

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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Daylight Saving

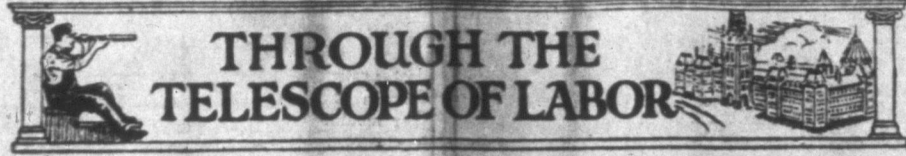
If there was any legislative measure affecting the welfare of the citizens of Toronto conceived in foolishness and born in ignorance, it is that by-law providing for the extension of summer time and known as the Daylight Saving By-Law.

It is almost incredible to believe that the Civic Fathers of a city as large as Toronto can year after year allow a measure to be imposed upon the citizens the effect of which is to create an intolerable burden for Housewives and Mothers, a hardship upon the health of children, a nuisance to the traveling public and the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to industries in the city.

Supporters of the Daylight Saving measure would have a little better argument to bolster their position if the extension of summer time was nation-wide, but even they must admit that the present absurd situation, whereby one city has summertime and another city forty miles away has not, is nothing more or less than a piece of cruel and mischievous legislation. Mothers of children state quite openly that Daylight Saving upsets the discipline of their households and makes more difficult the task of molding their children's characters as a mother wishes them molded.

The farming community on the outskirts of Toronto is strongly in opposition to Daylight Saving and they claim that the difference in time is a source of expense to agriculture and it must be borne in mind that the agricultural community is responsible for a good deal of the expenditure that takes place in Toronto's trading centres. There is absolutely no doubt that Daylight Saving means the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the entertainment industry of Toronto affecting hundreds of workers in the theatres, vaudeville houses and moving picture establishments in Toronto.

The only persons whom such a measure seems to benefit are those who are devoted to amateur ball and lacrosse who after all form a small minority of the city's population and there is no valid or just reason why the welfare of the majority of the citizens should be sacrificed for the benefit of a small minority.



A Futile Strike

As an example of how foolish Labor can be on occasions, the case of the O'Keefe Brewery Company's strike in Toronto, which is still stated to be official, may be cited.

Several years ago an agreement was made between the Brewery workers' Union and the O'Keefe Company who for over twenty years had been a strictly union shop and from that time up to the present have paid the highest wages in the brewing industry which provided among other things that before another agreement would be concluded, the Union would organize all plants carrying on a similar business. It is obvious that this was intended to protect the union plant against unfair competition and of course was to the advantage of the union. When the time of renewal arrived, no steps had been taken to organize non-union plants and quite rightly the O'Keefe Company refused to renew the agreement until the provisions of the previous one had been carried out. The Union called a strike which at the most affected thirty or forty men, all of the unskilled labor class and the time chosen was during a period when there was a large amount of unemployment in Toronto.

The strike could never have succeeded under any circumstances but as a matter of fact, all the men involved except five returned to work and have since remained loyal to the Company. In spite of these facts the Union still declares the O'Keefe Company to be unfair and from time to time attempts to coerce the Company without success.

To sum up the situation the O'Keefe Company have been in the right in this trade dispute, the Union has suffered through its own foolish action and has provoked resentment against it amongst the rest of the Labor movement and finally has demonstrated to the Public that a Trades Union can be a glaring example of futility in policy and leadership.

The "Canadian Labor Press" feels that if the interests of Labor and especially in the interests of the Brewery Workers' Union, this trade dispute should be closed, and the O'Keefe Company removed from the unfair list of the Union, a procedure that will gain for its members a reputation for looking at the actual condition of things instead of living on pretence in order to satisfy the demands of inefficient leadership.

LABORITE MOTION OF CENSURE LOST

London, Eng.—During a debate on the unemployment question in the House of Commons, J. Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Premier, declared nothing had done the British business reputation and political intelligence more damage in the United States than the widespread belief there that the unemployment dole in this country is a state charity instead of a state insurance, as is the case. He ridiculed the contention that re-imposition of the McKenna duties has been a detriment.

The debate was precipitated by an attempt by the Labor Party to censure the Government for not dealing with the unemployment problem in an adequate manner. Although official weekly figures in recent months have shown a gradual reduction in the number of unemployed persons, Tom Shaw, who introduced the resolution of censure, stated the present figure of 1,198,077 unemployed was misleading, and that at least 7,000 more should be added.

Meet Union Official in Common Interests

Sydney, N.S.—At the close of the cross-examination of John W. McLeod, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, by R. M. Wolvin, president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, before the Royal Commission investigating the coal industry of Nova Scotia, the latter said he wished to announce that since the former in his testimony had shown a change of heart regarding the practice of withdrawing the maintenance men in industrial disputes, the company was prepared to withdraw their objections to Mr. McLeod as a union official and would be glad to meet him in the advancement of their common interests at any time.

Culinary Workers Go On Strike

San Francisco, Cal.—Two commissioners of conciliation of the U.S. Department of Labor, working jointly, report the settlement of a strike of culinary workers at the St. Francis and Palace hotels in San Francisco.

The objective of these workers was not attained and the efforts of the Department's representatives were directed toward securing the re-employment of the strikers on the old terms. In this they were quite generally successful. It was agreed that a number of the men should be reinstated at once and preferred list of the balance to be prepared, which would enable them to be re-employed as fast as vacancies occurred.

Have Larger Grain Crop

Moscow.—According to calculations of the people's commissariat of agriculture, the whole crop of this year amounts to 4,180,000,000 poods. Since 1911 there was no such crop in Russia. It surpasses the crop of last year by 3,000,000,000 poods. The whole production of agriculture in 1925 is estimated at 9,257,000,000 rubles, and in comparison with 7,300,000,000 rubles of the last year, it shows an increase of 19 per cent.

A Mighty Tree Grows Slowly

The slow growing tree is the sturdiest, and the one with the strongest roots is most likely to weather the gales and become a thing of strength, and a source of comfort to those who live in its shade.

The industry that is now controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation possesses those qualities of growth. It began in a small way and grew slowly until it became strong and sturdy; it spreads its roots widely and deep, and it has weathered storms that might have shattered one of younger and weaker growths. It provides a comfortable livelihood for a multitude of people.

It was planted by the General Mining Association, an English Company, which took over the lease of all the minerals in Nova Scotia from the Duke of York and commenced to mine coal in Pictou and in Cape Breton about a hundred years ago. By the aid of the monopoly which it enjoyed the Association was able to lay a good foundation and to build up a more stable business than might have been possible if it had been subject to the chances that usually have to be met by an industry in its initial stages. When the time came for the monopoly to be terminated in the general interest, the Association was so firmly established that it was not hurt by the competition which followed the establishment of rival companies which were able to acquire mining rights and enter the field. By this time there was a larger demand for coal and there were opportunities for a larger development than the Association was able or willing to undertake. But the very freedom which was given to enterprise after a time brought difficulties in its train. There were soon too many companies for the amount of business that could be got. An important outlet for coal which had existed in the New England States was lost and for a time growth was hindered; but the roots of the tree were firmly set, and it only required proper husbanding and pruning to give it renewed vigor.

These came with the formation of the Dominion Coal Company in 1893 when all the companies operating in the South Cape Breton field were consolidated. New capital was brought in and a number of the most important mines were equipped with more effective machinery, and better means of transportation were provided. Some of the less vigorous branches were lopped off so that the growth could be concentrated in the main trunk and sturdier branches.

The Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company became closely associated by the formation of the Dominion Steel Corporation which acquired the property of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company at Springhill, and after solving the serious difficulties which had overtaken the operation of the mines there, put them on a sound and satisfactory basis.

During the war the coal mines and steel works in Nova Scotia were able to give the greatest possible assistance to the allies by providing large quantities of coal to ships engaged in transporting troops and materials, and of steel for the manufacture of shells and other munitions. It was as this period was coming to an end, conditions of extreme difficulty were imminent that the British Empire Steel Corporation was formed with the object of consolidating and strengthening the coal and iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia.

The new Corporation, which took form in 1921, was immediately faced with those difficulties. Restricted demand for the materials which are produced by the associated companies would have compelled them to reduce operations if they had continued their existence as separate corporations. The difficulties arising from the war have furnished the money which has been expended to put down and equip great coal mines and to construct great steel works, and with the men who have planned and directed and developed them, the workmen havehiped to create an industry which has done much for them and for all about them.

Reds are Given Long Terms

London, Eng.—A verdict of guilty was returned against the twelve Communist leaders tried in Old Bailey on charges of conspiring to publish seditious libels and violation of the Incitement to Mutiny Act.

Albert Inkpin, secretary of the Communist Party, was sentenced to 12 months in prison. The same sentence was given to Harry Pollitt, a noted Communist speaker; W. Rust, secretary of the Young Communist League; William Gallacher, member of the Communist executive, and Walter Hannington.

Sentences of six months imprisonment were given the seven other defendants: Ernest Cant, London organizer of the Communist Party; J. Ross Campbell, assistant editor of "The Workers' Weekly"; T. W. Winstingham, business manager of the same publication; Thomas Bell; Arthur Manus, chairman of the British Communist Party and member of the executive of the Communist International; John T. Murphy, a member of the executive of the British Communist Party, and Walter P. Arnot, director of the party's labor department.

The judge said that he would bind over each of the seven given six months imprisonment if they would undertake to have nothing more to do with the Communist organization, but all of them refused. The twelve Communists were arrested on October 14th and 15th in raids on Communist headquarters and other Communist centres in London. It was charged that the Communists had been preparing a campaign of violence with a view to terrorizing the public and undermining confidence in the Government. The arrests followed Communist efforts to spread dissatisfaction in the army and the circulation of inflammatory leaflets among the laboring classes. The earlier stages of the trial were marked by rioting outside the Bow St. police court, in which red flags were waved and red songs were sung.

Fear Walkout of Soft Coal Miners

Serious fears are entertained here that the strike of anthracite coal miners is to be strengthened by a walk-out of their brethren workers, the bituminous miners.

The charges leveled by President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, in a letter to President Coolidge, that certain of the larger soft coal operators are breaking their wage agreements are interpreted in Government circles as meaning that in a last effort to win the anthracite strike Mr. Lewis will attempt to call out the unionized soft coal workers.

Non-union operators in the bituminous field insist they are capable of filling the country's fuel demands should there be a strike in the union mines, but the opinion is expressed by those in close contact with the situation that in the event of a soft-coal tie-up the public will be burdened with still higher prices for fuel than now prevail.

Strikers Held on Assault Charges

Toronto, Ont.—Charged with assaulting Gabriel Pearl, Baldwin street, when they are alleged to have struck him in the eye and otherwise mauled him, Zella Sherman, Charles Sherman, Merrick Sherman and Gabriel Sherman Baldwin street, all members of the one family, were arrested recently by Detective-Sergt. Johns and Detective Williams. Pearl claims that he lost \$45 during the assault. Pearl is a clothing manufacturer and the Shermans were employed by him. Recently they went on strike. The alleged assault is a product of it, the police say, the Shermans waylaying Pearl on his way home and injuring him.

Coolidge Studies Lewis' Charges

Washington.—Receipt of the Miners' Union complaint that some bituminous coal operators were disregarding the Jacksonville wage agreement, was acknowledged by President Coolidge in a letter to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers at Philadelphia. In it the President said he would make a full reply after study of the charges advanced by Mr. Lewis.

The complaint which was made Sunday in the form of an open letter to the President, said the wage contract had the approval of Government officials when drawn up and asked whether the Federal Government cared to intervene or would consider the miners justified in taking steps to enforce it. These steps were described.

Employment Shows Seasonal Decline

Ottawa, Ont.—Employment on November 1st showed a seasonal decline, according to a bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline exceeded that recorded on the same date last year, but the improvement in recent months has been more marked than in the corresponding months of 1924 and November this year is better in respect to employment than last November. Statements were received from 5,876 employers whose pay rolls aggregated \$797,790, as compared with \$807,371 on October 1st. The index number declined from 98.3 on that date to 97.1 at the beginning of November, as compared with 95.9, 95.8, 95.8 and 96.2 on November 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

Construction, lumber mills, and canneries registered pronounced "rebound." The losses in construction, which followed a very active season, were unusually heavy and were probably accelerated by the inclement weather early in the month.

Would Make Mines Government Owned

New York, N.Y.—A Federal corporation fully controlled by the United States Government, and handling all the anthracite coal properties, is provided for in a Bill to be introduced in Congress by Representative Loring M. Black from the Fifth New York district. Mr. Black, in describing his plan said that the stock in the corporation would be entirely government owned.

Under the Act, where the agreement of the miners with the Federal corporation as to money shall be different than that which the private operators would allow, this difference shall go into a trust fund in the possession of the corporation. When the emergency passes the trust fund could be the subject of a suit by miners and operators with the Federal corporation as stock holder, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Boycott Mussolini

London, Eng.—Premier Mussolini, of Italy, is assured of an unfriendly reception from the followers of the Independent Labor Party, the Socialist wing of the Labor movement. If he comes to London on December 1st for the signing of the Locarno security treaties.

The National Council of the Party has issued a warning to the Government that any official visit by Mussolini would be resented by all sections of the public which respect liberty.

It also called upon the workers "to be prepared to express their condemnation of the cruel suppression of labor and the Socialist movement in Italy, by a united and effective protest, should it be necessary."

Speaks for Disarmament

London.—Speaking at Lincoln recently, Sir Samuel Hoare, minister for air, appealed for Air Force Reserve recruits. "The world is staggering under the burden of armaments," he said, "and as far as I am concerned I should welcome an opportunity that can be safely taken for reducing them."

"The critical battles of the future will be fought over our great cities, and the chief sufferers will be the children, men, women and children of our great towns. But air development has made immense strides. Let me give you a single illustration. In the whole of the late war only some 300 tons of bombs were dropped by enemy aircraft in this country."

"Air forces could today drop almost the same weight in the first 24 hours of war, and continue this scale of attack indefinitely. I need not dilate upon this terrible and repulsive picture."

And then he had the impudence to ask for more recruits.

Not All Lazy

Sir John Blaker, the senior magistrate in Brighton Police Court recently protested against young men treating the court as a place of entertainment.

Fewer Men Seek Work

Toronto, Ont.—There have been many less applications for employment at the Government Labor Bureau this Fall than last year at this time.

This year, the delayed threshing has delayed the home-coming. Many of them, too, have gone to the coast, while others have remained in Winnipeg, though these cities will not assist unmarried men.

This year the number of applicants for work at the Ontario Labor Bureau in September was 885, of whom 563 were single and 322 married. In October there were 915, of whom 515 were single and 396 married. To date, for the months of November, there have been 619, of whom 353 were single and 266 married. The total for the three months to date is 2,419, of whom 1,435 are single and 984 married.

The total for the same 3 months last year was—September—1,125, October—1,107 and November—2,413 of an aggregate of 4,538, against 2,419 this year, or about two to one showing a bettering of conditions here.

The skilled tradesmen are in demand, specially bricklayers. During the last few days some jobs have been visited by Americans who are looking for bricklayers for jobs in Niagara Falls, New York, where one man could place twenty, with a guarantee of three months' work at \$1.37 1/2 an hour.

Lewis Meets Operators' Official

Harrisburg, Pa.—Leaders of opposing factions in the present anthracite controversy—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and Major W. W. Inglis, head of the operators' Wage Committee—met Governor Pinehot separately here to discuss the situation and found time to talk to each other. No word of progress came out of the three meetings, all of the parties adhering to an agreement to preserve silence as to what was discussed.

The man then left the court. Interviewed subsequently, Sir John Blaker said that his remarks were not addressed to the unemployed.

Garment Workers' Strike Settled

Chicago, Ill.—Settlement is announced of the four months' strike of garment workers of the International Tailoring Company, New York, N.Y., and Chicago, Ill. The strike was inaugurated by the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Union to secure recognition of its organization. Both the company and the union have declined to state the definite terms of settlement, but it is understood that all departments of the company are to be unionized. Nearly 1,500 workers are directly involved in the settlement.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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Following is brief in 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 Toronto Gas Audit Report

FROM published statements in the Toronto press, can be easily seen that the audit undertaken at the request of the Toronto City Council into the affairs of the Consumers Gas Company, has resulted in a complete vindication of the Company's policies.

Everyone who gave any attention to the foolish attack made upon the Consumers Gas Company, realized that any enquiry could only result in fully justifying the Company's attitude, but as the citizens of Toronto have spent more than twenty-five thousand dollars upon this matter, money spent without any useful purpose, there will likely be a scurrying to cover amongst our civic politicians and a refusal to bear responsibility for the incurring of this expenditure. The "Canadian Labor Press", in its issue of December 15th, 1924, in an editorial dealing with this matter, said: "The whole record of the Gas Company shows that every effort has been made to give the fullest service to the citizens, reinforced with the highest public spirit. Undoubtedly a great many of our citizens feel that the money spent on this question could be put to a much better use."

Extracts from the report as published by the Press prove the accuracy of our attitude and the soundness of our judgement and there is not the least doubt but that the attacks upon the Consumers Gas Company will be repudiated by the citizens of Toronto at the next municipal election.

In the 77th Annual Report of the Company and dealing with the year ending September 30th last, two things of particular interest to Labor are mentioned. One is that there has been no appreciable change during the year in the rates paid for Labor and the other is that the Company has done its utmost to relieve the local unemployment situation having had as high as 1,700 employees on its pay-roll during the year.

We trust that the men and women who form the great majority of Toronto's population and who work for a livelihood will thoroughly appreciate the public spirited attitude of the Company in this and other respects and will take especial care to see when election day comes round that the Company will receive a square deal in the future instead of being harassed and hounded as it has been during the past two or three years by certain of our would-be Solons.

Toronto's Radical Problem

ON New Year's Day, 1922, the citizens of Toronto voted on the proposed Radial agreement between the City of Toronto and the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, with the result that the agreement was decisively defeated.

Those who took the attitude that the Hydro agreement was not in the best interests of Toronto have been fully justified by the Annual reports issued concerning the Radial systems now operating in greater Toronto. The Suburban Radials have shown a deficit of a quarter million dollars per year whilst under the control of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission.

This matter is of great importance to Toronto because under the terms of operation the taxpayers of Toronto must pay this deficit and at the present time the Ontario Hydro is pressing the City of Toronto for this money.

There is only one logical way in which this drain can be stopped and the Radial systems still preserved and operated and that way is by transferring the control and operation from the Ontario Hydro to the Toronto Transportation Commission. If this is done, then undoubtedly the T. T. C. with its excellent system of management will be able to link up the Radials with the City System of transit and will give a much better service than exists at present thus enabling them to be placed on a self-sustaining basis.

As a matter of commonsense the development of Toronto's Transportation System requires the co-ordination of the Suburban Radials under one management with the City System.

This can be noticed in connection with the peak load at rush hours when the Transport facilities required to transport passengers is three times the normal demand due to the congested geographical location of Toronto's Industrial area and it logically follows that the Toronto Transportation Commission will be enabled to reach a still greater pinnacle of success with the Citizens' Transport System if the Suburban Radials are brought under their management and co-ordinated with the City System.

There is another aspect to this question: the fact that within the next one or two decades, Toronto will probably reach a population of one million with an accompanying expansion of her area and if this matter is settled now it can be done with less expenditure than will be required if it is allowed to drift along until its population and area the City has greatly expanded. The "Canadian Labor Press" feels that the taxpayers of Toronto should pay a good deal of attention to this important matter and during the coming Municipal elections see that only those are returned to represent them in the Civic Government who are anxious to see Toronto secure control of the Radial systems for whose operation and upkeep Toronto has to pay.

Buy Made in Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

Hero Wants Job

London, Eng.—After being presented with the Royal Humane Society certificate for bravery in rescuing 3 persons from drowning, Samuel Greensill thanked the donors, but said he would appreciate work instead. He is 60 years old, and an ex-service man.

Is Watching "Reds"

When spoken to recently on the activities of Communist Sunday schools, Attorney-General Nicks said he had been, and was looking into the matter. There had been a number of disquieting reports which had come to him from various places, but they did not seem to have been founded on too good information.

Sang "The Red Flag"

London, Eng.—The directors and management of 20 firms occupying offices in Lincoln House, High Holborn, W.C., state that employees of the Moscow Narodny Bank, Limited, in the same building, observed the two minutes' silence by singing the "Red Flag."

Numbers of men and women employed by other firms in the building, seething with indignation at the outrage rushed downstairs to take matters into their own hands.

The directors of the Moscow Narodny Bank held an emergency meeting, at which they expressed their disgust. They issued the following statement:

We, Soviet citizens working in the Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd., consider it our duty to express our indignation at the insult to the feelings of British citizens which took place during the two minutes' silence on the premises of the Moscow Narodny Bank, Limited.

The culprits, they explained, were three young Englishmen belonging to the messenger staff.

A director of the bank stated later that the offenders are to be dismissed.

Widows' Pensions

Amended regulations for pensions of widows, children, and parents of British seamen and marines who have died in consequence of the war have been approved by an Order in Council.

The widow (over 40 or with children) of a Marine warrant officer Class I. will receive 40s. A widow (under 40 and without children) of a Marine warrant officer Class I. will receive 30s. Other pensions are in proportion.

Three Men Refuse to Work

Chatham, Ont.—Acting on the request of Tilbury authorities, county police here moved to compel three able-bodied men of a Belgian family of the town to go to work or bring about their early deportation to their native country.

The men, according to complaints lodged with the police, absolutely refuse work which has been offered to them despite the fact that they are said to be in destitute circumstances. In the family are the father, mother, two adult sons, one adult daughter and three children attending school. According to the police, the mother and the daughter are the only two who will work.

The reason the men refuse work, the police say, is that they are anxious to be deported to Belgium.

Emigration to South Africa

South Africa—According to information received from the National Executive of the South African Association of Employers' organizations, Johannesburg, in various countries announcements are being made that South is in want of masons, engineers, printers' operatives and workers of other trades. Workers who have emigrated to South Africa on the strength of those rumors have been exposed on arrival to bitter disappointments and that after they have sacrificed all their money to pay their fares. Emigrants who have had labor contracts before they started have been informed when they arrived that they must accept wages lower than the standard of the country gives. We therefore warn all workers not to emigrate to South Africa; there is great unemployment in that country at the present moment.

Wireless Operators Go on Strike

London.—The strike of the wireless operators on British vessels, threatens seriously to affect shipping in the course of a few days. The strike was ordered as a protest against a proposed cut in the salaries of the operators of about 35 per cent.

Although some 5,000 members of the Wireless Telegraphist Union are involved by the strike, cessation of work, if there is no settlement of the dispute, will be gradual, as it is understood existing contracts will not be broken and the men who signed for voyages before November 28th will fulfill their engagements. No further contracts by the operators are to be signed, however, and it is estimated that 600 of them will leave their posts before the end of the present week.

The dispute between the shipping companies and the operators arose over the decision of the former to reduce the wages of the operators beginning December 1. They justified the cut by the contention that ship's officers already have accepted similar reductions. The wages of the operators start at about \$40 per month and rise to about \$100 monthly.

There is some uncertainty as to how far the strike will hold up shipping even if it becomes general. All ships above 1,600 tons are required to carry operators, but during the strikes of 1920 and 1922 the regulations were waived, in some cases on condition that passengers be informed that there was no radio operator on board the vessel on which they sailed.

6 Months in Jail for "Red" Orator

Belfast, Ireland—"When will you workmen wake up and realize your power to overthrow the Government? By the aid of rifle, bomb and revolver you can blow government to hell, their proper country."

"They call our flag red, but it will be redder yet. Force must be met with force," were among the playful remarks ascribed to Samuel Patterson, Wyndham Street, at an open air meeting in Carlisle Circus on the 13th of this month, when arraigned before the Lord Chief Justice and a jury at the Belfast assizes.

Samuel went on to denounce the King and "Neddy" Carson and told the meeting that while people were starving they had rogues, vagabonds and thieves in Sir James Craig and his government. He knew there was a police note taker present, but he did not care. The note taker gave evidence of Patterson's eloquence, and two other policemen corroborated.

Patterson said he did not think that his words were seditious and that he was trying to warn the Government that they were responsible for the plight of the people because of the want of legislative powers. The jury found a verdict of guilty and the Lord Chief Justice said he believed that Patterson had openly incited the people to violence. If he had them, he was a fanatic; if he did not, he was a coward. In any case he was a public danger and would go to jail for six months and, in default of finding bail to keep the peace for twelve months, a further six months.

Sydney, Australia.—It is considered very probable that the seamen's strike will be called off.

Release Members of Ship's Crew

Melbourne, Australia.—The thirty-six members of the crew of the steamer Northumberland, who were sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for absenting themselves from the ship without leave, were released on giving an undertaking that they would return to work on the vessel, which they did. The Northumberland left for Sydney with a full crew.

Spanish Trade Union Movement

Spain.—A National Congress of Spanish trade unions has just been convened, which is to discuss inter alia the question of industrial unions. It is a significant step, for it means a decisive advance in the concentration of the Spanish movement. Nor is amalgamation proceeding nationally only, these are also forces at work in the provinces and districts which are conducting to closer contact between union and union. This process has also been going on recently in the Canary Islands, and the

Balearic Islands, where attempts are being made to organize the trade unions adopting the platform of the Spanish Trade Union Federation into regional organizations, which in their turn are to affiliate to the National Centre. In Majorca the Union of General Workers has taken the initiative, and summoned a congress for October 4th, and at this congress a Trade Union Federation for Majorca is to be founded.

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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, \$234,292,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 3,961,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt silver mines have been in operation for over twenty years, and to the end of 1924, along with outlying areas such as Gowganda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 350 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 10,000,000 ounces per year.

Ontario is the only producer of nickel in the Dominion, and supplies ninety per cent of the world's requirements of this metal. Post-war depression has passed away, and in 1924 the nickel mining industry functioned on better than a pre-war scale. The nickel deposits of Sudbury yield large quantities of copper as a by-product, also important quantities of platinum metals.

Of gold, Ontario's production in 1924 was over eighty per cent of the entire output of Canada, and had a value of \$25,669,262. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5 1/2 million dollars. At the present time, the yield is approximately 2 1/2 million ounces 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 Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway represents an asset of 23 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 1/2 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 22 per cent of the railway tonnage.

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

HON. CHARLES McCREA, Minister of Mines
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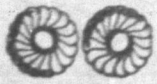
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OUR HOME PAGE



Raising School Age to Curb Child Labor

Women in industries and politics formed the theme of an address by Miss Julia Varley, senior woman organizer of the Workers' Union of Great Britain, at the Labor Forum in Toronto recently. Although Miss Varley is a former suffragette, and was a martyr in that cause, or, as she puts it, she was a guest of the King and wore his uniform for six weeks in one of the jails in England, she is not one of the fire-brand variety of British Labor leaders. On the contrary, the lady made a very moderate but earnest appeal to the workers, both men and women, to join the trades union movement. She urged the workers not to be discouraged over the fact that they were unable to elect Labor representatives to Par-

liament or the Legislature at present. If they would concentrate on the solidification of their forces and get every worker to join a union, in a very few years they would be successful in the political arena.

Speaking of conditions in Great Britain, Miss Varley declared child labor was supplanting adult labor, particularly in the metal trades. In Birmingham, which is her headquarters in England, she said that owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, girls were able to do much work formerly done by men. This had resulted in an agitation for raising the school age. Under the present law, boys and girls could leave the public schools on attaining the age of fourteen. The Labor party were endeavoring to secure an amendment to the education laws to make the age for leaving school sixteen years.

Labor Reaffirms Its Stand

Washington.—A resolution reaffirming the stand of organized labor in the United States in favor of the principles of the world court was passed by the executive of the American Federation of Labor.

Ask Wage Increase in New York

New York.—The Building Trades' Union of New York have demanded and the Building Trades Employers' Association has refused increases in wages averaging more than 14 per cent effective January 1 for the 120,000 men employed in the building trades in this city.

The possibility of a general strike is thought to be remote, neither side showing any apparent desire to engage in a struggle that would be costly to both with the final result doubtful.

The demands for increases range from \$1.00 a day for mechanics' helpers who are paid \$8.00 a day to \$4.00 a day for bricklayers, stone and marble masons, who now have a base rate of \$12.00 a day. Plasterers, whose present base rate is \$12.00 and \$14.00 a day; Carpenters, plumbers, steam-fitters, and sheet metal workers, who now receive \$10.50 for an eight-hour day, are demanding \$11.00. Building laborers who in 1914 received \$2.00 a day and now get \$5.00 hope to receive \$10.00 a day after New Year's.

Miners Appeal to Coolidge

Philadelphia.—President Coolidge has been asked by the United Mine Workers whether the Government desires to intervene to maintain the integrity of the Jacksonville coal wage agreement, and, if not, whether the union men would be justified in taking their own measures to enforce it.

The inquiry was made in a letter from John L. Lewis, head of the miners organization, dated November 21. Mr. Lewis stated that the three-year agreement, expiring March 31, 1927, was reached with the co-operation of the Department of Justice, Commerce and Labor, and added that the annual report of the Secretary of Commerce referred to the compact as insuring industrial peace in the industry, and that no better example of cooperation to secure the elimination of national waste could be presented.

Mr. Lewis asserted that "substantial coal producing interests," signatories to the arrangements, have violated and repudiated their written word of honor, and in so doing have impaired the integrity of the wage structure throughout the entire bituminous industry.

Naming the Pittsburg Coal Company, Consolidation Coal Company, the Bethlehem Mines Corporation and the

coal interests of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, as among those he alleges have dishonored their wage agreements, Mr. Lewis asserted that their "savage and dishonest" acts have "added to the burden of these honest coal operators who desire in every particular to operate in accordance with their wage agreements."

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

Overseas News

International Labor News

CANADA

Toronto Construction Projects—The value of building permits issued in Toronto during the first eight months of this year, was \$22,107,262, as compared with \$14,476,848 during the first eight months of the year.

CHILE

Nitrate Workers Scarcity—The nitrate industry has been experiencing considerable difficulty of late in obtaining a sufficient labor supply to maintain capacity production.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Trade Unions—In a special bulletin on the Czecho-Slovak trade unions, issued by the State Statistical Office, it is stated that in 1924 the Czecho-Slovak unions reached a total of 467, with 1,113,425 members in unions of Czech and Slovak organizations, 345,429 members in the German unions, and 210,611 in the Communistic trade unions—a total membership of 1,669,465.

Unemployment—Unplaced applicants for work are reported as steadily increasing, the last monthly total having advanced, in thirty days, from 42,036 to 45,402.

DENMARK

New Dairy Wage Agreement—Denmark's two existing dairy workers' associations and the Danish Mutual Dairy Association's organization (the owners) have entered into a new agreement regarding wages and working conditions affecting dairy workers.

Unemployment—Increased unemployment is being noted in Denmark, with the tobacco trade, earth and cement industries, masons, builders and textile workers suffering the greatest unemployment hardships.

ENGLAND

Strike Efforts Fail—The recent efforts of British seamen in various ports of the British Empire to bring about a general strike were generally unsuccessful.

PERU

Chinese Immigration—A significant immigration of Chinese is reported to be taking place in Peru, with rejected immigrants of previous landings being permitted to return for further consideration as to entry.

SOUTH AFRICA

Wage and Economic Commission—The wage and economic commission, which has recently been formed, has started taking evidence at Pretoria and will continue to do so at various industrial centres in the Union.

Election Is Lesson to Laborites

Melbourne, Australia.—All the Ministers of the Bruce Government have been re-elected with the exception of Senator R. V. Wilson, whose fate is doubtful at present.

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the electors voted. This leaves 300,000 electors whose votes were not polled and who are liable to prosecution under the new compulsory voting law.

It is thought that as a result of the election the Labor Party will endeavor to sever all connection with the extremists in the party at the next Federal Labor Conference.

Quebec Shoe Workers on Strike

Quebec.—The Catholic National Union of Shoe Workers declared a strike and fifteen factories are affected.

On November 1, the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Quebec gave notice to their employes that new rules were to be put in effect after November 15. These included the absolute right of the manufacturers to exercise control on every workman, ten-hour days and new conditions of work in all factories.

The decision of the unions came as a surprise, and the reason for the strike is said to be that the workmen were ready to agree to the new regulations on the sole condition that their unions would be recognized. To this the manufacturers refused to agree.

International Congress of Bakers

The following resolutions, submitted by the Russian Union of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades, were under consideration at the International Congress of Journeymen Bakers which was opened at Copenhagen on September 29th. Though supported by Denmark, Russia and Sweden, they were finally turned down.

"After due investigation into Sunday and Night work in the Bakery Trade, the Third congress states that during the time which has elapsed since the Second congress, no improvement has taken place in that direction. On the contrary, in several countries the capitalists have been successful in forcing Sunday and night work once more upon the Bakery workers.

The Congress declares that the International Labor Office of the League of Nations whose object is to obscure the class consciousness of the workers, is unable to settle the dispute regarding night and Sunday work in bakeries, or to secure improvement in the lot of the Bakery workers."

Another proposal, also submitted by the Russian union in which the congress calls upon "all organizations to watch carefully any attempts on the part of the capitalists to introduce Sunday or night work into bakeries again, and to combat with all its power all the efforts which may be made to fix working hours before 6 a. m. or after 10 p. m." was carried unanimously.

The Convention which was accepted at the Seventh International Labor Conference at Geneva concerning work in bakeries and which is to be submitted shortly to the Governments of the Member States, was considered. A resolution was passed stating that the convention does not satisfy the bakers' claims in every respect.

"The Convention provides for seven hours' rest and the beginning of work at 5 a. m. in special exceptional cases at 4 a. m. The Congress has, nevertheless, decided to call upon the organizations of the journeymen bakers to demand the ratification of the Convention. The delegates were guided by the consideration that the convention allows the chief claims of the journeymen bakers, i. e. the abolition of the accursed night work, and that according to the statutes of the International Labor organization there shall be no change for the worse in the present legislation when the convention is ratified."

The congress urgently appeals to all the journeymen bakers organizations to do their utmost for the ratification.

This resolution was carried unanimously (including the votes of the Russians).

Compulsory Voting Law Disregarded

Melbourne, Australia.—In the general election recently, when compulsory voting was in force for the first time in an Australian Federal election, there were 224,000 electors who did not record their votes. There were 3,223,000 voters registered prior to the election and the total number polled was 3,995,000.

Under the compulsory voting act, which was passed by the Australian Parliament at its last session, any elector who fails to record his vote in an election is liable to a fine of £2 unless a valid reason for not voting can be given.

Australian Seamen Are Arrested

Sydney, N. S.—A sensation was created here recently with the arrest of Tom Walsh, president, and Jacob Johannesson, secretary of the Australian Seamen's Union, following a finding of the Deportation Board appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Both men are now held at Carden Island naval depot in Sydney harbor, pending their shipment out of the country. Counsel for the two men



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has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Arrest of Walsh and Johannesson was made at their homes recently by Commonwealth police. Both men were prominently associated with the recent strike of British seamen and have been fermenting industrial trouble for many years. Their deportation was the most prominent question before the country in the recent Federal elections. As a result of the vote Prime Minister Bruce has acted. Destination of the deportees is unknown. The Government offers passages to the wives and children of Walsh and Johannesson, and sustenance. Walsh married Adella Pankhurst and has a family of six children.

Labor to Contest 'Peg Mayoralty

Winnipeg, Man.—Jubilant over winning two of four seats in Winnipeg in the Federal election, Labor has placed P. G. Tipping in the mayoralty field against Colonel Webb, present incumbent. But an analysis of the ballots cast in the city last month show that but twenty-eight per cent of the total votes cast went to Labor. These four Winnipeg constituencies take in considerable suburban territory. On the basis of but twenty-eight per cent. of the city vote, it is conceded that Labor cannot hope to elect a mayor of Winnipeg this year, but the fight will be hot.

Strike a Snag Jap Negotiations

Tokio, Japan.—The negotiations in Moscow between representatives of Japan and the Soviet for a commercial agreement and regarding the concessions to be granted Japan in Saghalien have struck a snag. Indications are the negotiations will be strung out indefinitely.

New Machinery for the Farms

Labor saving machinery has been displacing farm workers at a rapid rate in the last generation. A study of power on farms by C. D. Kinsman, agricultural engineer attached to the U. S. department of agricultural shows that about 19,000,000 more workers would be required on the present farms if only the tool power of 1850 were available. These millions have been turned into the great pool of undifferentiated labor from which the employing class draws its working forces.

Agriculture in the United States now uses practically as much primary power as all manufacturing and central station plants combined. Kinsman estimates the amount of power used annually on farms as close to 16,000,000,000 horse power hours. The cost of this power under 1924 conditions is about \$3,000,000,000.

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