

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer and Employee Absolutely Necessary to Industrial Peace.

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## REPLY TO HON. Mr. MURDOCK

### DEADLOCK UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINE STRIKE

#### Wage Reduction or No Wage Reduction Is Where Both Parties to Dispute Are Standing Pat

Sydney, N. S.—Since the starting of the strike the miners have sacrificed in wages, on the basis of the total paid in 1924, no less than four and a half million dollars. Whatever they may hope for in the shape of a settlement, the company can see nothing but such a reduction in wages as will permit of mining coal at a cost to compete in the Montreal market with bituminous coal imported from Virginia.

There is no talk of earning anything for the shareholders, but bond interest must be met, and depreciation provided for.

#### Must Accept Cut

So the men must accept a cut or the mines remain idle, and, furthermore, it is not likely that the company will deal with the present leaders of the unions, who, in Cape Breton at least, are of the most extreme type, and in the eyes of the company officials, not open to argument. This proposed cut of 10 per cent on the wages of 1924 is equivalent only to a three per cent reduction from the rate paid prior to that date. It is pointed out that with enforced increase of seven per cent the miners in 1924 earned actually less than in 1923 under the lower rate, because increased cost resulted in a reduction of production of several hundred thousand tons.

#### Poor Outlook

No matter how soon the strike ends, the outlook for Besco's coal sales for the balance of the present year is not good. It is getting very late to close new contracts. The company has already been partially filling some orders with Virginia coal, hoping to complete them when their own mines resume working. The hope of the management is that if and when the miners return to work on terms that shall make economic production possible, there may ensue a period of, say, five years of steady development and improvement alike in the welfare of the miners and in the company's prosperity.

#### Abolish Old System

Just as important as an agreement on an economically satisfactory scale of wages is the abolition of the peculiar system of paternalism which has existed at the Cape Breton mines for almost a hundred years. The principal feature of this system is the check-off under which

a miner worker seldom sees the bulk of his week's wages, which are largely mortgaged for union dues, doctors' fees, goods bought at the company's stores and many other items. And yet this system is accepted and virtually insisted upon by the miners.

As the first step towards the reform the company has gone out of general trading and closed all its shops. This move has proved un- welcome to the buying public of the district, and there were many requests that the stores should be continued. The miners were never in- fluenced to trade at the company's stores and, in fact, not more than fifty per cent did.

It is not easy to discover any ground for the charges of inhuman treatment of the miners by the company. The houses which the men rent from the company, although of wood, are not hovels. A six-roomed house costs \$6 a month, and can be bought for \$900 on very easy terms. They are equipped with sanitary ar- rangements wherever the municipal- ity has provided sewerage. And it must be remembered that Besco pay 60 per cent of the taxes in the mining districts, but their workmen con- stitute the governing bodies. Fuel is provided at less than cost and doctor and medicine for an entire family comes to only twenty dollars a year.

#### No Sympathetic Strike

The steel workers, after a bitter struggle rather more than a year ago, are on excellent terms with the company. They are making records in production. Methods have been improved until steel has recently been turned out at a cost lower by \$7 a ton than formerly. The steel workers turn a deaf ear to any proposal for a sympathetic strike.

Besco officials expect to show like progress in the mines when a satisfac- tory arrangement is reached with the mine workers.

The market is limited, it is true. Not a great deal is sold in the Mar- itime Provinces. Sales abroad may be described as accidental. The steel plant and Quebec Province must in the future, as in the past, be looked to to absorb the bulk of the pro- duction. Even in Quebec competi- tion with United States coal is keen, and only the most careful study of that market can preserve it for the Cape Breton mines.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been drawn to a debate on the budget in the House of Commons on April 14th of this year as reported in Hansard and particu- larly to a portion of the Honorable the Minister of Labor, Mr. Murdock's speech on that date. I refer especially to Mr. Murdock's attack upon the publication of which I have the privilege of editing, wherein he accuses "The Canadian Labor Press" of being a mouthpiece for the Conservative party, propagating as he terms it: "Tory propaganda." The general ob- jection I have to Mr. Murdock's assumptions is that they are incorrect.

For example, the Minister complains that "The Canadian Labor Press" has no standing with organized labor; that our offices in Montreal and Tor- onto are in the heart of the Tory district and our advertising is received from sources that have no interest in labor.

Let me deal with these three points. Whilst it is true that "The Canadian Labor Press" is privately owned in the sense that no official or- ganization controls the publication, it is in this respect not any different from a dozen publications devoted to labor news and views throughout Can- ada and classified as labor publications by the Department of Labor of which the Minister is the head. Amongst the ones classified by the Department is "The Canadian Labor Press," so we have the curious spectacle of the Minister in one place, stating that our publication is not a labor one and the Minister's Department, presumably authorized by him, stating that it is. I would suggest therefore that the Minister seek to reconcile the views of his Department with his own public statements. May I add on this point that owing to our freedom from control by any one group, we have been able to adopt an independent position and express more fully, views we feel necessary for the welfare of Canada, than we might have been able to so express if group controlled. In addition, individual members of our staff are connected with the organized labor movement and have been for several years.

Mr. Murdock's second complaint is that "it can be shown, generally speaking, we have been pretty sane and reasonable because our offices are in the Tory districts of Montreal and Toronto." Whilst admittedly an editor likes to be complimented upon the moderation and sanity of his pub- lication, yet I feel the Honorable gentleman is placing the two federal daily newspapers of Toronto in a peculiar position because they, like ourselves, have their offices in the "heart of the Tory district of Toronto" and one must therefore conclude that either they are sane and reasonable because of their close proximity to Toryism or like ourselves, in the Minister's view, there is some sinister purpose in having their offices in that district.

The final complaint of Mr. Murdock is that we secure advertising for our publication from organizations not interested in labor and amongst others he mentions Anglin-Norcross of Montreal and Cosgrave's Brewery of Tor- onto. Knowing that both of these firms employ union labor, one would nat- urally feel that they were interested in labor, but apart from their direct in- terest if a labor publication is to be prohibited from accepting advertising from business firms because they may hold opposite views to the Govern- ment of the day, then I suggest that the Minister point this out to the ex- ecutive of the Dominion Trades Congress, whose official journal each month contains advertising from firms similar to those the Minister criticizes in our columns and in fact from many of the same firms specified by the Min- ister in his speech. Either the Trades Congress is doing a perfectly legiti- mate act in accepting such advertising, or it has some dire purpose in store for organized labor, if the Minister's reasoning be sound. I prefer to be- lieve the former viewpoint.

One ought to feel flattered I suppose upon receiving the attention of the Minister in public debate upon a matter so vital concerning the welfare of Canada but apart from all personal predilections in connection with par- tisan matters, I should like to put these reflections upon the subject of the tariff for your readers' consideration. A Trade Union is organized to pro- tect its members from unfair competition which, usually is the competition of those whose methods would break down the standards of living for Trade Unionists. Those who uphold the National Policy have been for many years organized to protect ALL the citizens of Canada from unfair competition by those whose methods would mean the breaking down of standards of living for ALL Canadian citizens. In essence then, the advocates of Trade Union- ism and of protection are the same in principle. That this is so may be seen in the statements of prominent members of the Labor movement such as Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who, in the January, 1925 issue of the "Canadian Congress Journal", the official magazine of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, stated that "labor accepts the policy of tariff protection for industry as a necessary corollary of the protection of their own means of earning a living." The President of the Confederation of Catholic Workmen of Canada takes the same view. The Canadian Federation of Labor is on record also favoring a National Policy. Apart from these official bodies, many of the officials of organized labor in the Dominion have particularly taken an active part in favor of protection. Can it be doubted then as to where labor stands upon this policy?

These facts, Sir, seem to me sufficient proof that the "Canadian Labor Press" is pursuing a policy in accord with the general policy of the Labor movement throughout Canada when it supports an adequate tariff for the maintenance, improvement and general development of Canadian industry. At the present time we are compelled to see Canada contributing to the pros- perity of the United States and as Canadian citizens what we should like to see is the United States likewise contributing in the same measure to the prosperity and welfare of Canada. I have mentioned the United States be- cause of their close proximity to ourselves, but it is just as well that Cana- dians remember that we are contributing to the prosperity of European coun- tries as well as the United States—countries such as Germany, France, etc., by reason of our absurdly altruistic tariff policy.

May I ask the Minister, through you for the benefit of your readers, these questions as I am certain the Canadian public would be greatly inter- ested in his answers.

1. As a member of organized labor, believing in the right of Trade Unions to protect their members against unfair competition, does he believe in the right of Canadian citizens to protect themselves against unfair com- petition?

2. As the Minister in charge of the Department of Labor, recognizing the Dominion Trades Congress as the official Labor body in Canada and knowing the attitude the Congress has taken toward the tariff question, can he correctly and truthfully say that Labor is anti-protectionist?

3. If the Official Labor movement in Canada is in favor of a pro- tective tariff policy, as is evidenced by the quotations given above, is the "Canadian Labor Press" taking an attitude in opposition to the general labor policy by advocating an adequate tariff for Canadian industry?

4. As a member of the Liberal party, will the Minister use his in- fluence to discourage Liberal publications from accepting advertising from business firms who may be sympathetic to a more adequate tariff policy on the part of the Canadian Government?

In conclusion, let me say that insofar as the "Canadian Labor Press" is concerned, not one cent has been received from the Conservative Party because of our advocacy of protection.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.  
JAMES T. GUNN.

### THE CANADIAN GOVT. AT HOME AND ABROAD

#### What Is the Government Going to Do in Interest of Further Immigration Policy?

"To all intents and purposes the immigration policy of the Do- minion today, or rather the carrying out thereof, is in the hands of W. J. Egan, the deputy minister and his staff. Mr. Egan is by no means an advocate of the "open door" policy and believes that any- one who enters the Dominion should be assured of a position when he comes here and able to fill it. The open door policy, he believes, will be disastrous to the Dominion and would result in the entry into Canada of a "devil's brood" which could never be assimilat- ed.

It is probable that Mr. Egan is somewhat timid in this regard, but at the present time there is no minister in a position to give his time toward backing him up in an aggressive policy." ("Toron- to Star, June 23rd, 1925.")

The far flung invitations to im- migrants is emphasized to the full. There is still room and a welcome for millions of men and women of the right kind (official guide to Wem- bley), Page 55. Nothing could illus- trate better the weak vacillating pol- icy of the Canadian Government than the contrast presented by these two statements.

It is no wonder that the British people are confused as to prospects in Canada when the officials' state- ments of Canadian immigration au- thorities are quoted to them as a reason against immigration.

If the position taken by the Deputy Minister of Immigration in the "Star" interview is correctly reported, then it constitutes a direct slap in the face to every Canadian citizen who em- igrates from Britain.

It is apparently forgotten that the greatest period of Canadian prosper- ity existed during the years when there was an open door policy of im- migration, and when hundreds of thousands of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh came here to settle down in new homes and MADE GOOD.

The "Canadian Labor Press" takes the viewpoint that we need immi- grants in order to develop our splen- did resources and that the Canadian Government should place a minister in charge of colonization and immi- gration so that a vigorous policy can be pursued in furtherance of this very necessary work.

If this is not done our agricultural and commercial industries will stagnate as they have a tendency to do under the Government's present pol- icy and the Dominion will keep slip- ping further back to the detriment of every interest in the community.

Glouce Bay, N. S.—In an effort to settle the prolonged strike of miners in the Cape Breton collieries, a propo- sition designed by James Murdock, Canadian minister of labor, was sub- mitted to all the United Mine Work- ers' locals in the province.

The British Empire Steel Corpora- tion objects to the Murdock propo- sition, because it provides for the abolition of the United Mine Workers "check-off."

This virtually means that some 600 men now on the company's "black list" never would be re-employed.

The military and police on duty in the mine strike area have been re- inforced by the arrival of 300 mem- bers of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

In the statement which he issued before leaving Cape Breton, James Murdock, minister of labor, said in part:

"At 2 p.m., June 17, the miners' district board authorized me to ad- vise Mr. McLurg, vice-president of Besco, that if the company so de- sired, pending a settlement of the strike, all maintenance men would be instructed to report for duty. This offer wasn't accepted as the company claimed that on account of the con- ditions in effect in many mines, caus- ed by lack of maintenance for a time, very many of the maintenance men couldn't be placed at work for some time. Late last evening Mr. McLurg handed me a statement outlining the basis upon which the company would agree to a settlement of the existing strike. That statement was pre- sented to the miners' district board, and they find therein two or three propo- sitions, which appear almost, if not entirely impossible of acceptance.

"The district board of the miners have asked for a few days to canvass certain questions contained in the company's proposals and to prepare the questions at issue for submission to a referendum vote of the miners."

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Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way.

Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow.

The Made-in-Canada idea is good for everybody; it is a stimulant for Canadian raw materials, Canadian labor and Canadian capital. All sections of the Canadian working world reap the benefit: It keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the industrial workers buy the produce of the workers on the land. It is good for all classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the unemployment problem.

Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make low ideals. Union labor has been for years and is battling for high ideals. High ideals come only where the workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.

For high ideals—for general Made-in-Canada prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada goods for me every time!"



# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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**THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS**  
THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS  
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Following is brief in 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 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.

## The City of Toronto and Telephone Rates

AT the present time, an inquiry is being conducted before the Dominion Railway Board for the purpose of investigating the rates paid by telephone users in the City of Toronto. This matter has been dealt with before but has been reopened at the special request of Toronto civic government mainly due to the fact that Controller MacGregor was elected on a platform of lower telephone rates.

Most of us naturally would like to have lower rates to pay for our telephone service, but after all before, reasonable men will start an agitation against any established industry, they will ask themselves if they are receiving value and service for the price they pay. Analyzed, the rates of the Bell Telephone Company in Toronto and indeed through the sphere of their operations in Canada, compare very favorably with other towns and cities of similar size throughout the world. In the City of Glasgow for example, it costs \$40.00 to have a phone installed in one's home as compared with \$3.00 in the City of Toronto. The yearly rental is approximately \$32.00 as compared with approximately \$37.00 in the City of Toronto. However, the cost in Glasgow does not end there as after a certain number of calls, the lessee must pay three cents per call which brings his monthly bill much higher than that of telephone users in Toronto. It should be noted also that the Glasgow telephone service is part of a Government owned nationalized system and according to the claims of the advocates of Nationalization, their rates should be even less than Toronto. This is not, however, the case and as far as service and efficiency are concerned, Toronto has much the better system.

There is an aspect, however, that is very vital to labor and which would be materially affected by any proposed reduction in telephone rates; that is the wages and conditions of telephone employees. Toronto telephone employees have enjoyed for this last five or six years, wages and conditions that have been nothing short of excellent compared with other trades and industries in the city. Even the civic employees in Toronto do not receive as good wages and enjoy as good conditions as telephone workers. In addition the employees of the Bell Telephone Company are encouraged to become partners in the organization by purchase of stock which is sold to them on very easy terms and a large number of up-to-date have taken advantage of this method of becoming identified with the Bell Telephone organization. Any student of industrial affairs knows that employee stockholding, tends to promote industrial harmony, not only in the industry in which the stock is held, but also in other industries by the very force of example. It logically follows then that political agitations against established industries such as this, if successful, will stir up discord that may spread to other industries for industrial discord, like disease, is contagious. The City of Toronto would be much better occupied in giving the Bell Telephone Company every facility and co-operation to create an even better service, if that were possible, for the benefit of the one hundred and fifty thousand telephone users in Toronto. When one realizes that Toronto has one telephone for every four of the city's population, there is brought home the fact of industrial dependence upon the telephone as a necessity in daily life and also the truth that disturbance of the telephone system is something that would paralyze the business world of Toronto. It may be a popular cry for civic politicians to keep pounding public service corporations, but assuredly it is an unsettling thing for the community's good.

## The Proper Course

THE Toronto City Council is to be commended for the action taken whereby the proposed purchase of paint from a source outside Canada to be used in the painting of the Canadian National Exhibition, was deferred for further consideration.

The "Canadian Labor Press" feels that not only should Canadian paint be purchased, but also that the paint manufacturing firms in Toronto should be given the preference when supplies are needed for use by City Departments. Toronto paint firms pay no small share of the city's taxation and to say the least, it is only just that when expenditures of this kind are needed, that they should receive recognition.

Even if the price to be paid for Toronto made paints was slightly higher than those of outside firms, it would still be a good policy for the city to purchase it for the obvious reason that it is stimulating employment of the citizens of Toronto, but in actual fact the paint required can be produced as cheaply if not cheaper in the City of Toronto, with as excellent qualities of appearance and durability as any produced outside of Canada.

The "Canadian Labor Press" has always taken the position that Canadians should purchase Made-in-Canada goods, and if there are any individuals upon whom this responsibility falls heaviest, it is upon the members of public bodies who ought to lead the way in showing an example to the rest of the community. It should be a sound policy for a municipality to lay down the principle that, all things being equal, goods required should be purchased in the municipality and when that cannot be done, should be purchased in Canada. Only when it is utterly impossible to get Canadian made goods, should there be any attempt made to purchase goods made outside Canada. It will surely be obvious that if it is found impossible to purchase particular articles in the Dominion, it will act as a stimulus for the establishment of an industry in Canada producing these particular commodities.

## Not Seated as Delegate

Toronto, Ont.—Recommendation by the Credential Committee of the Trades and Labor Council that the name of W. J. Hevey be referred back to Local 58 with the request that another name be submitted as delegate, resulted in considerable discussion at a recent meeting of Labor Council. In answer to query by Delegate Court of the Theatrical Stage Employers' Local as to the reason for the recommendation, Delegate Young for the committee, replied that there was a resolution of Council prohibiting the seating of any delegate officially connected with the Labor leader, a local labor paper.

A standing vote unanimously favored the committee's recommendation regarding Hevey's name, and also that Charles O'Donnell and John Laurier be seated as delegates. A pathetic story of conditions existing in the mine fields of Nova Scotia was related by W. Harper, of Springfield, N. S., representing the International Mine Workers.

## Steel Plant Reaps Benefit of Demand

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The steel plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation has a contract for chrome steel largely for the Ford Motor Company. It is shipped from the 800 in bars, being rolled in the mill here.

Carbon forging steel for the Ford Company is also being made at the plant here.

Activity continues at the Merchant Mills, which are busy making rail fastenings, such as tie plates and splice bars. The tie plates are being made largely for use on the C. P. R. double-tracking between Fort William and Winnipeg.

## Strike Still Unsettled

Toronto, Ont.—Settlement with most of the more important shops is reported by J. B. Salsberg, Canadian organizer in connection with the strike of the local Union No. 41, International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers. About 150 men and women are still away from work.

## To Hold Conference on Old Age Pensions

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons approved the recommendations of the committee on old age pensions, which recommended a conference between the Federal Government and Provincial Prime Ministers on this question. The report of the committee was adopted only after strenuous opposition by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, Winnipeg Centre; William Irvine, Labor, East Calgary, and one or two other members. An amendment introduced by Mr. Irvine proposing that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to inquire into a purely Federal scheme was defeated by a vote of 139 to 17. Mr. Woodsworth, in supporting the amendment, claimed that further conferences would merely be "stalling off" the question. He regarded it as an injustice that a pension of \$10,000 should be paid to Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, when other worthy Canadians were denied a mere \$20 a month.

## To Build 40 Miles

The immediate undertaking of work of further construction of the North Bay-Cobalt highway was assured by an announcement made recently by Hon. James Lyons. Eighty miles of the road are still to be built and 40 of that stretch are to be done this summer with work starting next month. The contracts for the work are being let in five-mile lengths so that as many different contractors as possible may be given shares of the work and the employment spread over a larger number of men. The road will traverse a densely wooded section and must pass through a very rocky stretch of country. The difficulties of road building are expected to be great and the costs consequently high. An estimate of \$400,000 has been placed upon the 40 miles to be built. This road will form a section of the future Trans-Canada Highway.

## Premier of N.S.W. Denounces Reds

Sydney, Australia.—When the new Ministers of the New South Wales Government were sworn, Premier J. T. Lang declared that the Government would not tolerate any Bolshevism, which, he says, "stands for the displacement of our best social and industrial conditions."

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## Training Our Canadian Youth

In view of the many complaints voiced through the columns of Dominion newspapers to the effect that Canadian youths, as soon as they leave the high schools, immediately leave for the United States, there to be trained along American lines and take their places at the head of American businesses, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, has decided to give employment to graduates from the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, train them along Canadian lines with Canadian ideals, and fit them for Canadian business.

The young men will be given a thorough training by experts over an apprenticeship period of three years. They will be given the choice of three departments, namely, tool and die, electrical and sheet metal. During the apprenticeship they will receive a wage of 40 cents an hour for the first year, 50 cents for the second and 60 cents for the third. Fourteen of this year's graduating class have accepted the offer, and will commence their intensive training course at an early date.

Every opportunity will be given the young Canadians to remain with the large organization, and the fact that the executives of the company today have, with few exceptions, come through the ranks is expected to be a great inducement to the boys to put forth their best efforts.

## British Mines Face Crisis

London, Eng.—It is probable that very shortly will see another condition of tension in the coal trade of Gt. Britain. The miners' federation is considering the report of the joint committee on the recent enquiry of the coal situation as between the mine owners and the miners, and the federation will shortly have before it the mine owners' proposals.

These proposals, it is understood, definitely provide for the restoration of the eight-hour day, with six hours of work on Saturday, making a total of 46 working hours each week, and the minimum wage to remain as it is at present. At present seven



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hours is the statutory working day for miners.

The secretary of the miners' federation, A. J. Cook, declares that he will ruthlessly oppose the employers' proposed restoration of the eight-hour day. Cook, however, is suffering from a nervous breakdown and has gone abroad so the final decision of the federation on the questions at issue possibly may be reached in his absence.



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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 \$260,000,000. 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 \$25,669,262. The increase in output over 1923 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 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 12 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 22 per cent of the railway's tonnage.

For lists of publications, maps of mining areas, geological reports and other information, apply to:

HON. CHARLES MCCREA, Minister of Mines  
THOS. W. GIBSON, Deputy Minister of Mines  
TORONTO, CANADA.

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DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

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Copies of the Regulations issued by the Department of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto, Toronto, December, 1924.

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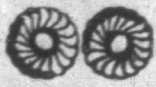
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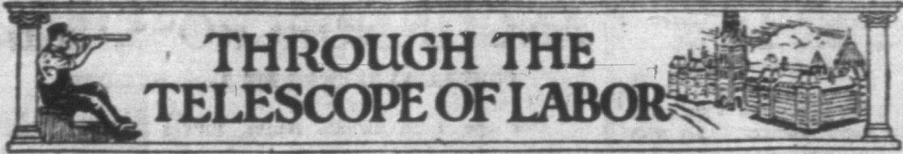
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# OUR HOME PAGE



## Lord Leverhulme and Labor

With the passing of Lord Leverhulme, the Labor movement in Great Britain and Canada and the working class generally, loses one who proved himself to be a sterling friend of the worker.

Membership in a Trade Union was never a barrier to employment by the firm which he founded, it being a principle of his that a man was entitled to join a trade union or not just as his inclination lead him. He was on excellent and friendly relations with all the prominent labor leaders of Great Britain and on innumerable occasions discussed with them, ideas for the amelioration and improvement of the conditions of the laboring class. He did not, however, end at mere discussion, but proceeded to translate into facts various theories he held would improve the condition of the workers employed by him.

To those connected with the Labor movement who visit the village of Port Sunlight, the thing that strikes them most is not merely the greatness of the industrial plants that comprise the principal unit in the Lever organization though its efficiency and magnitude are tremendous, but the wise foresight and provision made for the workers employed there, in housing and welfare conditions so that they are enabled to lead healthy happy lives and rear their families in excellent homes. During the course of a recent tour in Great Britain, the writer talked with a number of Lever employees and found that they are contented and satisfied with their employment and no possible inducement could lead them to transfer their loyalty and allegiance.

As well as providing healthful surroundings, the late Lord Leverhulme was a strong believer in the theory that the quarrels which so cruelly rend modern industry could be avoided and industrial harmony promoted by the work people becoming partners of the business in which they were employed. This he felt was

the only and proper solution for the industrial problem as it is called to-day and in this belief also, he did not stop at theory, but converted it into practice amongst his own employees. He was one of the earliest advocates of co-partnership as it is called and by his wise foresight, thousands of Lever Brothers' employees are now partners in the organization. The results have more than justified his wisdom and it is a tremendous pity that he did not live to see the co-partnership idea become general throughout industry.

The same wisdom and fair dealing was extended to all his employees throughout the world including Canada and Canadian Labor has a right to feel proud that the organization he founded, plays such an important part in Canadian industry. His death means the Empire has lost a consistent adherent; Industry a brilliant executive, public life a mind devoted to the best interests of the community and the working class a generous and loyal friend.

## Provinces May Enact 8-Hour Day Law

Ottawa, Ont.—The enactment of an eight-hour day law lies generally within the competence of the provincial legislatures. But the authority vested in the legislatures does not enable them to enact an eight-hour day law in relation to servants of the Dominion Government, or for parts of Canada not within the boundaries of the Province. This, in substance, is the finding of the Supreme Court of Canada, on whether the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction to pass an eight-hour day law.

The question came up on a reference from the Dominion Government. At the first International Labor Conference held under the League of Nations, Canada assented to an eight-hour day convention in regard to industrial undertakings, the justice department ruled, however, that jurisdiction in the enactment of eight-hour day legislation lay with the provincial legislatures and the convention was referred to the provincial governments. There was further discussion of the question of jurisdiction in Parliament, and the Dominion Government then referred it to the Supreme Court, following a recommendation of a parliamentary committee.

## Carpenters' Dispute

Bureau Agent John Doggett, of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, takes exception to statements pledged to have been made at conference between representatives of the building trades and the Provincial Minister of Public Works. The deputation is quoted as saying "that a preference was being given to members of one of the carpenters' unions in Toronto and that practically one-fourth of the whole body of that organization were working on the new administration building in Queen's Park."

**Challenges Statement**  
Mr. Doggett challenges this statement. "We have 563 members in good standing in our four Toronto branches," he says, "with over 1,000 members on the books, and as a matter of fact, there are only 30 carpenters on the work referred to, some of whom are members of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters."

"In reference to the alleged discrimination against members of the American Union, the same people who are crying about discrimination went to the Jackson Lewis Company and other contractors of Toronto in June, 1922, and requested these firms to discharge members of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union because they did not belong to the American Federation of Labor."

**Charges Discrimination**  
"Further, two American contracting companies, who are at present doing work in Toronto, have at the behest of the A. F. of L. officials discriminated against members of our

union because we are a Canadian organization. "In reference to the wage rate, our union, through negotiations with the Toronto Builders' Exchange, is endeavoring to re-establish the 90-cent rate per hour for all carpenters in our city. Mr. Varley's policy appears to be to re-establish the 90-cent rate on one job only."

## Very Few Articles Left by Looters

Sydney, N. S.—A visit to the company's store in Sydney Mines, the biggest and best of its kind in the district, showed the thoroughness with which the looting had been done by the strikers during the recent riots. The only portable goods which the rioters had left behind were half a dozen dressmaker dummies and a cash register. There were some articles of mahogany furniture which had proven too heavy to carry out but these had been smashed beyond recognition.

The manager of the store, Mr. Day, estimated about \$50,000 the value of the stock that had been looted, apart from the value of the damage to company's property otherwise.

"This is the first thing that came through the window when the riot started," he casually remarked, showing a cement building block which must have weighed about 25 or 30 pounds.

## U.S. Products Invade Britain

London.—Bitter complaint that a certificate awarded by the authorities of the British Empire Exhibition for its exhibit of paper and stationery was watermarked "Made in U.S.A." has been made by an Edinburgh firm to the National Union of Manufacturers.

The Morning Post comments sarcastically: "At a time when we are making heavy debt payments annually to the United States it is surely incumbent upon us to do all in our power to reduce our imports from America. Yet the most British of exhibitions takes this opportunity for advertising American paper, and adds insult to injury by giving a credential made by a foreign rival. If Wembley continues this way the United States out of sheer gratitude may have to pay it a subsidy."

Nassau, B. C.—Chinese were called into service here to man the mines of Western Fuel Corporation, whose workers to the number of 1,200 went on strike recently. The Chinese are assisting officials and officers staff in maintenance work. The company is keeping up steam and running locomotives despite the tie-up of other activities.

## Grants Application for Deregistration

Sydney, N.S.W.—Application for deregistration of the Seamen's Union on the ground that it had exercised union dictation of conditions of work was granted by the special Arbitration Court.

Tom Walsh, president of the union, in pursuance of the decision of his executive, did not oppose the application, but flatly declined to obey the order of the court to man the ships *Etyomanga* and *Diga* of the Commonwealth Government line, which were deemed "black" by the union last April because they had taken goods and coal to the steamer *Volturna*, about which a dispute had been raging.

Walsh added: "This should make it all the more easy to comply with the shipowners' application. There are now no difficulties in the way." The judge said: "It is exercising my mind whether the court ought to exercise its discretion." "If it is ever to be exercised, it should be exercised now," remarked counsel for the owners. "I agree with that," said the judge, who subsequently gave a decision de-registering the union.

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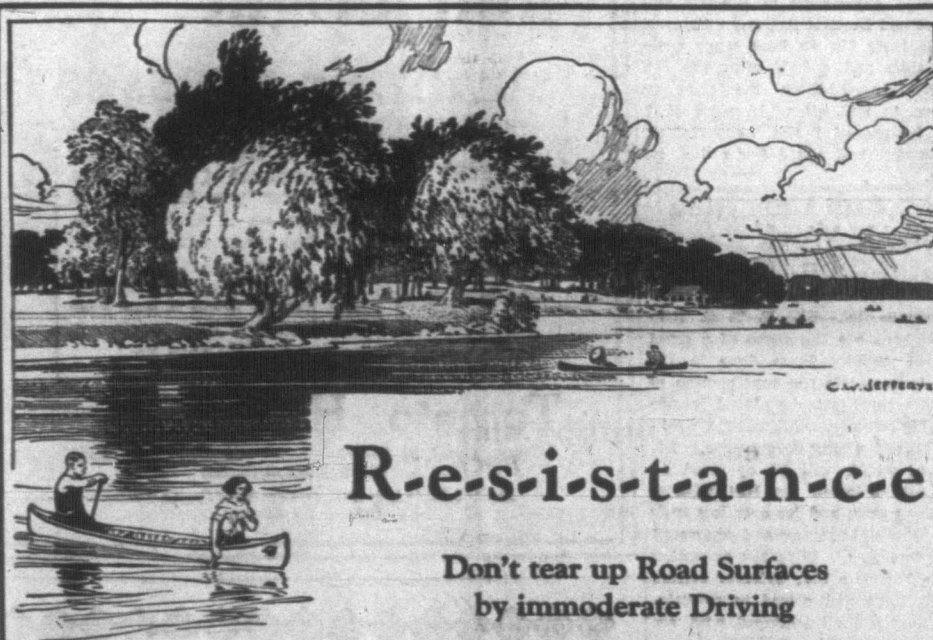
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The speed limit exists in the law to save the surfaces of roads, as well as to prevent accident. Because the highway is clear, you may think the law may be broken. This is a mistake. There is always danger of damaging the road by excessive speed.

The material which is displaced each year by automobiles driven too fast would weigh hundreds of tons. The repair work made necessary costs thousands of dollars.

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While the Government relies on the goodwill and co-operation of the great majority of motorists, notice is given that the enforcement of The Highways Act will be all the more rigorous in the case of those who disregard the law and this request.

An advertisement issued by the Ontario Department of Highways to secure the co-operation of motorists and truck drivers, Automobile Clubs, Good Roads Associations and all other public spirited bodies, in abating the abuse of the roads of the province.

The Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister

S. L. Squire, Deputy Minister

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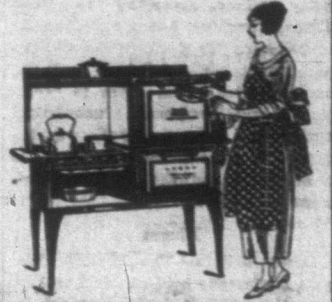
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# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## Our Overseas Column

### From the Trades

**Engineers**  
Great Britain.—The British engineering unions presented some time ago a demand for a flat wage increase of 20s. a week. The employers however, replied by very drastic proposals. Having set forth the difficulties of the industry, they proposed a 2s. increase of the war bonus, but only on condition that the day shift would be lengthened from 47 to 50 hours, and the night shift from 47 to 52½ hours. This increase was expressly stated to be intended to enable the trade to compete with Germany, where, according to "The Times," working hours are from 50 to 60 hours per week. The unions have now considered the proposals and have rejected them, there is "complete and emphatic unanimity" against any extension of the working day. At present, therefore, there is a deadlock, and the present agreement remains in force.

**Miners**  
Great Britain.—The Miners' delegate conference held at Blackpool on recently resolved by a majority of 5 to 2 to reject the more militant policy of Lancashire and South Wales demanding higher wages, and to pursue to the end the joint inquiry with the coal owners. This decision was due to the facts that about 150,000 miners are out of work, and many working short time, that exports are declining and that there are large stocks of coal in the country. On June 4th a conference will be held with delegates from the engineering trades, transport workers and railway workers, to discuss the suggestion of united action. The Annual Conference of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has endorsed the action of its Executive Committee in support of co-operation with the Miners' Federation.

**Municipal Workers**  
Norway.—The Norwegian Firemen's Union has recently decided by referendum to amalgamate with the Municipal Workers' Union. Last year the municipal workers amalgamated with the municipal employees, so that all the workers in the service of the Norwegian municipalities will now be organized in a single union.

**Silk Mill Workers**  
Allentown, Pa.—An adjustment is reported of the strike at the plant of the Post and Sheldon Silk Company at Allentown, Pa. These workers returned to work at the same rate which applied prior to the strike. This rate was higher than that obtaining in other silk mills in the city. The adjustment clears up all troubles in the city in this industry, the difficulties in the other mills having been previously cleared up by the U.S. Department's Commissioner of Conciliation.

**Anthracite Miners**  
Glen Lyon, Pa.—Upwards of 1,300 anthracite miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company, of Glen Lyon, struck on May 29 against the alleged failure of the superintendent to meet the grievance committee on the date agreed upon. A mass meeting prevailed upon the men to return to work and request an audience with the Superintendent for the purpose of having the matter adjusted.

**Union Lathers**  
Columbus, Ohio.—The union lathers of Columbus, Ohio, went on strike on June 2nd because the plasterers declined to cease putting on plaster on non-union laid laths. A conciliator called a meeting of the Building Trades Council and the Lathers' Union, and at his suggestion a joint committee was arranged to iron out the difficulties. Pending the adjustment the lathers were induced to return to work on June 3. About 100 lathers were involved and the trouble threatened to hold up the construction of two large projects.

### Labor Cabinet Formed in N.S.W.

Sydney, Australia.—Sir George Fuller, Leader of the Nationalist Party, who has been Premier of New South Wales since the general election of 1924, when the Nationalists and Progressives joined forces to defeat the Labor Government of J. Dooley, resigned along with his Ministers at the conclusion of a Cabinet meeting.

Sir George on tendering the Government's resignation to the Governor of New South Wales, Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair, advised that the Labor Leader, J. T. Lang, should be sent for to form a new Administration.  
Mr. Lang thereupon was invited by the Governor to form a Cabinet and he accepted the invitation.

### New Labor Club for Prague

The Czech Socialist Party already possesses a number of large buildings in Prague which accommodate the Party headquarters, the editorial offices of their chief organ, a printing office, the Party bookshop, Co-operative shops, etc. To this goodly number they have lately added a big new Labor Club, a building of five stories containing flats, restaurants, a gymnasium and a concert hall as well as Club rooms and other meeting halls. The building cost four million Czech crowns.

### Printers' Wages Are Reduced

Melbourne, Australia.—The wages of printing employees in the State of Victoria have been reduced. Job printing rates have been reduced \$1.32 and those of women employees 60 cents per week. The reduced rates operate as from March 6. The Printing Trades Union has issued a protest against the reductions, claiming that they are now placed in an unfair economic position, compared to their fellow-craftsmen in other Australian States.

### Akron Street Car Situation Improved

Akron, Ohio.—The street car situation in Akron, Ohio, which had been in a status threatening strike, is much improved. The U.S. department's conciliator, who conducted the negotiations, reports from Detroit, Michigan, where he had gone to consult the national officers of the union, that a decision has been reached which will adjust the situation. The question of the bus men joining the carmen's union was the main point of contention.

### African Strike May Come Soon

A minimum wage bill or a strike that will tie up all the railroads of South Africa is the challenge laid down by the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of South Africa through its secretary, Clements Kadalle. The union is composed of native workers. Speaking before a mass meeting of 2,000 native workers a few weeks ago, Kadalle said:

"Tell the white man he has robbed you for the last 200 years, robbed you in the land of your fathers. Kick up such a row that the white man cannot sleep.  
"The white man tells you the native must develop 'along his own lines.' What is that? I want you to live according to European standards.  
"Our Congress in Johannesburg in April asked the Government to bring in a minimum wage bill for the whole of South Africa. If we can't get that we will tell the Government we will hold up the railway service and the entire industry. We mean it.  
"My message to you in 1925 is: You must be free men and free women in the land of your fathers. Let that be your vision for the year. Get together everywhere and breathe the one word: I want to be a free man in South Africa."

**Strike Called Off**  
Williamstown, Pa.—Hosiery workers at Williamstown, Pa. have called off their strike and returned to work at the rates and conditions obtaining prior to their strike. On account of lack of orders only about one-half of the strikers have resumed work. Others will be re-employed as soon as business conditions warrant a larger force.

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### New Agreement Signed in Spokane

Spokane, Wash.—The bakers of Spokane made demands upon their employers for a wage increase. Demands were refused on the grounds that the industry would not stand it without an increase in the price of the product. The department's representative has wired that an agreement has been reached which allows an increase of about fifty cents per day. Approximately 400 men are affected.

### Dispute May Tie Up Australia's Ships

Melbourne, Australia.—A new phase has arisen in the Australian shipping dispute. Recently the owners filed up the steamship Monaro, following her being prevented sailing from Sydney, owing to the owners refusing to insert a clause in the ships' articles guaranteeing the observance of

### Membership of Swedish Unions

The latest figures of the membership of the unions belonging to the Swedish National Centre show an increase between January 1st, 1924, and January 1, 1925, from 312,022 to 360,337, or 47,315 (15 per cent.). The number of affiliated unions is 34, and the number of local branches 3,810. The male membership has risen in 1924 from 236,69 to 329,283, that is by 43,014 or 18 per cent and the female from 26,753 to 31,054, that is by 4,301 or 16 per cent. The greatest increase is recorded by the metal workers' union, which has 8,023 new members; then comes the Union of Forestry and Lumber workers with 6,892.

### Constitution Granted to S.W. Africa

Cape Town.—South West Africa which the Union Government has been administering as a mandatory under the League of Nations has been granted a constitution by a bill introduced by Premier Hertzog. The bill provides for an executive committee, advisory council and a Legislative Assembly, the latter to consist of 18 members, six of whom will be nominated by administration and twelve to be elected by the white manhood suffrage in 12 constituencies which will be defined by a commission.

### Street Car Men Retain 8-Hour Day

Chicago.—Because the Chicago Surface Lines backed down on their counter-demands for a wage cut and abolition of the 8-hour day, the 14,500 members of Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street and Electric Railway employees, retain their 75c an hour wage scale and time and a half after the 8th hour. In addition the company agrees to end all night runs at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m. as heretofore. The union had asked for a 6 a. m. limit.

### Skilled Work on Coaches

Toronto, Ont.—The T. T. C. Hillcrest shops are the scene of a great deal of activity these days in the rush to complete the construction of the new coaches to be placed in service this summer. All told the workmen, are building twenty-one, fifteen of which will be operated on the route between the Hill District and downtown and for overflow traffic in the sight-seeing and chartered coach business. With the exception of one having a four cylinder engine already built and placed in commission, they are all equipped with six cylinder sleeve-valve motors.



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