

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

## Buy Made In Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

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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 employe.
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 employe.
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.

### Amusement Tax

**A**MONGST the taxes existing in the Province of Ontario which enter into the yearly budget of the working man, is the Amusement tax by which every person entering into a place of amusement is compelled to pay a certain percentage in taxation graduated according to the cost of his admission.

"The Canadian Labor Press feels that the Provincial Government would do a very popular thing if it removed this tax from the lower-priced seats in places of amusement, especially in the moving picture houses. Since the development of moving pictures, the suburban picture houses have become the houses of entertainment for the working men and their families in the working class residential districts of the cities and towns throughout Ontario. Most of these houses have an admission price of less than fifty cents and we feel that if the tax were removed on the lower priced seats, it would be a boon greatly appreciated by Labor. The tax at present brings a revenue of about a million and a half dollars to the provincial treasury and there is every reason to believe that the receipts from the newly-established gasoline and beer taxes would make up for the loss so incurred. There is a difference between the working man and the individual who is able to afford a two dollar seat, the latter person being in a position to afford it, does not feel the effect of a tax as keenly as the man who is earning from twenty to thirty dollars per week and by reason of raising a family, needs to conserve every cent possible for that purpose.

The abolition of the tax on seats of less value than fifty cents would mean so much more to the income of the working man and we can heartily assure the Provincial Government that Labor will appreciate any efforts in this direction.

### Labor and Production

**I**T is a fallacy in some countries, particularly in Great Britain, that when workmen co-operate together to lower production they are spreading employment over a larger area and reducing the number of unemployed. Canadian workers, as yet, do not proceed to the same lengths as their fellow British workers do in this matter, but still there are signs that this doctrine is being adopted by numbers of Canadian workmen. No more dangerous, untrue and pernicious belief regarding industry can exist than this one. It is a principle of elementary economics that we must produce wealth by labor; management, mental and manual and from the total output of production our national wage bill is paid. It follows then that when our production is increased, better and higher wages can be paid and more workmen can be employed, because of the stimulation of demand for other commodities, due to the increased circulation and distribution of wealth. On the other hand, when our production is reduced exactly the opposite takes place and hence it is to the interest of our workmen that production should be stimulated during the hours when they are employed. Canadian industry is heavily taxed in order to bear the upkeep of municipal, provincial and federal governments. Canadian workmen are likewise taxed to bear the upkeep of the same Governments. This is a tremendous burden. One way in which it can be lessened is by increasing production thus lowering costs. Increased production and lower costs will enable Canadian manufacturers to develop new markets, obtain more orders and meet successfully the competition of other nations, and will enable the Canadian worker to have a lower cost of living with higher wages and he can meet his citizenship obligations fully.

### 6 Communists Are Given the Air

Seattle, Wash.—By an overwhelming vote some weeks ago, the Seattle Central Labor Council decided to expel all delegates with Communist affiliations. The vote was 101 to expel and 33 against.

Charges were immediately preferred against six delegates by six members of the council. The charges were referred to the strike and grievance committee and the accused delegates ordered to appear for trial.

The trial committee considered the evidence submitted by the delegates signing the charges and heard the defendants and brought in a verdict finding all six of the accused guilty and recommending to the council that they be unseated. The council, by a vote of 78 to 71, voted to concur in the recommendations of the committee.

The accused delegates did not deny their Communist affiliations in defending themselves—instead devoted their time to praising the Communist doctrine, the majority attacking officers of the trade union movement and the trade-line policy of organization of the American Federation of Labor. A number openly admitted that they were Communists.

"The labor movement, in taking any action against the Communists must do that for self-protection and that only. We are not concerned with

### Courts Uphold American Plan

**A Far-Reaching Decision**

Washington, D. C.—A decision which gives employers a new weapon in fighting organized labor was handed down by the supreme court Monday when it approved the American plan—a device resorted to by San Francisco building contractors for fighting the closed shop.

This device was declared to be a violation of the anti-trust laws by the district court. The government brought the case. But the supreme court reversed that view and held that the American plan is lawful. It is a marked victory for open shop advocates because it gives them a legalized weapon.

The American plan is a simple device which grew out of the intense battle between the San Francisco building trades unions and contractors. In order to prevent indefinite suspension of building because of strikes, the San Francisco chamber of commerce devised the American plan to break the strength of the labor unions.

A contractors' association introduced the use of permits for certain indispensable building supplies, such as cement, lime, plaster and sand. No builder could obtain these supplies except by permit. The condition on which permits were granted to contractors was that the latter employ the open shop arrangement.

The promoters of the American plan sought to avoid the anti-trust laws by having the permits on supplies obtained within the state of California, thus obviating any control of interstate commerce. But plaster was one of the commodities included and plaster was brought in from outside the state. And it was because of the attempt to control the sale of plaster brought in from outside that the district court declared the American plan operated in restraint of interstate commerce and was therefore illegal.

The supreme court, however, held that the plaster came from outside of the state, but that it rested in the stock rooms of jobbers within the state and thereby lost its interstate status.

Under this decision the American plan may be applied by other groups of employers.

### Scottish Trades Union Congress

At the Scottish Trades Union Congress, which was held recently it was stated that, out of a total of 1,656,262 employed persons in Scotland, 56,432 are organized in 227 unions, of which 137 are British and 90 Scottish. 36 of the larger unions contain about four-fifths of the total membership, 81 unions having a membership of less than 100. A resolution was passed instructing the General Council to plan the development and co-ordination of trade unions with a view to increasing their strength. One of the dangers of trade unionism in Scotland was said to be the growth of the co-partnership system. Another resolution, which was however, rejected by a large majority, projected that the trade union movement "should assume full control of the political machine independent of all other sections."

### No Communist Delegates to Be Admitted

London, Eng.—The Morning Post reports that the British Government is refusing to admit the delegates from Russia and other European countries who proposed to attend the annual conference of the British Communist Party, opening at Glasgow, on May 30.



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 Minister of Mines  
 THOS. W. GIBSON,  
 Deputy Minister of Mines  
 TORONTO, CANADA.

### Shoe Workers Reject Radical Motions

Montreal, Que.—The resolutions on war, one of which advocated the cessation of work by the 50,000 members of the union in the event of another world conflict, were recently described as radical and were rejected by the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' of America in convention. Other resolutions, one in approval of the child labor amendment, and one proposing financial assistance to the striking miners of Nova Scotia, were passed.



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### Arguments of a British General

(I. F. T. U.)—These are the words of General Lord Thomson, who has joined the British Labor Party:

"I have five excellent reasons for peace—five wars in which I have taken part. War is always destructive, always equally futile; it is like an international frenzy for blood and glory; misrepresentation, lies, madness and stupidity."

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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, \$234,352,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 9,961,315 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 \$25,669,252. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5% million dollars. At the present time, the yield is approximately 3% 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, 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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