

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.
THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
 THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
 PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
 A NATIONAL, SANE LABOR PAPER

Ottawa Office: 134 Queen Street Phone: Queen 721
 Toronto Office: 79 Adelaide St. East Phone: Main 4122

Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

1. The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Congress.
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.

Farmers and the Home Market

Ontario farmers soon found out the politicians who imposed on them in the Provincial general election of 1919, who posed as farmers' devoted representatives in the Legislative Assembly, and who administered the Province in the name of the farmers. When the opportunity came, as it did in the general election of last June, for the people of Ontario to pass judgement upon these abusers of their trust, the farmers polled heavily for dismissal. And why should not the farmers of Ontario be unsparing in their condemnation? Not only do they form a very large proportion of the wealth producers of this Province, not only are they entitled to the benefits of really progressive legislation, but also they had heavier grievances against the Drury Government than had any other part of the population. They had especially the grievance of people who have been betrayed. From a Government that was returned to carry out a programme in behalf of the agricultural interests they received no more than the husks of reform and farmers to-day who supported that Government blush at the shameful record of it that is now being exhibited.

Have not the farmers of Ontario and of Canada at large good reason to cut loose from exploiters who have no other political capital than the rant and cant of affected zeal for the welfare of the farmers? In Dominion politics they are as useless and as injurious to the genuine interests of the farmers as were the politicians who figured in office in this Province for the three and a half years before the Ferguson Government came into power. Let the farmers of Canada note how barefaced is the falseness of some of these so-called Progressive politicians to the farming industry. These men keep on saying that Canadian farmers do not want protection, that protection is of no use to them. Look across the line and see how much more faithful to the interests of the farming class there are the politicians who speak particularly for that class. These representatives are backed by the whole body of the United States farming industry in their highly successful campaign for top-notch protection. American farmers have now a duty of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, and it seems a certainty that the McNary-Haugen Bill, which provides for a practical embargo on the importation of farm products is likely to become law. Canadian farmers have more need of protection than have American farmers, because the competition from next door is much more formidable as against Canada than it ever was against the United States. Any politician who, sailing under the farmers' colors, says that the farmers do not want any tariff advantage in the home market says what is the opposite of the truth and what is inimical to the farmers' interests.

One of the best addresses on the subject of the farmers' interest in protection was delivered in Simcoe recently, at a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative organization there, which was largely attended by farmers from the surrounding district. The speaker was Mr. John R. MacNicol, president of the Ontario Conservative Association. He showed the value of the home market, instancing the advantage of the farmers of Waterloo County have in the fine local markets maintained by the workers in such industrial centres as Kitchener, Galt and other towns. Every industry that employs a large number of men affords a consumptive demand for four or five times as many people, dependents of the wage earners. To feed these people should largely be the franchise of the farmers in the district, and the only way to secure them in that franchise is to give them the benefit of tariff protection that will really protect. The impouring of American agricultural products into this country ought to be stopped in the same way as the movement of Ontario farm products to the United States has been stopped, that is, by a stiff tariff. Every worker who is forced out of employment in Canadian factories and driven to the United States to earn a living is so much taken from the home market of the Canadian farmer. Farmers of Canada want a Government that will swell the demand of the home market, not a Government that is slowly starving the home market to death.

Secretariat Notices

(From the I.F.T.U. Press Service)
AMSTERDAM AND MOSCOW
 The following letter was received by the International Federation of Trade Unions, from the Russian Federation of Trade Unions at Moscow, and was discussed by the former at its bureau meeting of the 28th February. This letter is the Russian reply to the resolution passed by the I.F.T.U. management committee of the 11th November, 1923, on the Russian Federation on December 11th 1923. The resolution authorized the Bureau of the I.F.T.U. "to participate in negotiations with the National Russian Trade Union Executive to the exclusion of the Red Trade Union International, on the sole basis of the rules and general policy of the I.F.T.U. in order to attempt to establish international working class unity." The letter reads as follows: Moscow, February 7th, 1924.

Dear Sir,
 In reply to your letter of December 11th, we beg to inform you that on account of the absence of several members of our Council, we were unable to discuss this matter before our meeting of the 5th February, 1924.

With regard to the principles of this question, we are surprised that the Bureau of the I.F.T.U. of Amsterdam, instead of sending a direct reply to the proposal of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions for the calling of a conference for the purpose of considering methods of combating the growing strength of reaction and Fascism, refers to the resolutions of its congresses, in which we have taken no part, and which, for that reason do not interest us at all. You have your congresses and we have ours, and they should not be the subjects of our correspondence.

Russian trade unions expressing their desire to join the International Trade Secretariats, while still continuing to form part of the Red Trade Union International. The Russian Federation of Trade Unions authorizes the organizations, belonging to it to enter into negotiations with the Trade Secretariats, and to join them, while still forming a part of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions and the Red Trade Union International.

What does interest us is the common action of the trade-unions of all

Buy Made In Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

"GUTTA PERCHA" RUBBERS "GUTTA PERCHA" TIRES

These are both Quality Products
 Selling at a Fair Price. Ask for
 them by Name.

GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER LIMITED
 HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, TORONTO.

orientations against our class enemies. We are prepared to meet your representatives when and where you choose, for the purpose of serious discussion of the common struggle to be fought against the capitalist offensive.

We await your reply by wire, indicating the place and date of this conference.

The President of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions:
 —M. TOMSKY.

The Secretary:
 A. DOGADO.

The Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions has decided not to answer this letter. The Russians do not themselves seem to think the matter very important or urgent, seeing that the Executive of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions did not answer our letter of the 11th December, 1923, until the 7th of February, 1924.

Moreover, we can scarcely expect any practical results when the spokesmen of the Russian organizations and manifestoes of the I.F.T.U. do not interest them at all. This explains why the Russians always write about us in such a disparaging way. They write about us and fight us, without even being aware that each of our congresses has expressed its sympathy with the Russian Labor Movement and the Russian workers.

With us the contrary is the case. We follow with attention all that takes place in the Russian Labor Movement, as we are keenly interested in it, and anxious not to miss the moment when it will be possible to bring about unity between the Russian trade union movement and that of other countries. Tomsky is kind enough to recognize our right to an independent existence, and for this we are sincerely grateful to him. If he would go just a little further, and allow us to observe the resolutions of our own congresses, we should be entirely satisfied.

We recognize the right to existence of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions, but not that of the Red Trade Union International, which, according to its rules, was established for the purpose of destroying the Amsterdam International. Our recognition of their Federation was expressed in the resolution of our management committee meeting of the 9th November, 1923.

If the Russians are of the opinion that our congress resolutions cannot form the subject of correspondence between us, then they have a mistaken view of the duty of the executive committee, such as ours, which is bound by its congress resolutions, as becomes an organization in which the workers make their own resolutions through the medium of the leaders and delegates elected by themselves.

For this reason we consider it necessary that these resolutions should form the subject of our correspondence. It is the custom among thinking workers, that whenever two parties desire to pave the way for opening negotiations, it is not one party only which decides what is to be allowed and what disallowed. In any case, we do not recognize the right of the Russians to do this with regard to us.

With regard to the admission of the national Trade Secretariats which cooperate with us, we understand only too well that they consider any discussion of the subject useless. We think they wish to avoid such discussion, because their position is not a strong one.

If the Russians see no contradiction in these attempts of their organizations, which are affiliated with the Red Trade Union International, and have, therefore, according to the rules of that International, pledged themselves to the duty of destroying the Amsterdam International, then we must really ask if in Moscow they ever see any contradiction in anything. For, by affiliating with our International Trade Secretariats, their

with the yellow Amsterdam International.
 We venture therefore to ask the Russian Trade Union Federation: "Do we also belong to your class enemies?"

As we have already written to the Russian Federation, on December 11, we consider the question of the unity of the different trade union movements is so important that we are ourselves prepared to overlook important differences. In the fight against our "class enemies," there can only be co-operation between those who do not themselves belong to that category.
 What is Moscow's opinion about it?

LABOR CONFLICTS IN BELGIUM IN 1923

The number of strikes and lock-outs occurring in Belgium in 1923 was much the same as in 1922. In 1922 there were 169 strikes and 4 lock-outs: the strikes affected 85,002, and the lock-outs 25,013 workers. In 1923 on the other hand, there were 164 strikes and 4 lock-outs, affecting respectively 111,220 and 21,298 workers. From the point of view of the number of strikes, the textile workers come first with 30 strikes; then follow the metal workers with 29, the wood and furniture workers with 16, the leather workers with 13, the clothing workers with 12, and lastly, the chemical workers with 10. From the point of view of the number of workers affected, the miners, transport workers, and textile workers' strikes take the first places.

According to Article II. (object), Clause 4, the object of the Red Trade Union International, our International belongs to these class enemies.

According to Article II. (object), Clause 4, the object of the Red Trade Union International is declared to be: "to bring together the revolutionary class-conscious elements of the Trade Union Movement throughout the world; to carry on a decisive struggle against the International Labor Office, which is a branch of the League of Nations, and against the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, which is by its policy and tactics the staunchest ally of the bourgeoisie."

According to Article III, Clause 6 (conditions of admission), the organizations affiliated with the Red Trade Union International pledge themselves "to sever all relations

with the yellow Amsterdam International."
 We venture therefore to ask the Russian Trade Union Federation: "Do we also belong to your class enemies?"

LABOR CONFLICTS IN BELGIUM IN 1923

The number of strikes and lock-outs occurring in Belgium in 1923 was much the same as in 1922. In 1922 there were 169 strikes and 4 lock-outs: the strikes affected 85,002, and the lock-outs 25,013 workers. In 1923 on the other hand, there were 164 strikes and 4 lock-outs, affecting respectively 111,220 and 21,298 workers. From the point of view of the number of strikes, the textile workers come first with 30 strikes; then follow the metal workers with 29, the wood and furniture workers with 16, the leather workers with 13, the clothing workers with 12, and lastly, the chemical workers with 10. From the point of view of the number of workers affected, the miners, transport workers, and textile workers' strikes take the first places.

According to Article II. (object), Clause 4, the object of the Red Trade Union International, our International belongs to these class enemies.

According to Article II. (object), Clause 4, the object of the Red Trade Union International is declared to be: "to bring together the revolutionary class-conscious elements of the Trade Union Movement throughout the world; to carry on a decisive struggle against the International Labor Office, which is a branch of the League of Nations, and against the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, which is by its policy and tactics the staunchest ally of the bourgeoisie."

According to Article III, Clause 6 (conditions of admission), the organizations affiliated with the Red Trade Union International pledge themselves "to sever all relations

NEPTUNE METER CO., Limited

1195 KING STREET WEST

TRIDENT METERS

"Made in Canada."

Toronto, Ont.

"Standard Service" Covers the World

Our Foreign Department, Toronto, will gladly give you full particulars.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

BANKING OVER FIFTY YEARS

EXPORT STEEL

Galvanized Wire
 Wire Rods
 Nail Wire
 From Ore To Finished Product

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

HEAD OFFICE: HULL, ENGLAND. CORPORATION LIMITED. NEW YORK OFFICE: 100 WALL ST.

J. W. CUMMING MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

NEW GLASGOW, N.S. LIMITED
 ELECTRIC STEEL, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS
 MANGANESE STEEL MINE CAR WHEELS
 FORGINGS, MACHINE WORK, MINE TOOLS
 and EQUIPMENT

To Investors

If you wish to buy or sell Victory Loan or other bonds, we would remind you that our branches at Toronto and Montreal have departments especially organized for this purpose. Call at our nearest branch; our Manager will be glad to arrange this for you.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

THREE NEW FORMS OF POLICIES NOW BEING ISSUED BY THE SOCIETY

LIFE—20 PAYMENT—
 With Cash Surrender Values and Automatic Non-Forfeiture.
 LIFE—20 PAYMENT WITH DISABILITY BENEFIT—
 With Cash Surrender Values and Automatic Non-Forfeiture.
 TWENTY YEAR ENDOWMENT—
 With Cash Surrender Values, Automatic Non-Forfeiture, and Disability Benefits.
 OLD AGE BENEFIT CERTIFICATE—
 With 100% Disability and 100% Old Age Benefit, with Cash Surrender Values and Automatic Non-Forfeiture.
 The Society Still Issues Its Standard Policy—Whole Life with 70% Disability and 70% Old Age Benefit.
 Policies issued from \$1,000 to \$5,000.
 For rates and particulars write head office
 THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, TORONTO, Canada

WISE INVESTMENT

Systematic investment of savings ensures financial independence in old age.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU CONSULT US.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO 24 KING ST. E.
 MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1911 LONDON, ENG.

WARMTH — COMFORT — WEAR

O.V. BRAND
 GUARANTEED PURE WOOL PRODUCTS

Blankets Knitted Coats
 Fancy Bed Underwear
 Covers Woollen Yarns
 Auto Rugs Puttees

PURE WOOL
 TRADE MARK

O.V. BRAND
 OUTSTANDING VALUES

More than a Bread Flour More than a Pastry Flour —both in one bag!

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
 for
 Bread, Cakes, Puddings, Pastries
 Milled by
 LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
 LIMITED

WARRENITE-BITULITHIC

The Warren Bituminous Paving Co.
 of Ontario, Limited
 54 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO, ONT.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited, Montreal

MANUFACTURING—All lines of White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Cottons, Canvas, Long Cloth, Ducks, Bags, Twills, Drills, Quilts, Bureau Covers, Towel and Towelling, Yarns, Blankets, Rugs, Twines, and numerous other lines used by manufacturers in rubber and other trades.

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

THIS IS NO IDLE CLAIM!
 There is no Underwear made in Canada by the same process or on the same special machines as used for making "CEETEE" Under-Clothing.
 There is no low or medium grade, "CEETEE" is made in one grade only: the very best.
 Sole Makers: TURNBULL'S, of Galt, Ont.

HAUGH BRAND KIDDIE GARMENTS

Strong, Durable, Neat and Easy for Mother to Wash.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by
 J. A. HAUGH MFG. CO.
 LIMITED
 474 BATHURST STREET, TORONTO

