

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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THE MORAL ASPECT OF TARIFF PROTECTION

The question of higher tariffs and adequate protection for industries is usually looked upon as a purely economic question, hence the average citizen tends to forget that there are very few economic questions that do not have a moral aspect also.

That this is true of tariff protection a little clear reflection will convince any person.

All schools of ethics in modern times agree that there are certain moral codes called natural laws.

They may disagree about the origin or source of these codes, nevertheless they all agree that they are necessary for the well-being of society.

The first of these laws upon which there is common agreement is that of self-preservation.

Civilized society recognizes the right of the individual to preserve his own life, and our legal systems embody that view when they acquit a man who has killed another in self-defense. Society even goes further than this for it punishes as criminals those who while in possession of their faculties attempt to commit suicide.

Society also lays upon the individual the obligation of preserving the lives of his family, and punishes those who while able to do so, neglect to provide for their families, and consequently place lives in danger.

Again Society lays upon the individual the onus of protecting and defending his country. That this is recognized even by those who sneer at moral codes as being buttresses of capitalism, is seen in the arguments advanced by the Russian communists some time ago when there was a possibility of a war between Soviet Russia and Poland. Their actions the Soviets declared to the world, were inspired by the defense of their country. All schools, all peoples then agree that self-preservation is the first law of nature not only for individuals, but for nations as well.

WHAT THEN IS TARIFF PROTECTION, BUT THE APPLICATION OF THIS LAW TO A COUNTRY'S INDUSTRY. THE FACT THAT NEARLY ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD HAVE ADOPTED PROTECTION IN SOME WAY OR OTHER, PROVES THAT IT IS NORMAL TO THE MORAL SENSE OF MANKIND.

During the late war there was often seen the spectacle of those who held free trade convictions, declaring that it was necessary to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion in order to defend the homes and livelihood of Canadians, for it Germany and her allies won there would be an end to all these things.

WHAT KIND OF LOGIC IS IT THAT PROPOSES TO GIVE TO OTHER COUNTRIES INCLUDING GERMANY, BY THE INDIRECT METHOD OF A LOWER TARIFF, THE VERY THINGS WE FOUGHT TO PREVENT GERMANY GETTING BY A DIRECT METHOD.

Tariff protection is based on the greatest natural moral code of mankind, and its advocates are on the firmest possible moral ground, when asking that Canada return to the po-

lity that will build up the Dominion.

Free trade advocates who point to Great Britain in support of their position are beating the air for Britain's case merely proves, that even as the individual may for a time violate moral laws and prosper, so may a nation, but just as the individual in general returns to a truer morality so does the nation, and in Britain may be observed at the present time signs of a return to a sounder economic moral basis.

There is no doubt that Sir Adam Beck's years were shortened by the excessive and often very unreasonable demands made upon his time and strength through the repeated attacks upon the work of the commission by those antagonistic to public ownership," says Mr. Cook.

There has been no time in the history of the commission when its various operations have been so thoroughly vindicated, and when the injustice of all the attacks against the commission has been disclosed and disposed of to the satisfaction of the public concerned as during the last few years of Sir Adam's life. Sir Adam leaves his successors a clean slate."

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THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

The Success of a Courageous Man

Recently in their home in Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Orpen, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of happy married life. Abe's many friends, whose numbers are legion, unite in wishing this kindly couple many years yet to round out lives that have been characterized by kindness, courage and usefulness.

Fifty years ago, Mr. Orpen, then a young master carpenter, started a happy married life and laid the foundation for the success which came to him with the passing years.

Labor accords its tribute of admiration to men who by their courage and constituency, make their mark in the world's affairs and Abe as he is called has ever been a man who put principle as his guiding light through life.

One tenet that the workers have held with tenacity is the right to live their lives as they see it and to enjoy the recreations of life without being hampered by petty cramping regulations and they have felt and rightly so, that so long as they obeyed the laws of the community they should not be subjected to undue interference with their recreations and pleasures.

In this viewpoint they have a stout defender in Abe Orpen who time and time again has stated publicly that interference with the rights of the working class was a vicious principle and should not be tolerated in a civilized community. The working class has long ago recognized that the battle Abe Orpen was fighting was theirs and from no section of the community will go more hearty wishes for happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Orpen than from Labor.

The greatest and most democratic president the United States ever had was familiarly called Abe by the people who loved him for the many qualities which endeared him to them and the familiar name Abe given to Mr. Orpen is a similar tribute from those

who know of and appreciate his many sterling virtues.

The "Canadian Labor Press" unites in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Orpen many happy years.



Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Orpen

Tombs Is Given Government Job

Thomas Tombs, who sat as a Labor member of the U.F.O.-Labor Government for Peterborough has been given a position as a luxury tax inspector by the Provincial Government. Mr. Tombs entered the Legislature in 1919, and was one of the labor men who supported the Drury Government until its defeat by the hands of the electorate.

American Labor to Be Neutral

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor, which in 1924 threw its support to the independent presidential candidacy of the late Senator La Follette, will henceforth return to its non-partisan policy in political campaigns and tie itself up to no third party movements.

The federation's executive council has emphatically announced this purpose at the conclusion of sessions here devoted to mapping out a "strenuous non-partisan" campaign to be waged in behalf of individuals receiving the labor endorsement in next year's congressional elections, regardless of party affiliations. Such endorsements will be suggested in reports now being prepared for the Federation's National convention at Atlantic City next October, dealing with local, state and national political contests.

The council made organized labor's position clear to leaders in the present third party movement with the declaration that "no aid or comfort" will be given those seeking to launch such movements. It thus carried forward the dictum of the Federation's El Paso convention that it "must be as free from political party domination now as at any time in its history."

The 1924 campaign, the council said, demonstrated that the launching of third party movements, which generally expire after one election, is "wasted effort and injurious to the desire to elect candidates with favorable records."

In calling on State Federations of Labor and Central Labor bodies to prepare to give active assistance in the forthcoming campaign, the council warned them to be on guard particularly against efforts of political "bosses" to defeat the primary system for nominating candidates.

Rail Strike in Australia

Brisbane, Australia.—The latest indications in connection with the railway strike as a result of reduction of five per cent. in the wages of the railwaymen are that the strikers spreading throughout Queensland. It has been threatened that unless the men's demands for the restoration of the wages paid prior to the five per cent. cut is met before August 31st a general strike will take place.

U.S. Ships Tractors to Soviet Russia

New York.—Purchases on a large scale of tractors and other agricultural machinery for Soviet Russia have been effected by the Amtorg Trading corporation within recent weeks following increased demands coming in as a result of the good crop conditions in the Soviet Union.

Engineers on Bridge Survey

Windsor, Ont.—George H. Burpee and George Coldpitts, bridge engineers of the New York Trust Company, are starting a preliminary survey of conditions relative to the construction of the international bridge between Detroit and Windsor.

King George's Navy

Additional 2,300 tractors with plows and parts will make up the cargo of S. S. Beckenham, leaving New York on August 12 for the ports of Odessa and Novorossisk.

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That's what I call real chewing and no mistake about it! 25 cts.—the new low price for TWO plugs! Some buy! The finest in quality and value!

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Stirring Appeal to Voters of Quebec

VOTERS MUST BE TAUGHT TO VOTE AS THEY THINK

By C. H. Cahon

The issues raised in the provincial elections in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick clearly indicate that the electors in those provinces are being forced by existing economic and financial conditions to face such realities as increases of provincial and municipal debt for objects which give no promise of increasing provincial revenues; increases of provincial and municipal taxation, which are not only unnecessary and vexatious, but quite intolerable; rapidly-diminishing employment for those who are willing and anxious to work at home; and, in consequence, an unprecedented emigration of the youth of these provinces to the New England States in search of employment. The results indicate that the electors, both Liberal and Conservative, combined their efforts to find a way out of their existing difficulties.

Similar results may be attained in the ensuing federal elections if the electors are efficiently organized under intelligent, factual and effective leadership.

There are some essential political reforms which are now absolutely necessary, if Canada is to be placed on a sound and sane economic and industrial basis; but present political conditions are such that these reforms cannot be carried out effectively and successfully without the support of a considerable number of the sixty-five federal electoral constituencies of the province of Quebec.

Even if all the English-speaking electors of Quebec were unanimous in supporting these reforms, they could not hope to carry a half-dozen constituencies by their votes alone. The salvation of the financial and industrial interests of Canada depends in large measure on the decision of the electors of French descent resident in this province.

Senator David, whose special knowledge of political conditions in Quebec is generally recognized and whose sincerity of mind is beyond question, suggests that the majority of the electors in this province are more influenced by their fears of being involved in future foreign wars than by the gravity of the economic questions which now await adjustment and settlement. Mr. Bourassa, who has a keen insight into the mentality of the people of Quebec, says that Senator David states the truth when he affirms that the electors of this province have less animosity concerning what is past than of apprehension concerning the future; and, he adds, that before co-operating to repair the consequences of the follies committed during the recent war, they demand guarantees against the repetition of these same errors.

We should all strive to profit by the experience of the past. In this way alone may we learn wisdom. But no Canadian, and no body of Canadian electors, can now give effective guarantees, as to the course

which the majority of the Canadian people or of the Canadian Parliament will adopt and pursue, years hence, whenever there may arise international complications of which we now know nothing, and the import and peril of which we cannot now foresee. No generation of men can so effectively bind succeeding generations as to determine their decisions in the remote future. It is quite possible that at some future time even the Canadians of French descent may insist upon some aggressive action in which their fellow-citizens of English descent may be indisposed to concur. All such future issues must rest in the control of Providence, but, as intelligent and reasonable men, we may not now disregard pressing domestic difficulties, which threaten the very fear of the possibility that grave imperial or international complications may arise at some time in the future.

The immediate and pressing patriotic duty is the association and organization in the Province of Quebec of all men of Conservative opinions and tendencies for the purpose of procuring the early satisfactory solution of the serious economic and financial problems which now confront us. No such organization now exists. Continued indifference to our present national perils is reprehensible if not criminal. We would indeed prove unworthy of the races from which we are sprung, if we longer delay to provide remedies for existing difficulties.

In this province, old party lines were obliterated and the old Conservative party organizations were quite completely disrupted during the war. But the time and pressing necessity for reconstruction has arrived. Surely it is possible for the Conservative electors of Quebec to organize forthwith an association of all men of wood-will, and to formulate a program sufficiently broad to enlist the support of a large body if not a majority of the people of this province.

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Greetings to Canadian Labor for a Successful Congress

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THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
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Following in brief is 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 employees.
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.

Communist Consistency

A RECENT issue of an obscure weekly known as the "Worker," which is devoted to the spread of communist propaganda in Canada, contained an attack on the Editor of the Canadian Labor Press because of a letter to the London, England "Times" on the subject of British immigration to Canada.

As usual with articles of a communist stripe the editorial in question contained inaccurate matter, for the necessity of giving truthful news does not seem to bother writers who believe in communism.

The "Times" letter referred to did not state that the Canadian Government provides opportunities for the immigrant, but that Canada does, which is an entirely different matter. That this is self-evident may be seen from the immigration figures for Saskatchewan, where over 12,000 immigrants entered in 1923, of whom only 25 per cent were from parts of the British Empire.

The remaining 75 per cent like the British immigrants are engaged in making a better living for themselves than they did at home.

What the "Labor Press" pointed out, was that if the non-British immigrant can succeed in Canada, there is no valid reason why the British immigrant cannot do the same.

The proof that this is true can be seen in the careers of the three delegates to the inter-Empire Labor Parliamentary Conference whom the "Worker" editorial quotes, all of whom are living tributes to the fact; that not only can the British immigrant succeed in Canada, but that he can also rise to positions of honor in the public life of the Dominion. The fact is that attacks on British immigration such as featured in the "Worker," are hardly worth rebuttal were it not that the question arises, what is behind all this propaganda against British immigration and accompanying sub-rosa encouragement of non-British immigration. It would be a sound philosophy for a paper supposed to be devoted to Labor interests to encourage immigration from a highly unionized country such as Britain instead of encouraging it from poorly unionized countries.

This policy would strengthen the Labor movement of Canada by the influx of men and women imbued with trade union ideals, whereas the present policy of certain Labor groups in Canada tends to discourage trade union immigration, and encourages non-union with its lower standards of wages and living. There is another aspect to be considered, the fact that the development of Canada requires a great deal more capital than is invested at present, and the constant attacks on the Dominion published in the British press which are mainly originated in Canada, discourage British investors from placing their money in Canadian developments, whilst American capital in Canada is constantly increasing. Frankly the "Canadian Labor Press" believes that if Canadian Labor has to choose between national sources of capitalism, it would be much better from Labor's viewpoint to deal with British capitalism with its acceptance of collective bargaining and dealing with trade unionism than with American capitalism with its methods of violence, gunmen, thugs and Labor espionage.

The policy pursued by the "Worker" and like journals, must inevitably bring Canadian Labor under the heel of American capitalism, and two decades hence when the Canadian worker is completely under the domination of what has been termed by American and British Labor as "the most ruthless form of capitalism in the world," then some of the responsibility must be shared by the "Worker" and the friends it quotes.

Killing the Goose that Lays the Golden Eggs

IN a recent interview given to the press, Mr. Abe Orpen, well known race track owner and manager, pointed out the inevitable result of the Ontario Government's policy towards the sport of racing. "While conceding that taxation was necessary," Mr. Orpen stated, "when it was unadvised the source of the revenue derived thereby was first curtailed and ultimately eliminated."

In this connection he pointed out, that the last meeting at Kemilworth, one of the tracks coming under his management, produced receipts amounting to \$242,965 for seven days operation. Of this amount the Government claimed the staggering sum of \$142,958 for daily operation tax, war tax, and commission on money wagered. Operating expenses amounted to \$106,395. The loss on operation amounted to over \$6,000, and if 5 per cent interest is added for the capital invested which is \$360,000, then 6 months interest would mean another \$9,000, a total loss of \$15,000.

In no other industry would any government take 60 per cent. of the receipts in taxes, but the policy of Governments for some years past seems to have been in the belief that horse racing should be hounded and ehvived out of existence.

How essentially similar this policy is to the fable of the goose and the golden egg, everyone will recognize. In that fable, a man possessed a goose which laid an egg made of gold every day and becoming greedy for more wealth resolved to kill the goose in order to get at the source of supply, with the result that the supply was forever stopped.

The squeezing policy of the Government will have the same effect, an end which every one who loves freedom and sport will deplore. Recently a Toronto evening paper in an editorial dealing with racing suggested that the sport was declining in Ontario owing to oversupply of meetings and the greed of track owners.

To anyone familiar with the number of meetings in Great Britain and the United States, the suggestion of oversupply is comic and Mr. Orpen's illuminating figures prove quite clearly that neither oversupply or greed of owners, but instead, the harsh greed of governments is responsible for any decline of racing and will ultimately be responsible for its extinction.

Workmen Shielded From Weather

A marvellous piece of work has been accomplished in the rebuilding of the hotel on the shore of Lake Louise, B. C., which has been going on during the past winter under full speed despite the temperature that prevails in that locality during the winter months. The thermometer there ranges from 50 degrees below zero which under ordinary circumstances is sufficient to stop all work of this character. It was desired that this structure should be ready for the tourist trade of the coming summer and the only way that this could be accomplished was to work during the winter. This has been done by the construction of a heavy wooden shell entirely enclosing the new building and as each story was completed, the enclosing structure was advanced. Adequate arrangements were made for heating the interior and thus protected, the workmen were enabled to proceed without the least interruption from the elements.

The building is 12 stories high and contains 280 rooms. Another difficulty which had to be contended with was that all the building material for this vast structure had to be conveyed nearly four miles from the railroad and under the prevailing climatic conditions this was a difficult operation. There are several novel features in the design of this structure and probably the most novel is that the walls of the first floor are almost entirely of plate glass so that guests are enabled to have the beautiful landscape of the country always before them.

Trade Declines Under King Gov't.

Belleville, Ont.—Senator Gideon Robertson, former minister of labor, was the chief speaker at the annual picnic of the Northumberland Conservative Association held recently at Presque Isle Point. He declared that the trade of Canada had decreased \$560,000,000 since the King Government took office. This was equal to 23 per cent of the trade done by the Dominion. The loss of trade was not isolated, he said, because it affected the railway earnings and was a dead loss to them of \$140,000,000.

Fair Barbers Enter Union

Chicago, Ill.—Women barbers, of which there are 600 in Chicago, are to be taken into the union of men barbers. W. S. Leidig, president of the union, said women barbers have been working fourteen hours a day and their pay is half the income from the work they do with no guarantee.

Crime Wave in U.S.

Crime in the United States has reached such a pitch that a National Crime Commission has been organized in New York to seek a remedy. It is headed by one of the big business men in America, Judge Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

London, Ont. Elects Delegates

London, Ont.—E. Foxcroft and G. B. Brewer were chosen to represent the London Trades and Labor Council at the Dominion Trades Congress, which opens its 1925 session in Ottawa on Monday, August 31st.

Hat Workers Go on Strike

Montreal.—A general strike of cloth hat and cap workers in Montreal is to be called following a strike of 75 employees in 6 local shops. Failure of the shops in question to renew last year's agreement, or to negotiate with the men's union for a new one is the cause of the strike.

London Labor Party Meeting

London, Ont.—Discussion of a variety of subjects was so warm and so prolonged at the regular meeting of the London Labor Party recently, that the question of a local bye-election for the Legislature did not come up.

New Pulp Mill for British Columbia

Victoria, B.C.—Messrs. Harold and Cyrus McCormick, principals in the International Harvester Company, returned from a survey of the pulpwood and power resources of the Beaver Cove Lumber and Pulp Company, Vancouver Island, with a view to establishing a \$10,000,000 paper and power enterprise.

If the proposition is gone ahead with it is expected that the Whites interests will include their timber with that of the Beaver Cove Company, and this will mean that about four billion feet of timber would be included in the deal.

Already the company has water rights on the Nimpkish River, and have spent about \$2,000,000 in kraft pulp and paper mill, a saw mill, a shingle mill and tunnel.

The saw mill and shingle mill could be used with the new scheme, as much of the vast tract of timber will make good lumber and shingles. This timber is principally fir, cedar and hemlock, but it is expected that there would be little difficulty in getting spruce to the plant by towing it from camps to the north.

Much Unemployment in U. S.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who is in Toronto recently stated that there was quite a bit of unemployment at present in the United States.

Red Labor Leader Dead

Berlin, Germany—Emil Eichhorn, Communist member of the Reichstag who is dead here, was one of the leaders of the Spartacan uprising of January, 1919, when he was chief police of Berlin.

Canada's Pulp and Paper Exports

Canadian pulp and paper exports for the month of May amounted to \$12,451,667, being an increase of \$2,727,837 over April, 1925, and \$321,782 over May 1924. Exports for the twelve months ending May, 1925 totalled \$142,208,871.

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Canada's Exports

Canada's exports for the twelve months ending June were valued at \$1,078,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over the previous year. Imports were valued at less than \$800,000,000, a decline of \$46,000,000. The year's exports included 259,000 hundredweight of fresh beef. Bacon and ham exports aggregated 1,230,000 hundredweight, an increase of 230,000.

Nine Labor Disputes in British Columbia

Vancouver, B. C.—Figures made public by the provincial department of labor show that there were nine labor disputes in the province in 1924, involving 3470 workers and causing the loss in the industrial life of British Columbia of 223,876 working days. The chief area of trouble was the southwest portion of the province, where serious disputes broke out in the logging and coal mining industries. During the year several differences between employers and employees were settled through the mediation of the officials of the provincial department of labor, some of which had developed into strikes.

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

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

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May this be a Progressive Labor Day, 1925

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

TO MAKE GOOD PASTRY

Line a pie with pastry, prick with a fork to avoid blistering and bake in a hot oven. For the lemon filling break into a bowl two eggs, beat well, then add one cup of sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon. Have boiling water in the stove and into separate saucepan put two and a half tablespoons of cornstarch, wet and stir with as little cold water as possible, and immediately, before it has time to settle or stick to the pan, pour on the boiling water until the cornstarch becomes transparent, stirring constantly. If this cornstarch mixture seems at all lumpy or doubtful to you it can be put over the flame and stirred to right consistency. But the whole success of this delicious, simple and inexpensive lemon pie lies in working quickly with the cornstarch mixture. After securing a smooth transparent, thick cornstarch mixture turn into it in the saucepan the bowl of egg-yokes, sugar and lemon and cook for about three minutes, which should make a smooth and bright yellow filling. Turn immediately into the pie crust and when cool beat the egg whites stiff, adding sugar and beating again; then spread on the pie and cook the meringue for a few minutes until slightly browned.

LEMONS FOR BEAUTY

This simple fruit is a great beautifier when used for bleaching summer tans, for removing skin discolorations, and in shampoos. In many cases fine results are derived from a lemon massage. First cleanse the face with warm water. Then dipping the finger tips in the juice of the squeezed lemon massage with an upward and outward movement, gently over the whole face. Allow the juice to remain on the face for a few moments, then finish by washing the face in very cold water, or rubbing with ice. This whitens and clears the complexion and lightens the skin.

PLENTY OF FRESH AIR FOR BABY IS BEST FOR HEALTH

Be sure your baby gets enough fresh air. After he is two months old there is little danger of his getting too much, provided he is at all times warmly clad.

The air in the baby's room should be always fresh and in motion. This can be accomplished by giving the room frequent airings or by keeping the window slightly open at both top and bottom. After baby is two months old put a sweater and leggings over his ordinary night clothes, or get him a sleeping bag, and then you can have his room really cold. Warm clothing on his body is much better than heavy coverings or blankets pinned around him, because it does not restrict his movements.

Once every day, in a moderately warm room, all baby's clothing but the band with shoulder straps and the diaper should be removed for a few minutes. This will give his skin a chance to become accustomed to the air and protect him against colds. Also the freedom from clothing keeps him to exercise and develop his muscles. After baby is a month old he will show in no uncertain manner that he thoroughly enjoys these periods of freedom and relaxation.

When his Majesty the Baby is a month old, unless the weather be very severe, plans must be made for his daily outing. Four hours outdoors every day is not a minute too long, and in warm weather from five to six hours is a better length of time. Baby should always have his feet comfortably clad and at least one layer of light wool over his chest and abdomen. Outer clothing should be varied with the weather. Light woollen garments are preferable to any others when it is a question of keeping baby warm, for lightness, as well as warmth, is an essential. Choose the sunniest hours of the day, but don't let the sun's rays shine directly in his eyes. To prevent this, a carriage with a hood should always be used.

Montreal Elects Congress Delegates

Montreal, Que.—Four ballots were necessary at the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council before delegates were able to elect three members who will present the local body at the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, opening at Ottawa August 31.

Many resolutions were adopted, and will be forwarded to the Congress for consideration by the resolutions committee at Ottawa. Among them were—

Private employment bureaus—A demand that the Quebec Government abolish all private bureaus with the exception of those directed by trades unions.

Education—A request that the provincial government adopt the following measures: free and compulsory education; compulsory, uniform tuition of French and English in all schools; textbooks to be used on recommendation of the educational boards; textbooks to be supplied at cost pending free distribution; all school books to be uniform; all government courses to be gratis; no person to be allowed to teach in grades above kindergarten without possession of a Normal School diploma; all persons under 21 and working, unable to read and write in one of the two official languages, to be compelled to take night courses; minimum salaries for teachers to be fixed in accordance with the cost of living, and all school boards paying smaller salaries to be prosecuted, a Minister of Education to be named for the province.

Unemployment—A special committee of the Congress to devise ways and means for putting into effect suggestions already made for alleviating unemployment.

Home Bank—The Federal Government to be requested to name a Royal Commission, representative of all classes, to probe the conditions under which Canadian banking is undertaken.

Injunctions—Congress officers to seek legislation stopping use of the injunction in strikes, because of its effect on picketing.

Fair wage clause—The provincial Government to be asked to insert a fair wage scale with the fair wage clause in all contracts; the Minimum Wage Board to fix the fair wage scale and see it is adhered to.

Mothers' Allowances—Legislation to be adopted in Canadian provinces which will give allowances to necessitous mothers for the training of their children.

Fewer Jobs in the United States

Washington, D. C.—On the heels of recent reports showing the cost of living steadily increasing the department of labor recently made public a survey showing that employment in manufacturing industries is steadily decreasing, as are also the per capita earnings of those employed.

Seasonal conditions were generally held responsible for the decrease in employment and compensation.

Base don reports from 9,155 establishments in 52 industries covering 2,691,419 employes whose combined earnings during one week in July were \$69,484,176, the department found that employment decreased 1.1 per cent during July as compared with June, the aggregate earnings 2.4 per cent and the per capita earnings 1.3 per cent.

Conditions Are Misrepresented

London, Eng.—Living and business conditions in Wales are not as forelorn as they have been pictured, according to James J. Davis, secretary of Labor in President Coolidge's cabinet. Before embarking for New York he said he found girl workers in the tin mill of Wales wearing high-heeled shoes and silk stockings.

Paper Strike Is Settled

Port William, Ont.—After twelve weeks' duration announcement is made that the strike of the paper-makers at the Fort William Paper Company's plant had been settled and that the men will return to work under the agreement originally in force. One paper machine will be in operation in ten days and the second about a week later. Two hundred and thirty-five men have been idle on account of the strike of 32 paper-makers.

Moscow.—According to the latest official returns, the population of Leningrad reached a figure of 1,329,600 by the 1st of June.

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S. A. Police Fire on Strikers

Twelve natives were killed and many wounded when police fired into a throng of strikers at Bloemfontein. The town has witnessed sporadic outbreaks daily since, 22,000 natives recently went on a general strike. Police were instructed to disperse all crowds and prevent meetings. The bloodshed came when police fired into the crowd of workers after they had refused to break up.

The Labor Movement in Cuba

Efforts are being made to start a Labor Party in Cuba. The first definite step in this connection was taken when a Socialist Club was founded in Havana. Comrade Francisco Domenech, Labor delegate at the last International Labor Conference, was elected president.

Seamen Fail to Keep Agreement

Sydney.—The ink was hardly dry on the agreement of the Seamen's Union to relinquish job control and union dictation of work in ships when it is again exercised on the Commonwealth Government liner Jeritza Bay, to which the union twice refused a crew because certain men had been logged for declining to perform duties which they considered were not theirs. The management refused to cancel the log entries and the ship is now up in Sydney.

Union officials will doubtless plead that they have not broken the agreement because they have not signed one. A pact with the Commonwealth was made and signed by the marine transport group, who agreed to isolate the Seamen's Union if it persisted in these tactics.

Britain Becomes Largest Russ Buyer

London.—Buying of grain from South Russia has, within recent weeks, assumed noteworthy proportions, and it becomes evident that earlier estimates of Russia's importance as a grain producer must be revised.

The number of steamers lately chartered in London to load grain at Black Sea ports for the United Kingdom or the Continent is estimated at approximately 100, which would provide carrying space for about 500,000 tons of grain.

Estimates of the quantities of grain which will be available for export from South Russia vary considerably, but it is clear that Russian grain will this year be a factor in European markets.

C.P.R. and C.N.R. to Operate Buses

Arrangements are now under way by the two big railway corporations to apply for a charter that will enable the railways to operate automobiles and buses for passengers, as well as trucks for express and freight in every section of the Dominion where good roads make this possible. Action is also to be taken to have the Motor Vehicle Act amended so as to protect the public against owners of cars who advertise for passengers, yet have no license to operate cars as chauffeurs. There is also to be an effort made to have the buses and taxicabs carry the same responsibility to the traveling public that the steam roads have to shoulder.

Many Injured in Miners' Riot

Zeigler, Ill.—One man was reported to have been seriously hurt and a score more received bruises in a riot at the Bell and Zoller mine number 1 between "wild cat" strike pickets and the conservative miners.

One hundred and fifty conservatives reported for work at the mine. They were met by a crowd of wild catters who jeered them. A rock was thrown, and the battle began. Rocks, coal and pick handles figured in the combat. A number of the workers' automobiles parked near the scene of the fight were smashed. Guns were displayed, but no shots are said to have been fired.

Resume Work at Shipbuilding

Quebec, Que.—Difficulties, which had arisen at the Davie Shipbuilding plants, Lanson, and had resulted in a lockout, but were settled through the intervention of Mr. George Davie, general manager, brought back to work three hundred and fifty men. It is rumored that large orders will soon be given to the plants by Aluminum Corporation, which is to operate a fleet of twenty ships between British Guiana and the Saguenay district in conjunction with its new plant.

Russia Imports Grain

London.—Over £5,000,000 worth of grain is to be imported into this country from Russia in the next few months.

"As part of the arrangement," says Mr. E. F. Wise, director of Centrosoujs (England), Ltd., "an immediate credit of half a million sterling is being provided, mainly through the British Co-operative Wholesale Society, who are large consumers of Russian wheat."

A similar credit of half a million has been arranged in France.

Large orders for British goods have been placed in return for tools and textiles, running into some hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Mr. Wise added that for some time past there has been a considerable credit trade with Russia, and the orders now coming are the logical outcome.

"Business on a much larger scale will be done," he said, "in the future if it is not interfered with by those whose object seems to be to prevent normal relationship with Russia."

Unsuccessful Strike

For the second time in six months, Greek railwaymen have participated in an unsuccessful strike for the eight hour day. Goaded on by the report of a government economy commission which proposed substantial wage cuts, a reduction of the staff and of sickness and old age allowances, 10,000 railwaymen struck March 25. Two weeks later they returned to work.

South Africa's Unemployed Policy

Johannesburg, S. Africa.—The Government are drafting a labor colony bill, which gives them power to place unemployed in special settlements to be managed on similar lines to those established some years ago in various parts of Europe. The basic principle of the new policy is that no more able-bodied whites are to be employed on purely relief works.

This bill completes the machinery designed for carrying through a sustained campaign against unemployment and poverty in South Africa, which are alike chronic in the urban and rural districts. The scheme is sufficiently advanced to enable the labor department to apply the new policy consistently until conditions, which have made every tenth European in the Union a poor white, have substantially improved.

French Coal Agreement

Paris.—As a result of negotiations between the French coal owners and the miners, an agreement has been reached under which the wages in the Pas de Calais and the Nord coal fields are to be increased by 20 per cent. from July 15 to September 15. Fresh conferences will then take place. The miners demanded an increase of 40 per cent.

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

Our Overseas Column

Sympathy Strike Staged in Marseilles

Marseilles, France.—A general 24-hour strike in sympathy with the striking bank employees was called and was widely observed. The tramways are not operating, the postal workers sorted letters but refused to distribute them and all banks were closed, including those unaffected by the strike. The butcher shops were without provisions, the employees of the municipal houses having quit.

Accepted Terms

London, Eng.—A conference of delegates of the Miners' Federation recently decided to accept the terms of the truce in the coal industry on which the mine owners' notices for the termination of the 1924-25 wage scale were withdrawn, thus averting the recent threat of a strike.

Strike Settled

Swansea, Wales.—The South Wales anthracite strike was settled and the miners have gone back to work after several weeks of idleness. The settlement includes adjustment of the difficulties in the Ammanford area, where serious outbreaks of rioting accompanied the strike.

Bank Strikers Make Demands

Paris, France.—Striking bank employees asked the government to requisition all banks, agreeing to return to work immediately under state control, but not under private employers unless all their demands are granted. Including the provinces, the strikers number 25,000.

Will Place Large Orders

Moscow.—A special commission, consisting of Rasouloff and Kirpitenko, members of the supreme economic council, and Eremoff, Froloff, and Fedotoff, of the all-Russian Textile syndicate, left Moscow for London to place an order for textile machinery with British firms. This part of the \$75,000,000 worth of contracts announced by M. Rakovsky will amount to nearly \$25,000,000. The newspapers.

commission has been instructed to place the order only after gaining a thorough acquaintance with the British textile industry.

Economic Crisis in Germany

Berlin, Germany.—Bitter labor struggles rising on the horizon in Germany cast a further gloom on the already critical business and economic situation. The struggles are threatened in the wake of the new tariff bill, which the laboring masses believe will accelerate further the rise in the cost of living.

Stinnes Jr. Transfers Stock to Employees

Berlin, Germany.—The Berlin press is seething in its comments on the transfer of one-half the controlling interest of the A.G.A. Automobile Company to its employees by Edmund Stinnes, son of Hugo Stinnes, former economic dictator of post-war Germany. Meanwhile, the workers met to decide whether to accept the shares. Their unions were expected to advise strongly against acceptance. The doctrine of socialism, they are expected to say, is squarely against the ownership of capitalistic stock and bonds.

While some democratic papers called the offer a 'humane act,' the Polish Rote Palme violently assailed this viewpoint as "hypocritical sentimentality." The huge factory, the paper said, should be taken over immediately and run by and for the workers.

Students Abandon Sympathy Strike

Pekin, China.—The students at the government colleges have decided to end their strike, called in sympathy with the anti-foreign movement. They will return to their studies when the fall term begins. The strike against foreign employers is gradually spreading to Chinese concerns in Shanghai. The employees of a large Chinese printing plant are out, and unrest is reported among the workers in two department stores and the printers employed by the Chinese.

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Say Labor Delegates Are Too Noisy

Montreal, Que.—Delegates to Labor conventions are too noisy and for this reason are not welcome in hotels, or at least in first class ones, where they damage rugs and furniture with cigarettes and so forth. Thus did the convention here of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International League of America sum up from "personal" experience for the benefit of the parent body, the A. F. of L. the reason why, when corresponding about accommodation for their October convention, they received only five replies from 33 inquiries to managers of hotels.

Australian Rail Strike Threatened

Brisbane, Australia.—A general railway strike is threatened unless the demand for the restoration of a five per cent. reduction in railway wages is met. Traffic has already been seriously upset by railwaymen stopping work to attend strike meetings.

Garment Workers on Strike

New York.—The long continued controversy in the garment trades industry reached a new crisis when 50,000 workers, members of three union locals left their machines in obedience to an order from their committee.

The firms affected by the order represented the bulk of the women's garment industry in this city. Originally the controversy centred around locals numbers 2, 9, and 22, but recently it has been extended by complaints that some employers were taking advantage of the discord within the union to reduce wages.

Thirteen separate meetings were scheduled by the workers to be held after the stoppage order went into effect. Police reserves patrolled the vicinity of Union Square as a precaution against disorder at these assemblies.

The walkout was described by union officials as a "demonstration," the program calling for the return of all members to their positions tomorrow. One of the questions to be discussed at the various meetings, however, is whether the demonstration shall be made the inauguration of a general strike.

ST. LAWRENCE PAPER TO EXTEND PLANT

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