

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 Ethics of Private Property

British Fascisti Aim to Crush "Reds"

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

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

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

"One day we will accomplish our task."

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

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

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

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

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

A DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

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

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

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

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

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

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

such like. And when the claims of justice have been fulfilled there is always ample room for the exercise of the generous impulses.

Destroy an Industry

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

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

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

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

Offers Stock to Its Employees

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

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

Strife Is Replaced By Co-operation

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

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Anti-Red Pledge from Labor Heads

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

Bank Clerks Union Hopeless Task

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

The British Cotton Trade Suffers

London.—Consternation has been caused throughout Lancashire by the decision of the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to advise a still further shortening of the working week in the American yarn section. The decision affects roundly 300,000 operatives, who have never worked full time since the great boom.

Employees will Share in Profits

Toronto, Ont.—An important industrial step was taken by the Gold Medal Manufacturing Company, who have been manufacturers of furniture for over thirty-five years. At a meeting of the directors and employees held at the firm's headquarters on VanHorne Street, Bruce McMurtry, son of the president of the company, announced a new profit-sharing plan which has several unique features.

The plan gives authority to a committee composed of employees and directors to divide 50 per cent of the net profits of the firm, after setting aside 6 per cent for dividend. An additional amount, representing 10 per cent of the net profits, is to be distributed to charity by the committee.

Electrical Workers Demand Increase

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

Reds are Excluded from Labor Temple

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

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

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

Editorial Page of 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 employes.
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 Sunday Schools

COMMUNIST Sunday Schools is about the worst form of Communism that exists in Canada today. The members of the Communist Group are far seeing enough to realize that if the Communist Party is to maintain and increase its strength as the years pass, it must commence at the cradle and instill its false doctrines into the minds and hearts of the little children who are naturally susceptible to influences and teachings whether they be for good or bad, right or wrong. The leaders of Communism know that they cannot be one hundred per cent perfect by confining their efforts to the adults of a community because it is only in times of stress and unemployment that the adult mind will turn to radical methods in the hope that there he will find something to alleviate his suffering. This method, however of winning members to the Communist ranks is not satisfying because this support cannot be relied upon; real dyed-in-the-wool Communists must be raised from the cradle if this Party is to flourish—hence the beginning of Communist Sunday Schools, where Songs of Hate are sung and the children are taught to defy God and the Laws of the Land—where seeds of hatred are sown and good morality and right doing cast out. We earnestly ask our readers to beware of Communism and see that your children are not drawn into the web of these outlaws which is gradually weaving itself into the industrial and social life of Canada. The Communists "work from within," that is it is their aim to have at least one member in every industrial centre carrying on a continual propaganda scheme to win members to their cause and it is up to the workers to hold themselves aloof from the inducements offered by Communism.

What American Labor Thinks of Canada

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of Labor, the publication representing the railway labor organizations of the United States and is interesting to Canadians.

CANADA has just conquered a couple of hundred thousand square miles of wheat land. Not by force of arms—no nation is an acre the poorer for Canada's gain. The conquest has been made from nature, by a little army of scientists led by E. H. Newman, cerealist to the great Dominion.

Newman and his aids have developed a wheat that is ripe and ready to cut 100 days after the seed is planted. It will grow and mature 200 miles or so nearer the North Pole than wheat ever grew before; and therefore, a vast and fertile stretch of prairie has been added to Canada's grain fields.

The whole story of Canadian wheat is a fascinating one. In the memory of man now living, wheat could not be trusted to ripen in Northern Minnesota or Dakota, and the idea that this grain could be raised in the "Arctic Wastes" of Manitoba and Saskatchewan was scouted as a "pipe dream."

But Canada meeting stern conditions with sterner determination, developed the Marquis wheat, which ripens in from 110 to 120 days from planting; and with this wheat, she swept over the vast western prairies and made herself one of the leading grainaries of the world.

Now, after years of plant breeding and the most careful experiments, she has the Garnet wheat—100 days from planting to harvest.

That is a sample of the work going on north of our boundary line. Canada has not had the phenomenal growth of the United States. That is not to be wondered at. Our milder climate furnishes one, but not the only, explanation. But Canadian resources are greater than those of any country of Europe outside of Russia; and are being developed with scientific thoroughness and prudent foresight. She is larger by 630,000 square miles than the United States; but in all that vast area, here is no real room for a pessimist.

Canada is one of the most interesting and instructive countries for an American to visit. The government is running the biggest single railroad system in the world, and is beginning to make a financial success of it. It is managing its own merchant marine. The province of Ontario is developing its water power by public action for the benefit of all the people and visitors are coming from distant lands to see how it is done. Canada has government telegraphs and a government radio. Its farmers are successfully handling a gigantic "wheat pool," thus insuring better prices, and are talking about a "flour pool" to mill their wheat and supply the finished product to a hungry world.

In addition to these matters which may be called experiments, Canada has settled some questions, once for all.

As an example, picked at random, we may recall that she has solved to a marked degree the problem of maintaining law and order. One "Mountie" supervises the transfer of a million dollars of gold in the Yukon, while it takes an armored car and a battalion of guards to do the same in New York. More men were killed in the one town of Abilene, Kansas, during the days of long-horned steers and two cowboys than in all the frontier settlements of Canada.

Along with this canny management of home affairs, her two languages and possibly her empire connections have given Canadians a world view and understanding sadly lacking on this side of the border.

We have a really great neighbor on the north.

German Non-Manual Workers

Germany.—The number of unemployed non-manual workers in Germany is steadily increasing; they are in terrible distress, particularly the older men, who are the first to suffer.

The situation has been discussed at a recent meeting of the General Council of the National Federation of Non-Manual Workers. It was decided, that through the medium of the Federation's representative on the Social-Political Committee of the National Economic Council, to submit an Urgency Motion to that body (which has the same subject on the agenda of its next meeting). In this motion, attention is drawn to the fact that the National Government has remained passive and apathetic in regard to the ever-increasing incidence of an ever-widening circle of non-manual workers, since the beginning of 1921. To alleviate these intolerable conditions, a demand is made for an immediate grant of 20 billion gold marks, from national resources, for the purpose of making immediate grants to the unemployed in this category of workers. It is proposed that the National Government shall consult the non-manual workers' union as to the way in which the money shall be distributed. At the same time, the National Parliament is to be called upon to introduce legislation to provide for older employes who find themselves deprived of their means of livelihood.

Laborites Form Ginger Group

London, Eng.—There was a significant development in the Labor Party in the House of Commons which heretofore has escaped comment. This was the formation of a so-called "ginger group," which was responsible for forcing Labor leaders to propose an amendment to the motion of the Foreign Minister, Austen Chamberlain, for the ratification of the Locarno treaty, although Ramsay MacDonald, previously had assured Mr. Chamberlain that the Labor members of the House did not intend to submit an amendment.

George Lansbury, R. C. Wallhead, and a number of Labor M.P.'s from the Clydeside are mentioned as ring-leaders in the movement to introduce an amendment to the motion for ratification. Lansbury has evinced a disinclination to blindly follow the leaders of the Labor party in the House of Commons.

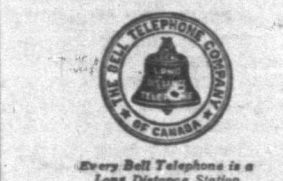


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Vera Cruz Strikers Are Locked Out

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—The electricians employed by the municipal light and power plant, after having voted a strike, now find themselves locked out. The men quit work prior to receiving last minute instructions from union headquarters in Mexico City not to strike. Troops were called in by the management and the workers were barred from the plant.

Tenant System Is Curse of Mexico

"The great reason for the unrest in Mexico today and its frequent revolutions is that the country has never been given a type of government which is adapted to its indigenous population, and which the people can understand," was emphasized recently by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the School of American Research, in delivering an address in the Physics building of the University of Toronto on "Mexico Ancient and Modern." The psychology of the Mexicans was essentially Indian rather than Latin-American and their simple and ordinarily peaceful existence could not adjust itself among European institutions. The social conditions in the country were wretched, said the speaker. Most of the land was concentrated in the hands of a few individuals and the peasantry was compelled to eke out a meagre livelihood on tenant tracts. In one district as much as 7,000,000 acres were owned by one man, while thousands of farmers did not own a square yard. The perennial discontent of the country would continue, declared Dr. Hewett, until the land was put back into the hands of the people. At present the conditions of the poor were so bad that the infant mortality was 80 per cent and even then there was a mysterious disappearance of babies because the people would dispose of them rather than bear the burden of their upkeep.

Italian Law Protects Children

Rome, Italy.—The protection of children is the aim of a measure approved recently by the Chamber of Deputies. Under its terms no child under fifteen years of age will be allowed to act in motion pictures and no child under sixteen years will be permitted to do acrobatic stunts in theatres or other places where admission is charged.

No child is to be permitted to have alcoholic drinks, or use tobacco while at school or college, and the bill provides also that children may see motion picture films only when the pictures have been expressly approved.

Collective Agreements

Mexico.—A National Congress of Mexican Textile workers took place in Mexico last September. After exhaustive discussion wage agreements were drawn up, to cover the workers in all the textile factories in the country. The proposals are to be submitted to the National Textile Congress, which meets during this month. This congress has been called by the Ministry of Industry and Labor; it will consist of representatives of the workers and employers.

A Labor College for Austria

Austria.—On account of the general distress the Austrian Social Democratic Party and the Trades Union Congress have recently been obliged to give up the Hammer Bakery Works which has been run jointly by the two bodies. Of the proceeds of the sale, the Party has decided to make over a certain sum to the Solidarity Fund of the Trades Union Congress, and to use the rest to form a special fund, the interest of which is to be used exclusively for workers' educational purposes.

This money will enable the Party to set up a Labor College. The Labor College is to take up its work at Vienna in January 1926. Six-month courses are being arranged, the students are to be nominated by the National organizations of the Socialist Party, the trade unions and the co-operative societies. A suitable hostel is to be provided, in which the students will be housed free of charge during term-time. The College is to admit young industrial workers, men and women, as well as officials from the labor movement. The College is to have a governing body of its own, which will be comprised of representatives of the Socialist Party, and trade unions and the co-operative societies.

Russia to Stay Outside of League

Moscow.—"All rumors regarding a change in the attitude of the Soviet government regarding the league of nations and incidentally toward the Locarno agreement, without foundation," says Maxim Litvinov, acting commissar of foreign affairs, in a formal statement.

"Russia, like America, intends in the future as in the past to stand aloof from similar organizations," Litvinov explains that the government decided to make this statement as the result of widely circulated reports that Russia is in favor of joining the league.

Adopt 44-Hour Working Week

Sydney, New South Wales.—The Legislature of New South Wales recently passed a bill providing for the introduction of a 44-hour working week throughout the state.

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OUR HOME PAGE



HOUSEHOLD NOTES

TO FILL HOT WATER BAG

When filling a hot water bottle pour in enough water to fill it one-third full. Then place the bag on a flat surface, flat side down, and gently raise the neck of the bag, filling it until the water appears at the base of the nozzle. Then quickly screw in the top. By exhausting the air in this manner I find that the heat is retained for a considerable length of time.

A protest, has been raised by some girls against the use of the term "flappers" as applied to themselves. They prefer to be called "moderns."

But the name in itself is not of so much importance as what it stands for. If the word "flapper" has a bad reputation, the girls should change it and give it a good one. They can do this by showing that while they are cultivating independence and resourcefulness they still possess the girlish qualities which everybody is compelled to admire.

Many of the names originally bestowed in derision have come to be regarded as honorable.

COCOA STAINS

To remove a cocoa stain that has been allowed to dry on a linen cloth, stretch the marked portion over a jug or basin, sprinkle with borax, and pour boiling water through it. Repeat if necessary.

OWN A HOME, PANACEA FOR MARITAL TROUBLES

"The couple who own their home are in little danger of grounding on the divorce rocks," according to Judge Joseph Cabath, of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, known nationally for his work as a divorcee judge.

"Very few people who own their homes come into the divorce courts," Judge Cabath said in a recent address. "Men are eager to stay in their own homes, to drive a nail or two and cut the grass. Having a home of her own gives the wife the opportunity to serve her husband that she does not have in rented quarters and this will make him love her more. If the home is hers she, too, will improve it and create a home life that will be attractive to and hold her husband."

TESTED FAVORITE RECIPES

Pumpkin Sausages

(By Mrs. Aylmer Macpherson)

One cup cooked and strained pumpkin, 1-2 cup of finely chopped salt pork; fine crumbs, 3 table-spoons finely minced onions, 1-3 teaspoon white pepper. Mix the pumpkin, pork and seasoning. Form into flat cakes, roll in crumbs and brown slowly in melted fat in the frying pan. If pumpkin is very moist add 1-2 cup of crumbs to the mixture before shaping into cakes.

BURNING COKE

Kindle fire in the usual way. When fire is well started, fill the furnace with coke, and then shut off all drafts. Open all cool air dampers to check the fire as much as possible. If the fire should go out, do not dump. Just build a new fire on top of the old one.

Keep a large bed of fire, for it is more economical to have a large bed of fire with low drafts on than a small fire forcing under strong drafts.

To bank the fire for overnight, fill the fire box as full as it will hold, even several inches above the door level. Open all drafts and let fire get a good start for about five minutes. Then close off all drafts, open all check drafts and if this is not sufficient check leave the feed door ajar.

To bank, throw on a few shovels full of coke screenings, pea coal or ashes over the top of the fire, which will in ordinary cases hold the fire overnight, and keep the house warm.

Some Suggestions

Do not allow ashes to accumulate in ash pit. Shake the fire only once a day. It is better to poke the fire from above around the edge of fire pit, rather than clear the grate bars of ashes by shaking. Coke burns better and lasts longer when moist. To get lasting and best results from coke make it burn slowly.

The white of an egg will remove chewing gum from anything. Rub the egg white on the gum and it will remove it from cloth, hair or hands without leaving a spot.

THRILLS IN LIFE OF MEN WHO RADIO TOWERS

A series of remarkably lofty radio towers have recently been erected by the British post office, at Hillmorton, to flash message direct to Australia and India. Up the centre of the main mast, which is eight hundred and twenty feet high, crawls a small electric elevator, and a vivid idea of the height of this tower is impressed upon the mind when it is realized that the elevator takes twelve minutes to ascend from the ground to the summit.

So far above the earth are these aerial masts that clouds often veil the tops from the eyes of the observer gazing up from below, and if he stands on the top of the tower, looking down from that dizzy height, he sees only a floor of clouds into which the slender steel mast vanishes earthward. Strangely, these tall towers are both based directly upon the earth, but rest upon a ball, so that when the winds blow, the girders and lattice-work of the towers sway gently to and fro.

The men who built these towers of steel, far transcending in height the skyscraper, endured great physical hardship. Rains and cold winds made this work difficult and hazardous, for often they could not descend from their lofty construction stage where they were hammering, riveting or painting, with only a narrow steel girder between them and death.

It cost seventy-five thousand dollars to erect one only of these mast towers, and altogether, two hundred thousand dollars has been spent on the equipment of this radio station.

THERE SHOULD BE NO EMIGRATION FROM CANADA

Over 500,000 Canadians have gone to the U. S. A. for jobs, since the Liberal Party took office in 1921. Think of this stupendous loss of fine men and women, which we have educated and developed by our taxes.

The Canadian government pays a subsidy to encourage immigration from Europe, many of whom cannot speak, read or write English, these and their children gain education more or less at our expense.

Yet, in the face of all this expense, the Liberal party have framed a tariff policy deliberately, which closes industries by the thousand and has driven 500,000 Canadians to the States.

These exiles should be brought back to Canada, by a vigorous national policy of Canada for the Canadians. Those exiles if residing in Canada would be buying Canadian goods, paying Canadian taxes, make traffic for Canadian railroads, and help in restoring Canadian prosperity.

Instead of this these people are forced to reside in the U. S. A., are buying U. S. A. goods, paying American taxes, making traffic for American railroads, and building up American prosperity.

Vote to stop the leak. Stop the emigration to the States. Vote to bring your boys and girls back home. Reunite your families.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS

In these days of dainty, perfect grooming the application of creams and massaging of the hands are equally important functions of the boudoir as the care of the face and throat, head and scalp. It is especially important to give the hands regular and careful attention during the summer.

In washing the hands, one should be very certain of the quality of the soap, and select that which seems to agree best with the skin. When the skin is inclined to dryness, one of the almond-meal preparations will frequently be found less drying and keep the hands in better condition than soap would.

More Building in Toronto

Building permits to the value of \$19,465,960, have been issued by the city architect department to date this year. The amount for the corresponding period last year was \$17,116,968, the increase this year being \$2,348,992. There is to date, however, a decline for the month of September, during which in 1924 permits representing a value of \$2,640,120 were issued as against \$1,848,930, a decrease of \$791,190.

Issue Cards for Snow Shovelers

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Employment Bureau is making its plans to do something to meet the emergency unemployment of the winter months, as the officials stated recently to issue their snow-shoveling cards. The system to be followed is much the same as that of a year ago, when 3,500 cards were issued to the city's married men; and the same rule is to apply with regard to the men who are entitled to receive a card. Only married men who have been living in Toronto for one year or more will be given a card; and this card will entitle the holder to a job at snow-shoveling whenever there is any call for such work. In emergency cases, where single men can show that they are the sole support of a widowed mother, cards will also be issued, but the general idea is that the married men should have the preference at such work. The city is being divided into sections, and within a month the snow-shoveling shacks will be put up at various points, to be used as the headquarters from which the shovelers will work when the call comes.

Bookbinders Strike for Pay Raise

London.—One thousand two hundred members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers have ceased work over the refusal of their employers to discuss an application for an increase in wages of 17s. 6d. per week.

As a result of a seven weeks' dispute in 1922, these workers suffered a reduction of 19s. 6d. per week.

The agreement covering this reduction was terminated on September 31 by the union giving three month's notice.

The union subsequently put forward new proposals on behalf of their London members, in which was embodied the application for the increase.

At a recent meeting the employers refused to discuss these proposals, and the negotiations broke down.

Moscow Paper Starts Paris Edition

Paris.—The Moscow newspaper Izvestia, chief organ of the Soviet Government, has announced that it will begin publication of a Paris edition, and this journalistic extension of the Soviet's operations is attracting keen political interest. The Paris Izvestia will be printed for the most part in Russian, but with two pages in French.

White Russian emigres here say the chief purpose of the new edition is to offset the influence of the anti-Communist gathering of White Russians, which is planned to be held in Paris in January, 1926.

For the ten months of 1925, Jan-revenues of the National System amounted to \$20,455,721, as compared with \$10,769,864 in the same period of 1924, and \$1,114,717 in 1923.

A FOOLISH MOTHER

A woman I know who was the eldest of a large family, not too rich, had to work very hard during her girlhood. She cooked, did house work, looked after the younger children, did without many things she wanted and when she married and her daughter was born, she said: "My daughter will have all the things I missed," and so she has never demanded anything of her child. She lavished the most expensive toys on the child, and every luxury she could give her, with the result that now, at fifteen, the girl is utterly useless in the house, does not even know how to make a cup of tea, and expects (and gets) the latest styles in frocks, while her mother's hats and dresses are remade and turned and made again. Everyone says, "What a selfish, stupid girl," but I say "What a selfish, stupid mother!" She has gratified her own passion for giving at the child's expense. They are not wealthy people and the girl will some day marry without the knowledge of how to manage a house or even of how to tell anyone else what to do.

Decrease in Deaths

The Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of November \$469,162.91 in benefits, \$404,011.06 of this being compensation and \$65,151.85 medical aid. Accidents reported during the month numbered 5,062, of which 23 were fatal.

The year 1925 shows an increase of 656 over the year 1924 in number of accidents reported to date, figures for the eleven months of 1925 being 54,805, as compared with 54,149 during the same period last year. The number of death cases, however, has decreased from 361 in 1924 to 317 in 1925. The benefits awarded during the eleven months of 1925 totalled \$5,961,599.65, as compared with \$5,672,216.60 during the same period of 1924.

Consider Proposal of Trade Congress

London.—In the House of Commons L. C. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, said the proposal of the Trades Union Congress that arrangements should be made where by old age pensions could be paid to prospective settlers leaving Great Britain to join their families in overseas dominions would be considered by the Inter-Departmental Committee. This committee of officials of the various ministries, and the Overseas Settlement Committee, was appointed a short time ago to deal with old age pensions, national health and unemployment insurance in connection with migration matters.

Itinerant Workers Moving to Cities

New York, N. Y.—The itinerant workers of the country are commencing to move into the cities and out again, bound for winter jobs, but the volume of industrial employment remains undiminished and purchasing power is tremendous. Evidence of that fact was given in the stores of nearly every section of the country during the week. Christmas buying has already reached a volume where merchants expect to extend store hours. Extra employees, put to work by the thousands, have not been entirely adequate to handle the crowds of customers in some cities.

Rail Workers May Not Carry Mussolini

London.—British Trade unionists are likely to give Mussolini a warm reception if he persists in visiting England to sign the Locarno treaties, as he is scheduled to do.

John Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen declares that the railroad workers are quite likely to refuse to move Benito and his fascist cohorts, if they come.

"Our union," says Bromley, "has not yet considered the matter, but it would not surprise me if some of our members refused to work on a train carrying this dictator. If the volume of murmurs increases, our executive committee may have to consider the question officially."

Appointed to Settle Chinese Strike

Hong Kong.—Sir Paul Chater, D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Chow Shep Son and R. H. Kotewall were recently appointed delegates to Canton to initiate negotiations toward a settlement of the long-standing anti-foreign strike. The appointments were made by the general Chamber of Commerce. The Chinese visiting delegates here on a similar mission greeted the action with shouts of acclamation.

The Return of Prosperity

For months, predictions have been made of improvement in the business conditions of Canada. Economic surveys that have recently been made indicate that greater prosperity is already at hand.

The crop returns show that the purchasing power of the farming community will be greater, and it will be more widely distributed. In the prairie provinces the increase over 1924 in wheat is 165 million bushels, and in oats 169 million bushels. The iron and steel mills have large orders. Mineral production records show a steady advance. In the pulp and paper industry, production and shipments for the first eight months were 988 thousand tons as compared with 907 thousand tons in the same period of 1924. During September exports were 23 millions more than in September of last year. In the first six months of the fiscal year ended September, Canada's total exports were 571 millions against 482 millions last year.

A time of prosperity is not without grave moral dangers. A boom period presents many temptations. Canadians have not forgotten the frenzied real estate speculations of fifteen years ago. Many companies also, that issued stock in days of piping prosperity, never got much further than the selling of the stock. The get-rich-quick fever spread like an epidemic. If Canada is to experience another period of expansion, it is to be hoped that sound business standards and practices will be observed.

Not only should particular attention be paid to business practice but a period of prosperity will surely bring in to Canada an influx of new people. Their temporal wants will be supplied through business. Their educational, moral and spiritual needs should have equal consideration, if they are to be properly assimilated and become good Canadian citizens. What Canada needs to-day is men and women at the helm of government, school and church who can and will give proper leadership and who are ready to put personal fame or benefit in the background of their effort to build up Canada.

OLD AGE PENSIONS MEASURE ADVOCATED FOR DOMINION

Ottawa, Ont.—An old age pensions measure for Canada is advocated in a motion placed on the order paper of the House of Commons by Thomas L. Church, Conservative member for Toronto-Northwest.

Iron Workers' Strike Settled

Boston, Mass.—The strike of structural iron workers, affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Boston, has been settled. The U. S. Labor Department's representative reports that these workers went out for an increase from \$1.10 per hour to \$1.25. They returned to work at the old rate; but it is understood that a bonus of 15 cents per hour will be allowed.

Revenue Increases

For the month of October, 1925, the net revenues of the Canadian National Railways, after the payment of the operating expenses, were \$8,159,358, an increase of \$3,466,115 over October, 1924, and of \$2,974,941 over 1923.

From time to time during life, every man faces certain hazards. Some are large, others small—yet each, in its turn, is important.

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

Overseas News

Protection in Britain

London, Eng.—House of Commons recently adopted a resolution imposing a duty of 23 1-3 per cent. on gloves and a duty on gas mantles.

At a secret session the efforts of the Opposition to secure a reduction in the proposed duties on knives and scissors proved fruitless.

Unemployed in Moscow

London.—The latest official data concerning unemployment at Moscow gives the number of unemployed at 135,771. It is interesting to note that among the unemployed are skilled textile workers, food workers, Civil servants, and railwaymen. At the same time there is a shortage of textile and foodstuffs, while railway transport is in a state of extreme disorganization.

Nearly half of all the unemployed are trade unionists, whilst the remainder have so far been unable to obtain any regular work and have had to be satisfied with any casual work that presented itself.

Russia May Have to Curtail Exports

Moscow.—Owing to failure to realize full expectations for this year's wheat yield, the Soviet government will be obliged to curtail its exportation of grain. The authorities expected originally to export between six million and seven million tons, but up to November 15, according to official figures only 1,000,000 tons had been sent abroad.

As far as can be ascertained the government has not actually stopped exports, but it will be compelled to alter its original estimates so as to provide for increasing domestic needs.

Two British Unions Amalgamate

London.—At a conference held at Leeds the National Union of Engine-men, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers confirmed the recent ballot vote in favor of amalgamation with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Charges K.K.K. With Gratt

Victoria, B. C.—Charges of gratt and fraud against the Ku Klux Klan organizers now working in British Columbia, were read by A. Manson, Provincial Attorney-General at the B. C. Legislature.

This assault on the Klan organizers was followed by a strong denunciation of the Klan movement by John Oliver, former British Columbia Premier.

A final vote on the future of the Klan in this province will be forced in the Legislature very soon. Opponents of the Klan are urging a resolution asking the Dominion Government to exclude the Klan organizers.

Mr. Manson's charges against Major L. E. Powell and K. K. Allen, Klan organizers, who came here recently, were contained in a document which he had received from the United States.

Can Help Themselves

Toronto, Ont.—A member of the Committee on Unemployment which was appointed some time ago to deal with the problem this winter reported at the Labor Temple that the committee had decided to "let them help themselves." Local unions could handle their own problems, and the unorganized who are unemployed could organize on their own behalf, he said.

"Why should we run down to the Government Employment Bureau to organize these men?" he asked. "We did so last winter, and what did the trade union movement secure from it? If they want help, let them help themselves."

Sulphite Plant Is Completed

Three Rivers, Que.—The St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, have just completed the construction of a new plant for the manufacture of sulphite, with a possible production of 80 tons a day. A large percentage of the production will be exported to the United States since the company only requires about half its capacity production for the manufacture of its newsprint. The new plant will supply employment for about 50 workers.

ers' Union.

It is understood that the Engine-men's and the Firemen's Union is to retain its General Secretary, Mr. Geo. Parker, to preserve intact its internal working and to continue to be separately affiliated to the Trades union Congress. The two unions will, however, to all intents and purposes, be one.

The membership of the Engine-men and Firemen's union is about 25,000, while that of the Transport Workers at the end of 1924 was 237,568.

French Children Are Denied an Education

Paris.—The system of primary education in Europe, once among the best in Europe, has now fallen upon evil times. Successive Budgets since the war have cut down expenditure upon education, beginning, of course, at the bottom, until the £18,000,000 now allotted has become an irreducible minimum.

The figure, indeed, is so inadequate—even for the school population of France, which is about one-half that of Great Britain—that in order to keep the primary school system within the financial bounds rigidly set by the Ministry of France, many schools in country districts have been closed, and many others are run with diminished staffs.

The teaching profession in France is now, and has been for some years, so miserably underpaid, that it attracts no fresh blood. A teacher in a lycee, or secondary school, with the title and diploma of professor, is paid less than a bus conductor. A University professor is paid hardly better.

And how the unfortunate teachers in primary schools, with large classes, housed in dirty, ill-ventilated, and often underheated school rooms, manage to exist on their meagre pittance, in view of the increasing cost of living, is a miracle.

The only reason for their remaining in so ill-remunerated a profession is, of course, the expectation of a pension, the promise of semi-security and genteel half-starvation in their old age—this, and the social status which accompanies the position of teacher, a status of which, however, the value diminishes yearly.

Need Standard Wage in Coal Fields

The basic evil from which the anthracite miners suffer has not yet been attacked by the Union, and is not being attacked in the present strike. This evil is the absence of a standard, basic rate of wages. All the wage advances won by the anthracite miners have been based upon the chaotic "scales," in effect at the time of the formation of the Union in 1900, with such changes in the hundred and one classifications as the employers desire or feel strong enough to put into effect. This has left open the door for the most systematic juggling of wages by the companies to the detriment of the miners, an opportunity which the capitalists have taken full advantage. In every section of the anthracite district, the miners have an enormous accumulation of grievances from this cause, which will not be remedied even if the present strike is successful, and which will remain a running sore in the anthracite industry, until the Union has established that minimum for the beginning of some sort of workers' control over their own working conditions, a basic rate of wages.

Furuseth Fights to Retain Sea Charter

Washington.—Andrew Furuseth, author of the seamen's act and president of the International Seamen's Union of America, has drafted a minority report on behalf of the labor group in the forthcoming merchant marine conference sponsored by the U. S. chamber of commerce, disclosing that the business interests are plotting the nullification of the seamen's act in all essential features.

Furuseth will lead a fight in the conference against all proposals of subsidy, as well as against all schemes for weakening the existing maritime laws. President Green of the American Federation of Labor is supporting his attitude. When defeated by the ship owners and other business men in the conference, the labor group will take the right to congress.

Miners' Agreement

Bryan, Alta.—A joint agreement between the members of the three locals, Mt. Park, Cadomin and Luscar, and their various coal companies has been arrived at. The few men who were working went on the reduced wages which are practically the Blairmore rates on November 18th.

They were able to save an organization out of the wreck and that was all. The company agree to no discrimination, the compulsory check-off one member of pit committee not necessarily an employe of the Company, and a few minor concessions in the general clauses, most of which were in the old U. M. W. of A. agreement, but not in the Fernie agreement and some of them not in Blairmore.

Wants Shorter Hours

Indianapolis, Ind.—Reduction of the hours of the working day is the only certain remedy for unemployment resulting from overproduction brought about by labor-saving machinery, Jas. M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, has written Secretary of Labor Davis.

Law fixing a minimum salary for workmen, will be introduced at Three Rivers.



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Painters Fight Ban on "Reds"

Seattle.—Submission to the membership is asked by Painters local 360, Seattle, of an amendment to the international constitution adopted by the Montreal 1925 convention which specifically bars Communists from the point out that the amendment can be brotherhood. The Seattle painters used to expel unionist "who advocate united and militant action by the workers against the bosses," to publicize public opinions, to incite members on other questions of union policy and that it tends to divide and split the brotherhood instead of uniting it in a "common struggle for the better things of life."

The amendment goes to referendum if 25 locals in 5 different states or provinces demand it.

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