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The Ethics of Private Property

British Fascisti Aim to Crush "Reds"

London.—British Fascisti would have "no hesitation in marching on London and seizing the reins of power as happened during the Fascisti march on Rome," should Britain ever become internally disrupted "as Italy was before she adopted the Fascist regime," according to Miss Linton-Orman, organizer of the British order.

In an interview with the United Press she declared that the British Fascisti intend to "squash the red movement in Britain," but she admitted that a march on London "would only occur should a Communist government be in power, which, if not impossible, is improbable."

To Quash "Reds"
"There you have in a nutshell the aims and objects of the British Fascists' organization," she said. "We are an organization of royal people, banded together to counteract the activities of reds, revolutionaries and paid foreign agitators. We mean to squash the red movement in Britain. We desire particularly to ameliorate conditions which make revolution possible, such as profiteering and unemployment."

"One day we will accomplish our task."
Miss Linton-Orman, a slim-looking girl, formed the British Fascists' organization in May, 1923. Within a year after she had issued her first appeal the organization could claim more than a quarter of a million members. As the task of directing such a membership became too great for her, she turned over her powers to a council and remained as head of the women's branch of the movement.

No K. K. K. Link
"Even now, my time is fully occupied," she said. "The women in this movement number nearly as much as the men. They are admitted on equal terms and hold the same rank, but whereas the men perform the ac-

Building Workers Centralize Efforts

Centralization is the order of the day. On every hand employers of labor are combining and consolidating their forces for the purpose of more effectively carrying on their business, and more successfully breaking any attempt the workers may make to increase their wages. Apparently this fact has carried its message to the Vancouver Building Trades Council delegates. Arrangements are being made by that body for more thoroughly knitting together the workers employed in the building trades. Plans for putting a building trades business agent in the field are being considered, and thus centralizing their efforts. This will enable the smaller unions, who are unable to afford a business agent of their own, to have their interests better looked after.

At last meeting of the Building Trades Council it was reported that while work was slack in the wood-working factories, yet the manufacturers were importing doors from Tacoma, made by union labor. These doors have the endorsement of the building trades workers in the Old Country.

It is very apparent that there is "a nigger in the woodpile" somewhere, when doors are being made in the United States, under union conditions, and imported into British Columbia, which is itself one of the greatest lumber exporting places in the world.

It was arranged for the Board of Business Agents to request the co-operation of the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, and to take the matter up with the B.C. Products Association.

The Iron Workers reported making good progress in organizing the "red men" engaged on construction jobs.

The Sheet Metal Workers reported that work was falling off to some extent in their trades, but that they were still recruiting some new members.

A DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

(By Trade Unionist)

In these days when so much vague talk of Socialistic and Communistic panaceas is in the air, it seems to be taken for granted that private property in itself is something evil and something that can be kicked and attacked not only economically, but morally as well without the slightest fear of being supported by defenders.

The view that private property is something immoral is wholly wrong and the experience of civilization is such that shows that the Institution of private property conforms to human instincts and needs. This is proven by its antiquity and by its being embodied in the legal systems of all civilized communities. The right of private property is in accord with natural law, its acceptance is necessary for the well-being and tranquility of human existence and however our social system may be recast as a result of instability, private property will continue to be the only basis of an enduring settlement.

When a man engages in remunerative labor, the underlying motive and reason for his work is to obtain property and hold it as his own. He is not directly actuated by desire to show his love for his fellow men by creating utilities for them. He is not induced to work by devotion to the community, but to get bread for himself and his family, not merely to supply the needs of the present, but to lay something aside for the future. It is for this latter reason that the right to ownership extends, not only to commodities which are consumed, but to goods that are capable of being used as instruments of production. He has a just claim to dispose of the fruits of his labor as he pleases, to consume them in passing things or to invest them in land or other forms of property. The right to the acquisition of property is inherent in man; it is of his very nature as a being moved by reason to provide for the sustenance of his body to make provision not only for the present, but for the future.

If the individual may possess property still weightier reasons are there why this right may be claimed by the head of a family whose duties and responsibilities are so multiplied. He has to support and educate his children and give them a start in life, and furthermore as the family is an organism, as a man's children carry on and continue his personality, he has the right to transmit and bequeath

property, hence it will be seen that morally private property as a human right is fundamentally sound.

It may be urged by those that criticize private property however, that whilst there is a right of holding private property, there should be no right of making profits from the same. To talk about profits as being evil is sheer nonsense. Profits are the reward of foresight and judgment or the intelligent taking of risks or lending to others of your own substance in order that some new idea or method may be made available for man just as wages are the return of labor. Profiteering, that is, charging unfair prices to the consumer is wrong exactly like taking a fair day's wages for a half day's work is wrong and both are bad economics as well as bad morality.

But whilst maintaining the right of private property, it must not be forgotten that the right is not absolute. It carries its responsibilities with it. The owner of property holds it in trust. No man becomes rich by his own unassisted efforts and in proportion as a man grows richer, he gains control over the lives of others and incurs liabilities toward them. A decent human existence within the limits of possibility for all those working on the property is a first charge. All precautions must be taken to protect family life against lack of proper housing, means of subsistence and

Anti-Red Pledge from Labor Heads

Brisbane, Australia.—The executive committee of the Queensland Labor party has passed a resolution requiring the members of the executive committee to sign an anti-Communist pledge.

Two of the members who have refused to sign the pledge in question have been expelled from the committee.

Bank Clerks Union Hopeless Task

Executives of thirty trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor met in the Labor Temple, Toronto, to formulate plans and prepare a drive for building up the strength of their organization. No attempt will be made to organize workers for which no union exists in Toronto, and a proposition to organize bank clerks was met with a remark from one delegate that "they could be held up only at the point of a gun."

The British Cotton Trade Suffers

London.—Consternation has been caused throughout Lancashire by the decision of the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to advise a still further shortening of the working week in the American yarn section.

The decision affects roundly 300,000 operatives, who have never worked full time since the great boom.

It had been confidently expected that the record cotton crop now assured would lead to a return to full time working. The fact is, however, that the trade has not yet benefited, and cannot for some weeks benefit, from the increased cotton crop.

Merchants will not buy cloth, and the weaving firms will not purchase yarn while prices are falling.

In the meantime, warehouses are over-stocked with cotton goods which will have to be disposed of at a huge loss.

Electrical Workers Demand Increase

London.—Five unions, some of whose members are engaged in the Electrical Supply Industry, are concerned in a demand for an increase of 10s. a week.

As the employers have refused to meet the men's representatives, it has been decided by the Unions to inform the Minister of Labor of their attitude. The result of the ballot of London members shows a majority in favor of strike action in the event of there being no settlement.

The Unions involved in the dispute are the Electrical Trades Union, Amalgamated Engineering Union, Workers' Union, National Union of Engineers, Firemen, Mechanics, and Electrical Workers, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

Destroy an Industry

As the time for the Civic elections in Toronto draws near signs are evident that the demagogic tactics of 1924 are to be repeated. In 1924 the popular cries amongst certain groups for election, was the iniquity of the Gas Corporation and the Telephone Corporation supplying these utilities to Toronto citizens. Having issued a report on the gas question which completely vindicated the Company, new fields must be traversed by those who wish to make popular appeals to prejudice and that this is recognized is shown by the attacks of Controller D. C. MacGregor upon the milk concerns of the City of Toronto, wherein he charges that the price of milk is much too high in that city or in other words that the Dairies of Toronto are profiteering in an essential and invaluable human commodity.

An examination of the charges made by the Controller show how ridiculous and utterly without foundation are the attacks upon the milk industry of Toronto. In Great Britain, where the cost of labor is from 33 per cent to 50 per cent less and where the sale of milk is conducted under conditions extremely unhygienic as compared to the City of Toronto, the price of milk varies in the large cities, including London and Glasgow, from 15 per cent to 18 per cent greater than the price of milk in Toronto. In a number of cities throughout the Province of Ontario, the price of milk is from 15 per cent to 20 per cent greater than in Toronto in many of these cities considerably lower wages are paid to those connected with the important industry of supplying milk to Ontario's citizens.

The net result of Controller MacGregor's propaganda has been to considerably curtail the consumption of milk in Toronto with accompanying evil effects to the citizens. Everyone now recognizes that one of the most fundamental stable foods necessary for the building up of the necessary physical requirements of the human body, is milk and anything that deters or prevents the consumption of milk, especially amongst the younger generation is a menace to the human race. Controller MacGregor's efforts in this respect can certainly not be commended by the working class for the eventual result of his propaganda will be to increase the price of this most necessary product and consequently less consumption amongst the class who need it most.

This question has a peculiar interest for the citizens because the City Council through the efforts of Controller MacGregor are spending the citizens' money only to find that his propaganda is inaccurate, incorrect and a menace to the community at large. The "Canadian Labor Press" sincerely hopes that each citizen will see that propaganda of this kind in the future shall not have the endorsement of taxpayers' money in order to promote a condition which can only have evil results to the citizens.

Offers Stock to Its Employees

The International Paper Company is giving its employees an opportunity to purchase some of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company on very advantageous terms. The offer applies to those now actually in the employ of the company, or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries, among which are included such Canadian concerns as Canadian International Paper Co. and Riordan Pulp Corporation. One or more shares may be purchased, within a limit governed by the rate of wages received by the employee, at the price of \$90 per share, payable either in cash or in instalments weekly, semi-monthly or monthly.

As an incentive to the subscribers to remain in the service of the company and retain their stocks the company will pay each subscriber, in addition to the regular dividend of 37 per annum, a bonus of \$1 on January 1, 1927, a bonus of \$2 the following year, and an increasing amount of \$1 each year until five bonus payments have been made, the last one being \$5 on January 1, 1931.

The offer to purchase stock on these terms will expire on January 1, 1928.

Strife Is Replaced By Co-operation

Toronto, Ont.—Industry is the new organ of civilization, said Dr. Chas. A. Eaton, former pastor of Bloor St. Baptist Church, but now United States Congressman from New Jersey, speaking in College Street Baptist Church. Strife between capital and labor is being replaced by co-operation, and the evils of capitalism are being eliminated by the creation of a sort of commonwealth of capitalists—working people who hold bonds and shares in industrial enterprises—he said.



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Reds are Excluded from Labor Temple

Communists may no longer make use of the Labor Temple for propaganda purposes. The directorate of the Labor Temple Company has decreed that its facilities are no longer to be extended to organized Communism. It has instructed Caretaker William Fordham to eject any Communist who attempts to sell literature within its walls.

This action, it is declared, is taken in the interests of organized labor. The American Federation of Labor is to start a drive all over the continent in 1926. This, it is feared, would be hampered by obstructionist tactics of the Communists, who have been free in their criticism of union and federation officials. They also took advantage of the unemployment association, it is charged, to spread their doctrines.

At the same time the communist movement is not considered seriously by the officials, who point out that its members in all Canada total 4,250 men, women and children, and it is not gaining in strength.