

QUICK ACTION NECESSARY TO COMBAT SEEDS OF COMMUNISM AND UNREST SOWN IN NOVA SCOTIA AND RAPIDLY SPREADING ACROSS CANADA

WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA DEFINE THEIR OBJECTIVE AS "WORKERS' CONTROL OF INDUS- TRY", "INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRA- CY"; AND "COMMUNISM."

We cannot do better at this time than to impress upon our readers the fact that a deeper realization is needed of the true state of affairs in Canada and the undercurrent of industrial unrest which exists throughout our fair Dominion, caused by radical agitation.

No better proof is required of the existence of a demented organization which has as its objective the overthrowing of industry, which also means the disruption of our social system and the ruin of the peace of mind and progress of our Canadian workmen, than the activities of the Workers' Party of Canada within the past few months.

These red revolution agents from Russia, not content with upsetting, disorganizing, and destroying their own country, come to Canada and endeavour to convince our people here that there is only one way to be happy, and that is, "to destroy themselves," for that is what their objective virtually conveys to our mind as evidenced by the trial it has had in Europe. The extremists fail to realize that Canada is a young and progressive country, and that we are determined to progress in the right direction, that every man in Canada provided that he has the natural ambitions of a man, has the opportunity of becoming one of the most useful, highest paid and most respected as well as influential. They seem to forget that every man in Canada commenced on an equal basis and that the biggest men in our country started at the bottom of the ladder and worked themselves up to the top rung through persistent study and effort, that these so-called capitalists were once poorer than the poorest Canadian workman of today. When these men were working and toiling to advance themselves they did not have the advantages that our present day Canadians have. Through the efforts of our forefathers and these men who have risen from the ranks, we are living on a higher plane and enjoy countless comforts that were considered extreme luxuries a few years ago.

The Communists do not attempt to conceal their objective and at a recent convention of the Workers' Party, James B. MacLachlan, militant leader of the miners' union and adviser to the Steel Workers' Union, made the open threat that they would wreck industry if they did not attain their demands, that they are going to control industry the same as they are attempting to do in Russia and their ambitions know no bounds, and no doubt they will even go so far as to treat the heads of industry the same as the Greek cabinet ministers were treated a short time ago.

MacLachlan's address was lengthy, dealing with the relations between the unionized miners for the past two years. He depicted them as wage earners who had no concern with the morals and ethics of industry, and as men determined to secure at all costs what they deemed to be living conditions.

"Their welfare and their future and that of their families is the prime consideration of their existence, and the care of the company's property a secondary consideration," he said. "Unless we can get a living wage out of the industry, WE WILL WRECK IT."

"We struck on the job," he declared. "We set to work to sabotage the profits of the British Empire Steel Corporation. We intended that any coal which left Cape Breton would be at a price which would make the corporation's profits vanish. If they watered stock we intended to water labor. We had a few dollars in our treasury. We spent this in disrupting the company's organization. We got cost reports daily through paying company's men. The result was that the cost of coal on the car rose to \$2.25 a ton.

MacLachlan openly admitted that on another occasion when a cost report of the company was desired he told an employee in the office if he would return an envelope to a certain address with the desired report he would be paid for it. "It came to the address," he said. "The only way to get them is to take them from the company's offices. Labor in its fight must play the game of buying up and corrupting the other side."

BULLETS NOT BALLOTS IS COMMUNIST PLEA.

Flamboyant appeals for "armed action, not armed phrases," praise for the miners who are alleged to have participated in the Herrin, Ill., riots which resulted in the death of twenty non-union men, and a call for "bullets, not ballots," were features in the trial of William Z. Foster, charged with communal syndicalism.

The state put into the record a mass of speeches and writings of Communists in the United States, and the entire "thesis and resolutions" of the third world Congress of the Communist Internationale, held in Moscow in 1921.

Much of the evidence was identified by Francis Morrow, who, as "K-K-7," a Department of Justice agent, attended the communist convention in the hills near St. Joseph, Mich., last August. His testimony delved into the inner workings of the convention last summer. He testified that Foster was present for two days, and that Foster served on the "Presium," the governing body of the convention.

Morrow produced what he said was the secret code of the Communist Party in America.

Another State exhibit read to the jury was the resolutions of the convention's "adjustment committee," announcing that the "road to revolution in America leads over the destruction of the power of the yellow leadership of the American Federation of Labor. This work can be accomplished only through work within the A. F. of L., for the conquest of this organization.

CONFIRMS FAILURE OF "BILL" HAYWOOD TO GOVERN COLONY.

Further proof of the failure of revolutionary methods in industry is furnished in a letter from Russia which sets forth the

fact that "Bill" Haywood, who led the most violent strikes in recent years on this continent, and refusing to stand trial on a charge arising out of his activities during war time, fled to Russia, when he was given charge of the Kusbus colony, has fallen down as a leader of an industrial enterprise in Soviet Russia.

The whole summary of the foregoing is this—How can these aliens hope to obtain by bloodshed and foolish force, that which took our Canadians years to attain by patient toil?

Wake up Canadian workmen and show that you are not going to be dictated to by ignorant proletarian foreigners.

AS WE SEE IT.

Some of the most important factors contributing to hard times, unemployment, and low wages are far beyond the reach and control of the leaders of our country. The radical worker blames all our difficulties and the seemingly oppression of the workers upon the men who are the brains of our land and in reality the friends of the working man. They do not stop to realize that what Canada is in need of is more men with courage and ambition, and there is plenty of room for these complainers to show their ability to organize and develop the national resources of Canada and her industries.

It is not to be expected that the very few who have risked their all in the work of building up, can accomplish wonders in a short space of time. In the first place Canada has not enough population to take care of our large overhead. Our Dominion is as large as the United States in size with but a comparative handful of people to carry the burden. We have thousands upon thousands of acres of vacant land not producing. Not only is this true of the west, but in the older sections of the country. Farms lay vacant, and it is notable in the maritime provinces that there are vast areas of fertile farm lands that have been abandoned and allowed to go to waste. And what has caused this? Simply the desire of our population to flock to the already crowded cities. This situation stimulates the spirit of discontent and restlessness, and we wonder why we are discontented. There is plenty of opportunity for everyone of us if we but took a common sense view and were willing to dig in. The cure for the existing evils rest with us individually, and it is not fair to lay the blame at the door of those who are already doing their utmost. What we require is selective immigration of industrious people to assist in sharing the burdens of those already here. Until all our land is being tilled, our natural resources developed, and we have a population of sufficient magnitude to consume our production and assist in carrying the burden of our large overhead, we will suffer with high taxes, low wages, and unemployment.

More Immigrants Came in February Total for 11 Months Less Than In Corresponding Period.

There was an increase of 51 per cent in the immigration into Canada last February over the corresponding month of last year. The increase is in the influx from Great Britain and from "other countries," while the number of settlers from the United States has fallen off. The total immigration for the month was 3,290 as compared with 2,183 for February, 1922. From British there came 1,356 as compared with 509 a year ago; from the United States 722 as compared with 1,078 a year ago; and from "other countries" 1,212, as compared with 566 a year ago. For the 11 months ending with February there has been a decline from 84,451 for the period closing with February, 1922, to 66,139 for the corresponding period closing at the end of the last month.

To Finish Peace Tower This Year

The "Peace Tower" which rises over the main entrance of the parliament buildings is to be completed during the coming summer, and work is expected to be resumed on it following an amicable settlement of the "one man" strike when Chief Architect John Pearson left for Toronto taking with him, it is understood, the drawings for the completed tower.

The difference between Mr. Pearson and the public works department over remuneration were stated by officials of the department to have been "amicably settled." Mr. Pearson will superintend the completion of the tower.

The design calls for a spire on top of the tower. The second story room of the tower is to take the form of a memorial room in honor of Canadians who fought overseas.

Many Thousand Farm Laborers To Go on Strike

Failure of Efforts to Settle the Disputes Between the Workers and Norfolk Employers.

NORWICH, England.—At a meeting of four thousand farm laborers on the Earl of Kimberley's estate near Wymondham, the veteran leader of the laborers, George Edwards, announced that 15,000 Norfolk farm workers would start a strike in consequence of the failure of efforts to settle the wage dispute between the farmers and their men.

Mr. Edwards said the failure of the conference, which was held at the old Palace of Bishops, at which some slight concessions were made to the farmers but which the representatives of the laborers declared they were unable to accept, had left him "a disappointed and broken-hearted old man."

The Earl of Kimberley, who presided at the meeting, advised the tenant farmers to request their landlords to reduce rents, as otherwise they would be unable to pay the laborers a living wage. The Earl bitterly regretted that the dispute between the laborers and the farmers had reached such a critical stage. Incidentally he blamed the big landlords, who, he said, had bought land at top prices during the boom and now were expecting to reap profits on the basis of that boom.

Conference Fails. Although representatives of farm laborers and farm owners sat in conference at the Old Palace of Bishops throughout Saturday afternoon, no definite agreement for settling the farm laborers' strike was reached.

The employers offered some slight concessions which the farm laborers representative declared they were unable to accept. They suggested, however, a three months' truce in order to place the whole agricultural problem before the government and asked that wages during the truce period be 25 shillings for fifty hours' work. The employers' representatives undertook to submit the proposal to their executive.

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Allowance For Mother's is Cut In Manitoba

Laborite Claim is Penny Wise Pound Foolish Policy.

WINNIPEG.—Despite strong criticism of the Government by Labor members, who claimed the amount should be \$490,000, the estimates under the Mothers' Allowance Act totalling \$450,000 were passed in the Legislature, an amendment by John Queen expressing regret that the Government had not seen fit to continue the work on the former basis being voted down by a large majority in committee of supply.

The Laborites took the ground that penny wise pound foolish policy in view of the fact that it cost more to look after children in institutions than to provide for their care in the home. Hon. Robert Jacob and Mrs. Edith Rogers, Liberals, Winnipeg, joined in the plea for an additional allowance.

The stand of the Government was expressed by Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, who claimed that, having due regard to revenue, the Government was trying to be fair to the widows and the taxpayers. He pointed out that Manitoba was paying more for mothers' allowances than any other province in the Dominion, and that there was only one state in the Union that equals the Manitoba legislation.

Socialization of Land in Britain On I.L.P. Program

Another Idea is to Split Commons into Committees Each Controlling Govt. Department

LONDON.—Some familiar socialistic aspirations and a few new ones, or at least old ones dressed up in a new style are discernible in the program for the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party. This organization is purely socialistic. It has entered upon a new lease of life since the last general election, judged by the fact that fifty new branches have been opened and 12,000 members have subscribed for political propaganda.

Chief among the resolutions to be proposed at the conference is one calling for the socialization of land, which is a very familiar plea that comes frequently from any ultra democratic political group. This latest declaration, though gone into details as to how the thing ought to be done.

The community should take possession on the procedure based on the Bill of Rights of 1689, according to the resolution. This would be followed seemingly by the passing of a finance bill to make things shipshape.

Reminder of Abraham's Time. The details of the proposed socialization of land have a flavor of the style of land tenure which presumably was in vogue in the days of the patriarch Abraham.

It is more complicated though and the average Tory critic would almost certainly stigmatize it as confiscation without compensation despite the fact that it makes provision for tribunals to consider grievances of dispossessed land owners.

Another idea of the Independent Labor Party is to split the House of Commons into Committees, each of which would have one of the departments of government particularly under its control. This, of course, would mean the end of joint cabinet responsibility. Parliament is admittedly overloaded with administrative work under the present system, it is claimed.

Eugene Debs Says Rockefeller Pauper

"Serving Life Sentence in His Castle at Tarrytown," He Declares.

CHICAGO.—John D. Rockefeller is "an abject pauper serving a life sentence in a castle at Tarrytown," Eugene Debs told Socialists here in the opening speech of his campaign for Wm. Cunneen, lawyer and Socialist candidate for mayor.

He pictured socialism as an association of men working for each other's good, and compared their life to what he said was Mr. Rockefeller's.

"John D. Rockefeller, who has the most dollars of any man in the world, to my way of thinking is an abject pauper," Mr. Debs said. He is not a prisoner in Atlanta, but is serving a life sentence in a castle at Tarrytown, N. Y.

"This castle is provided with a lighting system through which, by pressing a single button, the entire building and grounds will become immediately flooded with light. That is to protect the richest man in the world from assassination.

He never sleeps peacefully. Because he does not know at any moment he may be blown into eternity."

Papermakers Are Asking 1921 Wage Schedule

President Says Living Costs Up and Industry Prosperous.

Nearly 30,000 pulp, paper and sulphide workers are demanding increases in wages because the cost of living has increased and because the paper industry is more prosperous and manufacturers are getting higher prices for their products, according to Mr. J. P. Burke, International President of the Paper Mill workers, who addressed a mass meeting of workers in Hull, Que.

The meeting went on record in favor of the demand for restoration of the 1921 schedule, which practically means an increase of ten per cent on wages now being paid. It was decided to send delegates to the conference between the employers and employes representatives to be held in New York next month. Any agreement that may be reached will in all probability be applicable to the employees of the E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd. and J. R. Booth, Ltd.

Mr. Burke, who was accompanied by Vice-President Frank McLeod made the following statement: "We are basing our claims for wage increases on the fact that the cost of living has increased considerably during the past year, and that the paper industry is more prosperous and manufacturers are getting higher prices for their products. The increase in living costs is appreciated by other industries as wage rates have been increased in several instances. Labor is being paid a minimum of 40 cents per hour in many industries and in some the rate is even higher. I think there will be a general wage increase throughout the country this year."

Mr. Burke came to Ottawa from Montreal where he had attended a conference of workers who agreed to demand a restoration of the reduction of wages made by the Board of Arbitration in 1921. There had been approximately 10 per cent. affected skilled and unskilled labor. The reduction of wages was made by the Board of Arbitration in 1921. There had been approximately 10 per cent. affected skilled and unskilled labor. The reduction of wages was made by the Board of Arbitration in 1921.

The International President mentioned the great strength of the union in both Canada and the United States and asserted that a concentrated effort would have to be made to have the wages restored to the 1921 level.

The workers in the Chaudiere Mills are strongly organized, but yesterday afternoon 50 applications were received for membership. A few other new members are expected to join the locals within a short time. The meeting was one of the most largely attended in recent years and was presided over by Mr. Phil Joannis, local president.

The other type of unemployment, namely, that which results from the natural movements of the business cycle, exists in all countries. In a period of expansion there is usually a shortage of labour attended by high wages, while as soon as depression sets in, the state is obliged to spend money in unemployment relief measures. The British Government has attempted to solve the problem by spreading out over the periods of least employment various public undertakings such as the building of roads and public buildings. It is quite conceivable that Canada may find this a partial solution, particularly in view of the fact that, being relatively undeveloped, she is constantly faced with the necessity of constructing public buildings, highways and railways.