the questioners would listen to my replies as I listen to their questions."

"Why does the British Labor party allow people like Lady Cynthia Mosely to join its ranks and yet will not allow the Communists to all themselves with them?" asked another Red.

"Because people like Lady Mosely have their allegiance to our principles, whilst the Reds refuse to and want to join our ranks to exploit us, as Lenin once said, as a hangman's noose for the party's destruction."

Why Letter Was Published

"If the labor party thought that the Zinovieff letter was a forgery," asked Spector, "why did they support the action of the Foreign Office in publishing it?"

"Because we knew that a morning paper would publish it, and we thought the letter should be published officially rather than by a paper. An inquiry is still going on about that letter," said Mr. Henderson.

The speaker was badly hissed by the Red element who, although asking many questions, interrupted Mr. Henderson's answers badly, and would hardly allow him to speak.

"Are you in favor of maintaining the essential services during a strike?" was asked.

"Yes, I am," said Mr. Henderson, "and I believe they should be maintained and—"

"Just like the old parties," said a heckler.

"If I'd been allowed to speak, I was going to say that the method employed by us would have been along the lines of an arrangement such as was made with the Dockers' Union," said Mr. Henderson.

Defends Macdonald
When speaking of the progress of the English Labor party, Mr. Henderson said that it was most appropriate that Mr. Macdonald, its first secretary, should have been called on by the King to form a government. The Reds started booing at the mention of Macdonald.

"I'm not sure whether the boos are for the King or Mr. Macdonald," said the speaker, "but if they were for Mr. Macdonald, I am quite willing to defend him."

Mr. Henderson referred to the Geneva Protocol, when Jack Macdonald said: "What about the Dawes plan?"

"I think the Dawes plan was the best thing offered at the time," said Mr. Henderson, "and it had the support of the German workers, because they wanted to get the French out of the Ruhr."

A veteran with only one leg wanted to know why Mr. Henderson, as Home Secretary, had not released certain Irish political prisoners when he had gone into office. The answer was that the jail in England had been leased to the Irish authorities for the purpose of keeping the prisoners therein, and that the Macdonald Government had no authority to interfere.

Say Anthracite Strike Is Last

Toledo, Ohio.—That this will be the last anthracite strike the United States will see is the prevailing opinion of the twenty-five members of the Executive Council of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association in session here recently.

Prices of anthracite all over the United States must come down or operators might as well get out of business, it was said by members of the committee. Solely because of high prices obtaining since the war the use of anthracite has dropped 40 per cent. west of Buffalo and is tending downward strongly. The consumption today is 15 per cent. less than it was two years ago, it was said.

The operators are of the opinion that a board will be organized that will have the authority and power to regulate prices of mine labor and anthracite, and thus keep the two within economic limits. No step toward settling the strike is expected before December.

The principal subject of discussion at the present meeting of the committee is substitutes for anthracite. It was remarked that the increasing popularity of such substitutes would tend to restrict the use of anthracite, especially if the hard coal industry was to be subjected constantly to strike threats.

Roderick Stephens of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Legislative Committee presided.



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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 1934 follows—silver, \$23,482,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1935 was 9,941,215 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 1934, along with outlying areas such as Gowganda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 100 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 14,000,000 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 1934 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 1934 was over eighty per cent. of the entire output of Canada, and had a value of \$25,569,262. The increase in output over 1933 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 \$1 billion dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1934 the Larder Lake Branch 22 1/2 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Nine products represented last year 22 per cent. of the railway revenue.

For lists of publications, maps, or mining areas, geological reports and other information, apply to:
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ASIATIC LABOR CONDITIONS
Geneva.—The conditions of existence of the Asiatic workmen, the wages paid and the rate of pay, together with the length of working hours are to be subject of inquiry by the Labor Bureau. The Polish government has invited the body to hold its next session at Warsaw on January 26. The opening of the eighth International Labor Conference at Geneva will be on May 25.

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Following is brief in 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 common-sense 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.

Election Day, October 29th

THE time is drawing near when the fate of Canada will be decided for the next four years. Whether it be for better or worse, will entirely depend upon the fact that Canadian workers have, during the past four months, thoughtfully reviewed the actions of the King Government during their term of office as to the welfare of Labor. If this is done there will be no Liberal Government after next week for their attitude towards Labor has been one of opposition and antagonism. We say opposition and antagonism because, where Labor has been concerned, they have miserably failed to uphold Labor's cause. Unemployment, failure to properly deal with industrial quarrels, the Postal strike and many other problems have been carelessly dealt with by the King Government and last, but not least, their policy of ruining Canadian industry through tariff reductions is the last straw that should leave no doubt in the minds of everyone as to which way to use their vote and influence.

Conservative candidates are pledged to a policy of Canada for Canadians—Adequate Tariff Protection for Canadian Industry, which means the protection of Canadian workmen with decent wages and freedom from the bugbear of unemployment, and the vigorous pursuit of a sensible and progressive immigration policy—all of which means PROSPERITY FOR CANADA.

A Conservative Party in power has always been associated with Prosperity and the proper circulation of our country's wealth. A full return of Conservatism at this time will inspire confidence in everyone causing a loosening up of our money situation bringing about a flood tide of capital to be devoted to the development of our Industries and Natural Resources—money that has been lying idle in the sock for the past four years due to fear of the constant tinkering of the King Government with our Protective Tariff, the only bulwark we have against the invasion of our markets by foreign goods.

A return to Conservatism will also insure that at least part of the millions of dollars of raw materials now leaving Canada to be made up and resold to us at a large profit, will be retained here to be manufactured into the finished product by ourselves and for ourselves and consequently we will reap the benefit through steady employment and good wages.

Hamilton Labor to Run Candidate

Hamilton, Ont.—Alderman Sam Lawrence will be a candidate in the Federal elections in East Hamilton, and will represent Labor. The L. R. P. (A) previously decided not to contest the seat, but the alderman stated that many electors had urged him to enter, and he has agreed to stand. While the central branch of the L. R. P. is not affiliated with the L. R. P. A. it will endorse Alderman Lawrence at the next meeting. It was stated recently. A platform was drawn up, the main planks of which are: Prohibitory tariff on all commodities which can be produced in Canada, and free trade that can not be produced here; national eight-hour day and five-day week with wages based on cost of living reports from the Government; unemployment insurance to which the workers does not have to contribute; abolition of child labor; maternity pensions; abolition of election deposits, and proper qualifications for public office; nationalization of coal mining industry, timber resources, electricity and banking system, and the abolition of the Senate.

Labor Candidates in the West

Edmonton—Jim East, Labor Alderman of this city was nominated by the organized farmers at a convention at Osagey.

If East accepts as he should then in this city there will be two candidates both Labor men of this city running as Farmer-Labor candidates.

Gov. Lathin was elected at a joint convention of farmers and workers. While East, nominated by the farmers, will have the active support of the C. L. P.

The C. N. E. Local Council of Railway Shop Crafts has elected a committee with power to add from all other railway unions regardless of affiliation to stage a massive meeting of all railway workers for the purpose of placing the Labor Party's program on a referendum before these workers.

The Liberal Party is making a big bid for the votes of the railway workers.

Austrian Strike Is Settled

The strike of workmen employed by the Alpine Mountain Steel Corporation, Austria, was concluded on a basis entirely satisfactory to the company, according to a statement issued by the investment banking firm of F. J. Lisows and Co., quoting advices from Vienna. The workers obtained an increase in wages. They had been receiving, in the unskilled class, approximately \$1 a day. The corporation is now operating at 80 per cent of capacity.

Labor Man Supports Conservatives

Kitchener, Ont.—F. G. Fester, Labor editor and for many years identified with the Independent Labor party in Ontario, addressed an open air meeting here recently on behalf of the candidature of E. H. Scully, Conservative candidate for North Waterloo. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fester declared that as a Labor man he found common cause with the Conservative party as it was a party which for years had stood for industrial prosperity through the protection of industry with a tariff sufficient to guard the home market for Canadian manufacturers. He believed the farmers and the workers in the shops of the urban municipalities could well support this policy as it means employment for the worker and the stopping of the flood of emigration to the United States. He cited the ruination of the glass industry in this country as one of the examples of the misjudgment of the King Government in adjusting the tariff. By the removal of the tariff on glass all of Canada's glass factories have been closed and the industry is a total ruin. The Belgian glass monopoly has captured the Canadian market and the price of glass is higher as a result. He made a strong appeal for the support of Mr. Scully declaring that a vote for Mr. Scully was a vote to put the Conservative Government in power.

There are no climatic, physical or technical reasons why all classes of textiles cannot be successfully made in Canada and at reasonable prices.

British Unemployment Decreases

London.—British unemployment is down by another 40,000 making a 78,000 reduction in the past fortnight. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced at Chingford, in a hopeful speech in which he said, in his opinion "things are getting better, not worse." It is true he agreed that Britain still has 50,000 more than last year, but this is entirely due to the special exceptional depression in the coal industry. That such a depression was not universal, he argued, was shown by the fact that savings bank deposits increased and the sales of national savings' certificates had gone up.

His optimism is reflected in an announcement, made recently, that the shareholders of the Blythe Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, at a meeting in Newcastle, decided to postpone to disposal of this property until the end of the year on the ground that "there is a ray of hope in the shipbuilding position and an attempt should be made to save the assets."

Wage Law Is Declared Illegal

Washington.—The opinion declaring a State minimum wage law unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. With only Associate Justice Brandeis dissenting, the Court held to be invalid the Arizona Wage law applying to women engaged in industry in that State.

The Court rendered no formal opinion, Chief Justice Taft announcing that the judgment of the Court had been affirmed "on the authorities cited." These included the decision of the Supreme Court in which two years ago, it set aside the minimum wage act of the District of Columbia as unconstitutional.

A Sardell, a merchant of Nogales, had enjoined the enforcement of the Arizona statute. Sardell said he had four women employees who had contracted to work for him at less than \$16 a week, the minimum wage for women so employed, as prescribed in the Arizona Statute.

Labor College Opens for Season

New York.—Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., the only resident trades union educational institution in the United States has opened for its fifth year with an enrollment of about 50 students of whom three are from foreign countries. Two are negro students from Virginia and one from Brooklyn, both on scholarships provided by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Hazel Mackay has joined the English department to give courses in journalism and to stimulate interest in dramatics.

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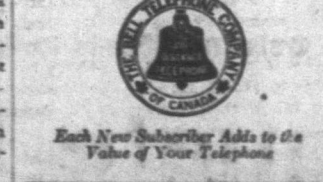
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