

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 LABOR POLICY OF THE KING GOVERNMENT

ROCKEFELLER COMPANY MAKES HUGE PROFITS BY CUTTING THE WAGES OF ITS MINE WORKERS IN COLORADO FIELD

HOW THE MACKENZIE KING LABOR PLAN WORKS OUT

(Foreword)—To the Right Honorable MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, belongs the dubious honor of having introduced the Rockefeller plan into the Colorado coal mines owned and operated by Rockefeller interests.

On numerous occasions Mr. King has publicly stated his belief that the plan in operation there was the proper solution of the Capital and Labor problem and took credit to himself for having introduced this plan. That such is far from being the case, the following article proves and further proof is noted in the repudiation of the plan sometime ago by several groups of miners working in the Colorado coal district.—Editor.

Enormous profits for the company and miserably low wages for the miners. That's the way the Rockefeller plan is working out in Colorado. A report issued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller concern, says that in the second quarter of 1924 the company earned a surplus of less than \$60,000, while in the second quarter of 1925 it earned a surplus of \$685,000. This is an increase of more than 1,100 per cent in the profits of the company.

And about the time the company issued its financial statement, it announced another 20 per cent cut in wages for its employees, in order that it may make still greater profits. This latest reduction applies to all of the coal camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the Walsenburg district.

"We have found it necessary to ask our employes to take this lower wage in order that we may compete successfully with other coal districts," said D. A. Stout, production manager for the company, in a statement published in the Walsenburg Independent on July 31.

If the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was able to compete and increase its profits over 1,100 per cent in the second quarter of 1925, why is it necessary to further reduce wages, unless the company proposes to milk the coal consumers and the mine workers of every possible dollar for profits?

And not only did the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company announce a fresh wage cut for its employes, but it also increased its mine selling price of coal one dollar a ton.

Almost every day I receive letters from different parts of the country asking what the chances are for getting work in the union mines of Colorado. All miners should stay away from Colorado. The following should convince them that they do not want to come here at all.

The coal mine inspector's report for the month of June shows that there were 8,700 men working in and around the mines in Colorado. In February there were more than 13,000, which is the number employed in normal times.

On March 16, this year, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, through the manipulation of their Rockefeller plan and the so-called elected representatives of said plan, arranged for and put over at the mines of the company a reduction of 20 per cent in wages. While the company did not promise any steadier work for their men, the so-called representatives assured the miners that

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NO LABOR CANDIDATE IN WEST HAMILTON

Hamilton, Ont.—Labor will not contest east or west Hamilton in the coming Federal elections, it has been decided. The action of the L.R.P.A. in keeping out of the contest is expected to result in stronger support for the Conservatives, whose platform of protection is of greater interest to the workers than the free trade policy of the Liberal-Progressive combination. Being an industrial section, Hamilton workmen are suffering as the result of inadequate tariff and it is predicted that the great mass of workers will give their support to the Conservatives.

An interesting development in the political situation is the announcement that Harry G. Fester, ex-president of the central branch of the L.P.L. and a prominent and active trades unionist, is to be one of the principal speakers in the coming campaign on the side of the Conservatives. The news came recently. Mr. Fester who is a very capable speaker has a large following.

It was stated recently there is a possibility of the L.L.P. entering a candidate in East Hamilton. The L.L.P. is not connected with the L.R.P.A. and might consider the election question at its next meeting, but prominent members declare that there is very little chance of a standard-bearer being put in the field.

Farmers and Progressives are linking up in Wentworth and Saturday the candidate will be named and an attempt is being made to have county labor men support this combination ticket. The workers will have their pocket ready for the Farmers and Liberals Saturday.

James T. Gunn, editor of the "Canadian Labor Press" and a labor candidate in the Federal election of 1917 and the Provincial election of 1923, said with reference to Mr. Fester's defection from the Labor party: "The position taken by Mr. Fester is logical and sound. In view of the continued situation in the country today the plain duty of labor is to endorse the position taken by Mr. Meighen. The Labor policy of the Mackenzie King Government has not been such as to furnish an attraction for the working class. In the speech from the Throne of March 10, 1922, it contained the statement the continued business depression has naturally created unemployment upon a larger scale than usual. The use of the words 'than usual' shows clearly that the Mackenzie King Government believes unemployment to be a usual feature of the industrial state. At least Mr. Meighen does claim that his policy will absorb the unemployed and prevent their recurrence.

"The continued policy of the Mackenzie King Government has been to aggravate the industrial situation, as for example, the woolen industry being forced to close for lack of tariff protection. The British woolen industries, since able to capture the Canadian markets, have been able to pay dividends of from 10 to 45 per cent. Something must be done to remedy this situation and no other sensible way appears than to adopt the tariff policy of Hon. Mr. Meighen. In other respects the Labor policy of Mr. King has been a fiasco, as in the case of the miners' strike in Nova Scotia and the postal workers' strike in Toronto."

A Record of Failure to Deal With Unemployment, Strikes, Immigration and Industrial Progress

On October 29th next the electors of Canada will cast their ballots in the hope of electing a Government capable of looking after the welfare of the Dominion.

It behooves Labor to analyze the record of the Government that has been in power this last four years and see if that record has been one that the Working Class can endorse as being in accord with their hopes, aspirations and well-being. Even a superficial analysis proves quite clearly that the King Government has failed in its duty regarding the momentous questions of the day and especially those problems and questions with which Labor has a vital concern.

The most urgent problem confronting the country from a working class point of view is that of unemployment. The fact that thousands of men and women are anxious to obtain work in order to acquire the necessities of life and are unable to do so because of the lack of employment is of vital importance. It is true that unemployment is not as high in Canada as it is in the older European countries, but the point is that with the splendid natural resources of the Dominion and the inherent capacity for development, there should be not one person idle in the country. The Conservative Party which is in opposition claims that its policy will prevent unemployment and be a stimulus to the expansion of immigration into the country. If we may judge by the pronouncements of the Mackenzie King Government, they evidently believe that unemployment is something we must always have with us for at the very first session after the 1921 election the speech from the Throne compiled by the Cabinet contained this statement:

"In many parts of the Dominion continued depression of business naturally produced in a much larger degree THAN USUAL the misfortune of unemployment."

The words "THAN USUAL" indicate that the Mackenzie Government at the very outset of its career believed that unemployment was something that the country would have to put up with. There is cold comfort to the working class in such an outlook as that.

It is true that they claim their policy would build up Canadian industry. Let us see how that policy has worked out during this past four years. At the Winter Unemployment Conference held September 3rd and 4th, 1924, under the Chairmanship of the present Minister of Labor, it was reported among other things that 156 firms in the Textile and Woolen Industries had been compelled to close during the years 1922 and 1923—Why? Let the answer be furnished by the head of one of these firms forced out of business—Mr. W. Harris of the Harris Woolen Mills, Rockwood, Ontario,



Crowd waiting for free admission to recent meeting at Dufferin Park after 5 o'clock—Ontario Government decided that no tax should be charged on free admissions.

who on being interviewed as to the reasons why his firm was closing its plant and thus depriving half the population of Rockwood from making a livelihood, stated that the preferential tariff on woolen goods enabled British manufacturers to place cloth on the Canadian market at a price Canadian manufacturers could not meet and that although Canada's population is less than ten million, because of the lack of sufficient protection there were sufficient woollens being offered in the country to supply a population of one hundred million.

No one desires to see European countries get any benefit at the expense of Britain and naturally the citizens of Canada are willing to see Britain receive a preference at the expense of European and non-British countries BUT it is a suicidal policy to give British Industries a preference at the expense of Canadian industries and that is the result of the King Tariff Policy. That British firms have gained at the expense of Canadian industry can be seen by the list of dividends of British woolen firms given below, the dividends in each case being the last four for each firm and covering the period during which the King Government has been in office.

Bradford Dyers' Association	20 p. c.	45 p. c.	25 p. c.	25 p. c.
British Cotton and Wool Dyers	10 p. c.	10 p. c.	10 p. c.	15 p. c.
(In addition this Company paid a share bonus of 33 1/3 p. c. in 1922 and 1923).				
Isaac Holden and Sons, Wool Combers	11 1/4 p. c.	6 1/2 p. c.	13 3/4 p. c.	15 p. c.
(the last three dividends tax free)				
Wool Combers' Limited	11 1/4 p. c.	11 1/4 p. c.	11 1/4 p. c.	11 1/4 p. c.
Patons and Baldwins, Wool Mfrs.	12 1/2 p. c.	5 p. c.	12 1/2 p. c.	15 p. c.
William Fison and Co.	10 p. c.	5 p. c.	10 p. c.	13 p. c.

These figures are taken from the Labor Bulletin published by the Labor Research Department of Great Britain and can be accepted as authoritative. They show quite clearly that as long as the present policy of the King Government is continued Canadian industry will suffer.

On other questions the Government has sadly failed. If there are duties laying upon the Government of a country one of them is to see that the quarrels that read industry shall be minimized as much as possible and that the offices of Government shall be used for the purpose of promoting Industrial Peace. An examination of the industrial quarrels during the present Government's term of office shows that in this respect likewise they have FAILED. The Nova Scotia Miners' strike, prolonged for months with rioting and bloodshed, was only brought to a conclusion by the intervention of a Conservative Government in that province and the result of the Federal Government's policy there only intensified bitter feeling where it should have promoted Industrial harmony.

Even in the case of the Government's own employes, the Postal Workers, who were bullied and badgered until a strike occurred, a bungling job was made at the attempts at settlement by Cabinet representatives and in spite of the pre-election promises of an increase in salaries now announced by the King Government, the Postal Workers are not deceived and will undoubtedly remember the treatment they got at the hands of one of the leading Ministers in that Government.

The drifting policy of the Government in respect of immigration is peopling the Canadian West with non-British Europeans without any accompanying encouragement to emigrants from Britain and will assuredly create difficult problems in the future.

TO SUM UP, FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF LABOR, THE MACKENZIE KING GOVERNMENT HAS MISERABLY FAILED IN ITS DUTY TO THE CITIZENS OF CANADA AND CERTAINLY SO FAR AS THE WELFARE AND RIGHTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ARE CONCERNED. Putting forth reform of the Senate as an issue at the present time in view of the critical prob-

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A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR CANADA

By G. Frank Beer

The power of workers to control their opportunities for labor lessens with the growing centralization of factory production, and with the widening of distribution. Employment is becoming increasingly dependent upon business managers trained to foresee and estimate demand and to market successfully the products. For this reason the working forces of a modern community are utilized in proportion as organizing and managing ability are available. The importance of personal and moral qualities in this leadership are daily more apparent. Strikes and lockouts are the result of a wrong working relationship. The willingness of workers to acquire and practice the most economical methods of production, and to work diligently and intelligently at the tasks for which they are responsible is less important only than the managing ability which plans the work and markets the products. The working alliance which will produce the greatest stability of employment is that which combines business capacity and a solicitous regard for the welfare of the workers with a trust and co-operation on the part of the workers which meets and overcomes exceptional difficulties in marketing by exceptional economy and efficiency in production. A fixed scale of wages and unalterable hours of labor cannot but lead to unemployment while the markets of the world are influenced by new enterprise, competitive sources of supply, the changing demands of fashion and the unavoidable fluctuations of purchasing power. Stability of employment can be obtained only through the acceptance of necessary adjustments even when these call for sacrifice. The national importance and economic value of high personal and moral qualities in business leadership therefore can hardly be overestimated. Another indispensable qualification is marketing ability. Price alone does not govern demand; in the case of a few commodities only does cheapness determine the volume of consumption. By publicity and in other ways a market can be secured at prices higher than those asked for similar products of equal quality. Nor does intrinsic worth alone ensure demand; design may be of greater marketing importance than durability, convenience for use than quantity, attractiveness than utility. We live in an age in which beauty has a large commercial value. Artistic or popular appeal in the product may be made to compensate for local advantages in the cost of labor and raw materials. To utilize the work of the artist is to increase the demand for artisans. With the growing subdivision of work it is mind alone which creates and controls diversified opportunity for profitable employment. Scientific research to discover and develop new products, and scientific management to lessen the cost of production are important, but no less important is selling ability, since a mastery of marketing method increasingly dominates the nature, volume and location of employment.

Our failure to give to our industrial difficulties that research which has proved so productive of results in the field of science, both creates and perpetuates problems which are largely within our own control. If the tangled network of causes contributing to unemployment were fully understood remedies would be obvious. Their varied character, relative importance call for continuous study and constant adjustments. A remedy for unemployment cannot be discovered, it must be constructed. International, national, local, seasonal and handicap unemployment indicate derangement within the labor market which differ in their origin and call for remedies so dissimilar that they bear no relation to each other. In proportion as the desired field of adjustment widens new problems are created. The stabilization of employment in all world markets whose trade mingles demands a balanced production and distribution, and an international co-operation which is at present impossible. Under existing conditions those remedies for unemployment are wisest which are wholly within our own control. Moreover, a satisfactory condition within a labor market, even though attained, would be but transient unless provision is made to prevent or equalize the effect of intruding disturbances. Nationally we are organized for military defense, but in the equally important field of economic defense we continue to place our trust in spasmodic and unrelated efforts. Business enterprise will contribute to local successes, but to win all along the line calls for resources not now available.

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Greet British Postal Worker

J. W. Bowen, of London, England, president of the International Association of Postal and Telegraph Workers of Great Britain, who is on an official visit to Canada and the United States, was warmly welcomed at a meeting of Toronto Postal Workers at the Labor Temple recently.

Controller Joseph Gibbons, who acted as chairman of last night's meeting, suggested that the union men in the service that they should attend meetings of candidates in the Federal elections and ascertain from them what they would do to improve conditions in the postal service.

An interesting address on the international outlook, with special reference to conditions affecting postal workers, was given by W. J. Gorman, president of the Brooklyn, N. Y. Letter Carriers' Association.

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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.

Is Mackenzie King Sympathetic to British Reds?

MUCH Press comment has taken place recently regarding the action of the United States refusing to allow Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member for Battersea, England, to attend the forthcoming conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union at Washington, on the grounds that he is likely to spread revolutionary doctrines and propaganda.

In view of the fact that the Canadian Government apparently does not intend to prohibit his admission to Canada, it is interesting to note the views of this gentleman.

At a recent conference of the National Minority Trade Union Movement of Great Britain, which Mr. Saklatvala attended, the following declarations of principle, which were subscribed to by him, will enlighten Canadian citizens as to his mission here. That Conference went on record as asking the workers of Africa, India, Canada, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, to assist in overthrowing the British Empire. In a manifesto addressed to the workers throughout the Empire, the following quotations will show the intentions of Mr. Saklatvala on his supposed educative mission to Canada and the U. S. A.

"The institution known as the British Empire is the greatest enslaving institution in history and consequently the task of overthrowing this Empire is the greatest task that has ever been imposed on any class—'Long live the Unity of the enslaved workers under British Imperialism.'—'Next year will be devoted to an endeavor to arrange a common Congress with representatives from every part of the Empire devoted to the development of a United policy which shall lead to a complete smashing of British Imperialism.'

Mr. Saklatvala subscribed to these principles at that meeting and according to British Press reports stated he was an implacable enemy of the Union Jack and wanted to see the British Empire smashed.

Recently the King Government considered a proposal to change the Canadian ensign from the Union Jack to a new design, giving the impression to the world that Canadians did not want the Union Jack. Mr. Saklatvala wants to do away with the Union Jack entirely and if the King Government was doing its proper duty to Canada, it would take the same action as the United States Government has done. However, according to press reports, the Dominion Government is not going to take any such action and the emulsion must be reached that if they do not actively sympathize with the views expressed by Mr. Saklatvala, at least they intend to passively tolerate them, a procedure which is just as dangerous as active sympathy.

The Sport of Racing

IN another part of this issue will be found photographs taken by a staff photographer at 5 p.m. on one of the days of the recent Dufferin Meet. These photographs show the large number of working men and women working the factory district around Dufferin Park who come to the track in order to see the last two races of the day. The numbers average each day from two hundred and fifty to five hundred, the majority of them wishing to see the race and not for the purpose of betting.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. M. Orpen, the owner and manager of the track, they are admitted free as he feels that those who love the sport of racing and who are unable by reason of their daily work to take the time off, deserve an opportunity to see the sport.

The fact that these working men, although admitted free, were compelled to pay the twenty-five cent war tax was brought to the attention of the Provincial Government and the Canadian Labor Press is glad to note that the policy of the Government in future will be to allow those who have free admissions into the tracks without paying the tax. We feel that Labor will appreciate this act upon the part of the Provincial Government as it indicates a consideration for the workers who enjoy the sport of racing.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR CANADA

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For these among other reasons a permanent council would appear to be indispensable for the thorough and dispassionate study of those factors which contribute, or may be made to contribute, to industrial stability. Management, labor, capital and credit, transport, landed and mercantile interests should receive representation, and the council should be vested with wide power to investigate and weigh evidence, and to publish the results of careful, scientific inquiry for the education of public opinion. The council should also be empowered to draft and submit to Parliament legislation which in its judgment is necessary to create favorable general conditions for enterprise and industry. Nothing less than a permanent council of a national character can successfully cope with a problem so many sided and so intimately associated with all private and public activities. Parliament as at present constituted fails to provide the necessary leadership for want of the necessary knowledge. Only through a clearing house, non-political in character, can conflicting private interests be reconciled by reasoned sacrifices and united action be made possible in the general interest.

Defective bartering relations between the different classes of workers are one of today's chief causes of unemployment, to which may be added as closely allied the failure to adjust production and services to changing demands, and the competitive sources of supply which do not provide compensating demands for domestic labor. Stabilization becomes possible in proportion as equitable bartering

relations exist between all classes of workers, not manual workers alone, but between all who perform services of social value. In its simplest form barter is a natural exchange of commodities or services uncomplicated by the transfer of money, and those "payments" may be the cheapest which accept in exchange that of which we have the largest surplus. The necessity for a speedy exchange depends upon the nature of the goods or services, and of all these labor is the most perishable. If it is not utilized today it is of no value tomorrow.

The economic formula of buying in the cheapest market is not universally applicable in a world subject of trading restrictions enforced by world wars and hostile tariffs. A measure of self-support is admittedly necessary for national safety, and provision is made for the support of certain defense industries, even though the cost of their product is greater than that which obtains elsewhere. So, too, owing to adverse trading laws, economic safety may call for the diversion of purchases to those markets in which unimpeded barter is possible in that of which we have the most to dispose—labor. Under favorable general business conditions this rule may be temporarily disregarded, but in times of business depression the forum which payment must take should determine the location of purchases for domestic consumption. In short, that purchasing market may prove to be the cheapest which will accept payment most largely in terms of domestic labor.

Economic defense calls for a national alignment of resources and resourcefulness. Stabilization of employment is not possible without the united action of producers and consumers supported by a Government policy which encourages bartering relations in all expedient forms of home activities. Many interests must be considered, but it is a matter calling for continuous study whether under certain unfavorable conditions of employment the purchase of specific commodities should not be confined to goods of home production. A lower cost is not always the explanation of demand; moreover, in many cases where a marginal difference in favor of a foreign product now exists it may be found that no speedier method can be provided to remedy the disparity than through a stimulus to the volume of home production. Remedies for any abuses which might be made of such a measure would be speedily devised and adequate penalties enforced by a National Industrial Council representing all economic interests. Nor should it be forgotten that a remedy need not be perfect if the condition which it relieves is still more imperfect.—Toronto Globe.

HOW THE MACKENZIE KING LABOR PLAN WORKS OUT

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the cut would mean more business for the company and more work for the men. Within a month after the reduction the following mines were closed down:—Primer, Ideal, Pietou, Emerald, Rockvale and Fremont. Even with the closing of these mines the other mines of the company did not work any steadier.

Practically every other company in the state followed, the example of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on cutting wages. In a number of instances the men endeavored to fight the cuts, but within a month's time they were put in effect.

In the newspapers of the state on July 23, 1925, the financial report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was published, and among the items appearing was the remarkable showing of the company for the second quarter of the year. For the same quarter of 1924 the company had shown a surplus of \$60,000. For this year the surplus was nearly \$684,000, or an increase of more than 1,100 per cent.

About the same time the company began laying off men at the Pueblo Steel Works. Approximately 8,000 men were laid off. Many of these men have stated that they were offered employment order slips for work at the mines, and were told that the mines had been closed were going to reopen on August 1. The Ideal mine, which was down during the above period, quietly through the manipulations of the company union, got those men who were left in camp to sign a petition to the company asking that the mine be reopened. The company claims that the men knowingly and willingly asked that their wages be cut to the 1917 scale in order that the mine could operate. At once the company got busy at its other camps, called meetings and asked the men to vote for and sign petitions asking for the wage cut, this being done in order that it would not be necessary to serve the thirty day notice required by the industrial commission law. At every camp where a vote was taken it was in opposition to any cut. At some of the camps the men asked that their wages be raised 20 per cent, which would mean on a basis of the Jacksonville scale. Meeting after meeting was held at the various camps. Threats of shutting down the mines or of discharge and expulsion from the camps were freely made. At Walsen camp, when other plans failed, a vote was taken of only those men who lived in the camp. All other employees who lived outside the camp were not permitted to participate. Naturally, the wheels were well greased and the vote carried.

At Coal Creek the men voted solidly against any cut, and were duly informed by the general manager that it did not make any difference to the company, the cut would be made, although at that time the company would have to give the 30 day notice. At Crested Butte the cut was voted down by a close vote. Next day one of the company camp lesser officials, in company with another company union believer, circulated a petition for the cut and secured a majority of signers among the men working. Next day the mine worked, and when the men went to the mine the men who had refused to sign were told to apply for their time check, as their services were no longer needed.

On July 31, the following article appeared in the Denver News:—Fred Farrar, general counsel for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, today informed the members of the State Industrial Commission, that the company has found it necessary to close down several of its mines in the Southern Colorado field. This was necessary, he said, because of the steel rail mill which is a part of the company's steel mill at Pueblo, Colo., having reduced the company's demand for its own coal.

No comments are necessary after knowing the facts and reading the above article. The miners are now fully convinced that the Rockefeller plan means nothing to them so far as protection and privileges are concerned. Disaffection is rampant. Many miners are now beginning to see light and know that their only hope and salvation is in membership in the United Mine Workers of America, and they are acting accordingly. When the majority of the miners of Colorado join with the faithful ones and help to perfect the union organizations the day of reductions will be over, but not until then.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

THE LABOR POLICY OF THE KING GOVERNMENT

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Items confronting the country, is dodging the real issues of the day and is analogous to the Baldwin Government in Great Britain going to the country on an issue of reforming the House of Lords and ignoring an unemployment problem of one and a half million men.

There is nothing in the program placed before the country by the King Government that workers can endorse and the logical duty of Labor is to SUPPORT AND VOTE FOR CANDIDATES WHO WILL SEE THAT THE COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIES ARE THOROUGHLY PROTECTED IN ORDER TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Cut Relief Benefits Away Down

London, Eng.—Persons who made application to the West Ham Board of Guardians for relief found the benefits generally reduced 25 per cent and no cash distributed whereas previously half of the relief was given in cash and the other half in food tickets. The changed conditions are due to the operation of the order of the Minister of Health which likely will be hotly debated at the next fortnightly meeting of the Board of Guardians.

The West Ham Board of Guardians owe the Ministry of Health more than £1,500,000, but despite this fact they applied for a further loan of about £250,000 for poor law relief. The ministry refused to grant a loan of more than £50,000 if the guardians would not reduce the maximum relief from 59 shillings to 55 shillings weekly. This condition the guardians refused to accept and as a result the money of the Board has become exhausted and the Ministry of Health has started an issue of dockets which will be exchangeable for foodstuffs up to £15,000 per week.



ONTARIO'S MINERALS

The outstanding metallic products of Ontario are silver, nickel and gold. The gross value of these to the end of 1924 follows:—silver, \$234,292,000; nickel, \$197,500,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 9,261,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt silver mines have been in operation for over twenty years, and to the end of 1924, along with outlying areas such as Gowanda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 350 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 10,000,000 ounces per year.

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

Of gold, Ontario's production in 1924 was over eighty per cent of the entire output of Canada and had a value of \$25,669,262. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5 1/2 million dollars. At the present time, the yield is approximately 2 1/2 million dollars per month, principally from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, or more than one-half that of the entire United States.

The metal mines of Ontario occur in the pre-Cambrian formations which cover seventy per cent of the entire northland. Only the southern fringe of these formations has been penetrated. The development of new mining areas means the expenditure of money for supplies and labour, and the new wealth created is gradually distributed to all classes of the community.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway represents an asset of 33 million dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1924 the Larder Lake Branch 25.5 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 22 per cent of the railway earnings.

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

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

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

Of them all, however, there are four that are vital. The first two of these no man can avoid. The other two MAY come to any one. You know what they are—

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- OLD AGE
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British Workers' Spirit Praised

New York—There are 1,500,000 English workmen unemployed to-day with no indication of any immediate improvement in the labor situation, according to Sir Henry Maybury, Director-General of Roads in the British Ministry of Transport, who is in the United States studying transportation.

"The happiest man in England to-day is the one in work," he said. There is an entirely erroneous impression regarding the so-called employment "dole," Sir Henry asserted, and expressed that the recipients merely are sharing in a fund they themselves helped build up prior to the war, and which still is being sustained, in part by the employed working men.

"When these unemployed men again succeed in obtaining employment they will resume contributing to the fund and thus repay what they have withdrawn during their period of unemployment," he said. "I cannot speak too highly of the spirit of the British working men. In my official capacity, I have directed much public work which was created primarily to give much needed employment. We have given occupations to about 150,000 of these men. Of this number we have had to discharge very few indeed for malingering. Most of them are anxious to work. In fact, many come and beg tearfully for employment."

Strike Penalties

Paris, France.—Dismissal of one employe and penalties in ten other cases were pronounced by the Ministry recently in connection with the two-hour strike of telephone and telegraph operators at Marseilles. Similar punishments will be inflicted at Brest and Toulon.

Building Trades Strike at 'Peg

Winnipeg, Man.—Plumbers, steamfitters, carpenters and bricklayers employed on construction work at the new plant of the Harris Abattoir Company being erected in St. Boniface, went out on strike in protest against the action of the company in employing non-union men.

The plumbers and steamfitters who are employed by the Cotter Bros. Ltd., were first to down tools. They were followed by the bricklayers and carpenters, employed by the James McDiarmid Company. The men employed by the Harris Abattoir Company, remained on the job.

The main reason for the strike is that the company, employing non-union men, is paying them lower wages and keeping them on the job 10 hours a day.

Hope Prince to Boom Trade

London, Eng.—With the near return of the Prince of Wales to England, British manufacturers and business men are voicing hope that something good is coming to them from the prince's ambassadorship to South America. They are looking to him for some such slogan as King George's famous: "Wake Up, England!" to galvanize drooping industry here.

Godfrey Cheeseman, representing 2,300 firms, referring to his expectation of a national appeal from the prince, said: "Nothing but good could result from such a call, which would be welcomed by the workers and equally by the employers. Labor, as a whole, has great respect for the prince and should he make an appeal his words likely would have great effect with the working people."

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OUR HOME PAGE

Woolen Trade

Woolen goods manufacturers' association, when interviewed on the condition of the industry, said: "The woolen trade is in a distressed condition and the consequent loss of employment to thousands of Canadians indicated by the tremendous quantities of raw materials imported for manufacture by Canadian workers in Canadian mills and the continuation of the too heavy importation of manufactured goods made by other countries."

Paid Over \$149,500 to Ontario Mothers

Durham, August 1925, 4,189 mothers throughout the province, with 12,796 dependent children in their care, benefited under the provisions of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act to the extent of \$149,500.

The number of children in each home ranges from two to eleven. In 218 homes there are five children; in 134 six; in 63 seven; in 19 eight; and in 6 nine. In one home there is eleven children.

The cause of dependency of the mothers are widowhood; the total and permanent incapacitation of the father of the children or the desertion by the husband over a period in excess of five years.

Of the beneficiaries, 2,295 are widows; 521 are the wives of totally and permanently incapacitated husbands; 164 are deserted wives while the period of desertion is five years and upward; 196 are foster mothers to orphans.

Beneficiaries in Toronto numbered 804 and in York County 206. They received \$32,649 and \$6,463 respectively.

Algoma Steel Mill Gets Big Order

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The rail mill of the Algoma Steel Corporation will commence operations on October 1 on an order for rails that will keep the mill running at full time until November 15 or 20, it is announced from the offices of the Algoma Steel Corporation. A contract was closed recently with the Canadian Pacific Railway for an order for rails for Fall delivery, and the work of putting the plant in shape will start immediately. The exact amount of the tonnage is not known.

While the present order will keep the mills operating until the middle of the 20th of November, it is expected that further business will be obtained for the mill.

Painters Show Healthy Growth

The Thirteenth General Assembly of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America opened their convention in Montreal, Que., on Labor Day and there were present about 700 delegates from the United States and Canada. In the thirty-eight years of existence of this organization there has been no more optimistic spirit displayed than that which marked the opening of the convention.

The report of General President G. F. Hedrick (who is also President of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.) contained a message of fine progress since the last convention, which was held at Dallas, Texas in 1921. Among the important subjects referred to, President Hedrick pointed out the fact that approximately 30,000 members of the International Brotherhood were enjoying the five-day week and emphasized the statement that wherever this condition was in evidence, the shortened work-hours were proving most satisfactory both to the employer and employee, especially so to the members of the Brotherhood by reason of the fact that in most instances the inroads of occupational diseases, such as affect the painter through being of necessity forced to work in materials which are injurious.

President Hedrick also stressed the fact that the Brotherhood had gained in numerical strength since their last convention, at which time they occupied the seventh position as to the number of members of any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while at the present time the Brotherhood is the fifth largest organization in the A. F. of L.

General Secretary-Treasurer Chas. J. Lammert in his very comprehensive report, dealing principally with the fiscal affairs of the organization, laid particular stress on the fact that the Brotherhood had weathered the storm incident to post-war readjustments in the Building Trades, and in the face of the most aggressive and in many cases desperate efforts on the part of those who were seeking to establish again the wages of serfs and mercenaries, have shown a gain in membership since 1921 of more than 25,000. This indeed is a very fine evidence of the splendid discipline which obtains in the Painters' organization and presages a further development which will place that organization on a plane of worth-while importance in the matter of being able to secure and maintain improved conditions for all crafts affiliated with the Brotherhood.

As is very generally known the beautiful headquarters building at Lafayette is one of the proud achievements of the membership and a fine tribute to their foresight; Secretary

Organizing the Negro Workers

Lammert enthusiastically refers to the fine work-shop which the membership have provided for the employees who carry on the work at headquarters.

At the conference held in New York under the auspices of the A. F. of L. a trade union committee for organizing negro workers was formed. It has now established its headquarters in Negro Harlem, and is proceeding to organize a trade union drive among the 150,000 negro workers of New York.

It was explained at the speech of H. Frayne, representative of the A. F. of L. who opened the building, that "now that the negro is abandoning the South and the farms for the great industrial centres of the North and East, he is a factor to be reckoned with in American industrial life. Over one-seventh of all workers in the United States are negroes and with the immigration laws now operating to keep out the European and other foreign labor, the negro worker will be entering more and more into industry." If he is not organized organized capital will use him to break down the American standard of living. The various labor organizations are being appealed to for financial support.

The Bolsheviks have meanwhile been organizing a conference of negro workers at Chicago. The A. F. of L. however, has warned negro workers not to attend this conference, which it declares, aims at dividing rather than uniting the organized workers.

Pays Tribute to the Catholic Church

Sydney, Australia.—John Bassett, of the Montreal Gazette, one of the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference at Melbourne, paid a tribute to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec, for keeping the workers contented and at the same time arousing in them a spirit of hostility to class struggle.

"Quebec is one of the greatest bulwarks against bolshevism within the British Empire, due to the influence of the priests who have created a spirit of common sense between employers and employees," he said.

Woolen Trade

Woolen goods manufacturers' association, when interviewed on the condition of the industry, said: "The woolen trade is in a distressed condition and the consequent loss of employment to thousands of Canadians indicated by the tremendous quantities of raw materials imported for manufacture by Canadian workers in Canadian mills and the continuation of the too heavy importation of manufactured goods made by other countries."

Railwaymen Making Steady Progress

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was practically the union organization in Canada to gain and increase its numerical strength during the past two years shown by the annual financial statement presented by M. M. McLean, secretary, at a brief session of the body in convention at the George Hotel, Toronto. While the depression and unemployment accounted for heavy losses in labor organizations, Mr. McLean stated that the railwaymen had adhered to an economic policy which counteracted the effect. With the aid of 159 local divisions the re-organized body of Toronto was the centre of strength of the organization. There are 15,000 members in Canada, over 1,000 of whom reside in Toronto. All the divisions were to show a substantial credit balance also decided that the results that they should united with the A. F. of L. as a political entity was not the best interests of the individual. President A. R. Mosher explained the suggestion of political action was in the direction of educational work on social and economic issues so that the individual might be able to exercise the franchise intelligently. The resolution was sent back for re-drafting. Solutions were adopted proposing the world unity of the International trade union movement as a basis against future wars. State employment insurance financed by public funds, equalizing of pensions on the C. N. R. under the new pension scheme, and others.

Reports of President Mosher, Secretary-Treasurer Maclean considered in detail, and the officers congratulated.

Labor Candidates for Hamilton

Hamilton, Ont.—The representatives of the Independent Labor Party in Hamilton, have decided not to run candidates for the federal election in Hamilton ridings, thus leaving the field to the Liberals and Conservatives.

Won't Employ Striking Miners

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Farmers in this vicinity are refusing to employ miners for potato digging and apple picking, claiming that if they used them they would be merely prolonging the mine suspension.

Montreal.—The Motion Picture Operators here have been successful in their fight against a wage reduction, a contract having been signed at the old rate, \$50.00 for head operators and \$45.00 for assistants.

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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.

BULLETIN NO. 4**THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS****The Evil of a Low Tariff Policy**

FELLOW WORKERS:---do you know it was reported to the Winter Unemployment Conference held on September 3rd and 4th, 1924, at Ottawa under the auspices of the King Government, that during the years 1922-1923 and part of 1924

1351 Canadian Industries were compelled to stop operating because of the lack of

Tariff Protection**Fellow Worker---Is your occupation in this list?**

271 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCT FIRMS.

240 PLANTS DEVOTED TO FOOD PRODUCTS.

172 FIRMS ENGAGED IN THE IRON, STEEL, METAL PRODUCTS AND MACHINERY INDUSTRY.

156 PRODUCING TEXTILES AND WEARING APPAREL.

85 MANUFACTURING OILS, CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND INDUSTRIAL MINERALS.

81 DEALING IN BUILDING MATERIALS.

73 MISCELLANEOUS INCLUDING BRUSH, JEWELRY, TENTS CORK, ETC.

49 FACTORIES MAKING FURNITURE AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

43 PULP, PAPER AND PRINTING CONCERNS.

31 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TOOL AND EQUIPMENT FACTORIES.

30 CONCERNS ENGAGED IN FOOTWEAR AND RUBBER GOODS.

24 ENGAGED IN TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

23 FACTORIES DEVOTED TO LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR PRODUCTS.

23 MAKING AUTOS AND AUTO EQUIPMENT.

19 MAKING FERTILIZERS AND MATERIALS.

18 PLANTS MAKING CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

13 MAKING TOYS AND GLASS PRODUCTS.

A TOTAL OF 1351.

FELLOW WORKER—If sufficient Tariff Protection had been given these industries, there would be no unemployment to-day.

FELLOW WORKER—Do you want to save your job? If you do, vote for

Adequate Tariff Protection

FELLOW WORKER—Do you want to protect your family? If you do, vote for

Adequate Tariff Protection

FELLOW WORKER—Do you want to see good times return to Canada? If you do, vote for

Adequate Tariff Protection

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The Slater Shoe

"THE SLATER SHOE"

There is but one "Slater Shoe." The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame.



Central Labor Body to Organize Soon

A new central labor body is likely to be organized in Toronto in the near future. According to information obtained at the Labor Temple it is proposed to unite the building trades, the brewery workers, the stage employes, the musicians and the moving picture operators into an offensive and defensive alliance.

The new body will not in any way conflict with the Trades and Labor Council. It will not be chartered as the organizations to be affiliated are already chartered in some central body.

Meetings will be called from time to time as occasion arises. It is hoped that a great deal of mutual assistance can be rendered by the organizations.

"Supposing, for instance," explained one labor official, "that a theatre proposed to erect an addition and were to employ non-union bricklayers. The stage hands would refuse to work and in this way force them to employ all union labor."

Laborite Elected at Stockport, Eng.

London, Eng.—The Labor Party gained a seat in the House of Commons at the expense of the Conservatives in a by-election at Stockport recently. The Laborite, A. E. Townend, polled 20,219 against the Conservative 17,992 and the Liberal 17,293. In the last election the Conservative majority was about 7,000. The Liberal votes represent a gain of about 5,000.

40,608 Immigrants in 4 Months' Time

Ottawa, Ont.—Immigration to Canada for the first four months of the fiscal year ended July 31, amounted to a total of 40,608, of which 19,217 were British, 6,874 from the United States, and 14,517 from other countries. In the same period 12,170 Canadians who had been absent in the United States for six months or over, returned to Canada with the intention of making their permanent residence in this country. If the returned Canadians are added to the general immigration the total for the four months is 52,778.

Immigration for the month of July consisted of 2,123 British, 1,567 from the United States, and 3,469 from other countries.

The total number of Canadians who have returned from the United States since April 1, 1924, after settling in that country for six months or longer, and now with the intention of remaining permanently in Canada is 55,945.

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The Tariff Argument in a Nutshell

Stripped of all superfluous phrases, of all irrelevant side issues that becloud the main argument, the case for Tariff Protection can be summarized in the following terms:--

What the Liberal Policy of Tariff Reductions will do

- Will increase unemployment, will stimulate the trek to the United States, will discourage immigration.
- Will force poor wages and lower the standard of living.
- Will cause foreign capital to shun Canada.
- Will unsettle business by undermining confidence.
- Will increase Canada's dependence upon other nations.
- By discouraging immigration and forcing emigration, will cause the value of town and farm property to fall.
- Will operate to curtail the freight and passenger earnings of our national railway system, and thus add to its yearly deficit.
- Will contract the farmer's home market by causing our cities and towns to shrink.
- Will cause our retailers to lose customers, and our professional classes to lose clients.
- Will increase per capita taxation by leaving us fewer people to carry the burden of interest on our national debt.
- Will impair our ability to negotiate advantageous trade treaties with other countries.

What the Conservative Policy of Tariff Increases will do

- Will reduce unemployment, will stop the trek to the United States, will attract immigration.
- Will bring good wages and improve the standard of living.
- Will induce a flow of foreign capital into Canada.
- Will stimulate business by inspiring confidence.
- Will make Canada more self-supporting.
- By attracting immigration and keeping Canadians at home, will cause the value of town and farm property to rise.
- Will operate to increase the freight and passenger earnings of our national railway system, and thus hasten the day when it will be self-sustaining.
- Will enlarge the farmer's home market by causing our cities and towns to expand.
- Will secure our retailers new customers, and our professional classes new clients.
- Will reduce per capita taxation by bringing new people into the country to share that burden with us.
- Will put us in a stronger position to negotiate advantageous trade treaties with other countries.

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- Higher Tariff - Lower Taxes -

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

AVERAGE WAGE IN U.S. IS \$25.82 A WEEK

By Leland Olds
Federated Press

A gain of more than 5 per cent over July, 1924, brought the average weekly earnings of factory workers in July, 1925, up to \$25.82, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This is the highest July average since 1920 when weekly wages reached a peak at \$31.56. Wages this July were 18 per cent below that high level.

Employment showed a drop of 1.1 per cent compared with June, but there were 7.4 per cent more workers on factory payrolls than in July, 1924, when the first Coolidge depression reached its maximum. This gain, however, means only that big business is stabilizing employment at a low level. The average employment of the first 7 months of 1925 is considerably below the same period of 1924.

The new low level at which employment is being stabilized means little more than 3-4 of full time capacity. Factories are averaging 90 per cent of full-time for 80 per cent of a full working force.

Average weekly earnings are today 88% per cent above July 10 years ago. The figures for July each year since 1916 are:

Average Per Capita Weekly Wage In July	
1925	\$25.82
1924	24.53
1923	25.61

1922	21.98
1921	23.14
1920	31.56
1919	23.84
1918	20.08
1917	16.50
1916	13.69

The apparent gain of the workers in the purchasing power of wages is more than offset by the speeding-up which is narrowing the number of jobs. The total wage payments to factory workers in July, 1925, were less than 72 per cent of July, 1920. Compared with July, 1915, they show an increase of only 53 per cent. Factory owners paid 10 per cent less in total wages in July, 1925, than in July, 1923.

More than half of all the establishments reporting to the department of labor were operating with less than a normal force and over one-third were operating part-time. Only 17 per cent of the meat packing establishments had a full force and only 44 per cent had full-time.

For other important industries the corresponding percentages were: flour mills 43 per cent and 36 per cent; cotton goods 53 and 61; woolen mills 39 and 57; men's clothing 42 and 70; women's clothing 39 and 63; iron and steel 29 and 50; foundries and machine shops 25 and 40; boots and shoes 41 and 51; automobile plants 32 per cent with normal force and 60 per cent on full time schedule.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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International Labor News

Argentina
Immigrant Farmers.—The first contingent of a group which it is said will eventually comprise 350 persons arrived recently from Germany on their way to a new settlement in the Province of Entre Rios. It is said they are expert farmers, with enough capital to make first payments on 250-acre tracts of land, upon which they have already gone to work. The remainder of the group is expected in about a month.

Chile
Study Social Questions.—The Executive Committee of the Union of Employees of Chile has decided to study certain questions of a social nature in view of the congress that is organizing for next September. The building of cheaper houses, co-operative purchase of provisions, establishment of a bank for employees, improvement of technical institutions, and a thorough study of the law dealing with private employees are among the subjects to be studied.

Cuba
Strike Settlement.—The "passive resistance" strike which has been in effect for several months on the railroads operating in the eastern part of the Island has been temporarily settled.

Ecuador
Agricultural Mission.—An Italian agricultural mission is studying agricultural possibilities in the Equadoran coast provinces, particularly the possibilities of future cotton production, and it seems that this is being done with a view to possible future immigration from Italy to this country.

Germany
Wages.—An examination of the schedule of wages paid skilled workmen in trade and industry shows that while the actual sum in Marks per day is practically as high as before the war, the purchasing value of a day's wage is about 60 per cent of the pre-war value.

Panama
Protest H. C. L.—Members of the "General Syndicate of Workmen" recently held a mass meeting in protest against the "unreasonable increase in the price of rice, and the increase in rent."

Society Islands
Import Anamite Labor.—The importation is reported of a considerable number of Anamite laborers, male and female, to French Oceania, brought to the Colony by the Government and under contract to remain for five years. The men are to be paid a wage of 12 piasters (120 francs) and the women 9 piasters (90 francs) per month.

Strike Hits Bombay Mills

Bombay, British India.—Twenty thousand operatives in twelve mills went on strike recently in protest against wage reductions. Crowds of strikers stoned the mills, and armed police are patrolling the quarters.


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MacDonald Warns Against Communists

Glasgow, Scotland.—An attack upon communism features an article written by J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, and former prime minister, published by the Glasgow newspaper Forward.

An attempt will be made at the forthcoming meeting of the Labor Party at Liverpool, he says, to place the party on record as recognizing that the "communists share our faith and our ways and can operate with us in the practical work of upbuilding society in accordance with our hearts' desire."

"Of course, they cannot," he continues. "Every action germane to answering this question shows they cannot. When we were in office we found out that their chief desire was to hamper us."

"Labor is faced by powers more united upon its subjection than ever," he declared, "and must therefore fight warily and skillfully. The united front now offered to us is a disunited and discredited movement," he added.

Referring to the "mischief" done by the communists at the recent meeting of the trades union congress at Scarborough, Mr. MacDonald says labor must not fall into any more traps at the Liverpool meeting.

Effect of Strike

New York.—Here is the effect of the anthracite coal strike upon U. S. railways, according to an estimate by railroad officials published recently: Nine railroads serving the anthracite district are losing \$3,500,000 a week in revenue.

Fifteen thousand railway men have been laid off.
Car loadings have fallen off 40,000 cars a week.

Soviet Has Beverage Tax

Moscow.—The government vodka trust plans an output of 85,000,000 gallons of vodka with an alcoholic content of 40 per cent in the fiscal year starting October 1. This is an increase of 16,000,000 gallons over the present year's production of 30 per cent spirit. Based on present prices this means a gross return of \$450,000,000. A tax of five cents a bottle is expected to bring \$26,000,000 additional tax.

Milk War Rocks Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—Armed guards rode with independent milkmen following the bombing of a dairy established to "bust" the alleged milk trust.

No one was injured when the black powdered bomb crashed through the roof of the plant of the Illinois Creamery Company, but the Chicago Employers' Association construed the blast as a reply to their charges that the city's milk supply is controlled by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. The milkmen themselves, are the real "barons of butter-fat," in Chicago, according to G. L. Hosetter, secretary of the association, who made public the combine charge.

Fish Dressers' Strike Settled

Nearly 750 men engaged in the fishing industry at Erie, Pa., went on strike when their demands for 15c per hour wage increase were denied. The strike continued for many days, neither side being willing to make any concessions. It was finally agreed to have a representative of the United States Labor Department act as arbitrator, both sides agreeing to accept any decision which he might render. His decision provided that wages should continue as heretofore, but that ten cents per hour increase should be granted for overtime work.

Silk Workers Avert Strike

Paterson, N.J.—A threatened strike involving 4,000 silk operatives engaged in the manufacture of narrow silk fabrics has been averted in Paterson. A U. S. Labor Department representative, who was in touch with the situation, reports that assurances have been given the workers that the price list of the "Blue Book" will be paid. This was the matter in controversy. A strike in the Kravitz Silk Company plant in this city has been settled, the 3 and 4 loom system having been accepted; and a strike in the Henry Doherty Silk Company plant has also been amicably adjusted.

Niagara Falls, N.Y.—Building trades laborers at Niagara Falls went on strike for uniform wages and recognition, including a signed agreement. Six additional building trades crafts went out in sympathy.
The strike was called off in a few days on the old terms.

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