

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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Ottawa Ont.

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

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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 employees.
 3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
 4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
 5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
 6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

The Federal Elections

ACCORDING to press reports a federal election is to occur some time in September. If this be the case, then the Canadian working man ought to quietly consider his action before casting his ballot and endeavor to see that his vote will aid towards a resumption of prosperity for the Dominion.

No one with any common sense can pretend that Canada has enjoyed good conditions during the past four years, a situation almost wholly due to unstable tariff conditions.

Working men realize that the welfare of their country is bound up with a sound, stable, and adequate tariff system, something Canada does not enjoy under present policy.

It is vital therefore that Canadian workers use their ballots to secure a stable policy, one that will enable their jobs to be protected, that will enable their employers to meet successfully the competition of goods from other countries, goods that are produced under conditions and standards of living much inferior to that enjoyed in Canada, and will finally enable Canadian citizens of all classes, to see their country once again become a prosperous country, built upon a foundation of happy homes.

Communism and War

IT is an oft-repeated statement by members of the Communist ilk that capitalism is solely responsible for war. Those who labor under this delusion should turn their eyes at the present moment towards China, where there is every evidence that Moscow is fostering war with Britain. Zinovieff, who has cherished the dream of world revolution, attributes the scope of the Chinese situation to his efforts to awaken the Chinese to their wrongs, and in accordance with this policy, has for some time past been shipping munitions and materials to the Chinese for use against Britain. This fact ought to compel those who (whilst not Bolshevik) feel that Russia is being discriminated against, to open their eyes to stern realities, and let them see that the most dangerous menace against the peace of the world is the present Soviet Government. It is likely however, that people who sob over Russia will continue living in their fool's paradise, being used as catspaws for the cunning machinations of the Reds. It is a certainty however, that the Canadian working man is under no delusions about the good intentions of Russia, and if another world cataclysm were to be precipitated, an event which every decent-thinking person must deplore, then the blame and responsibility rests upon the shoulders of everyone who by passive or active acquiescence in Communist policy permits such a tragedy to occur.

Mankind sees quite clearly after eight years of experiment what the fruits of Communism are in industry, hatred and bloodshed; in national affairs, chaos and disorganization, and in international affairs, lying, treachery, deceit, intrigue and war with all its horrible accompaniments.

This is what the world is to be treated to instead of the boasted freedom, fraternity and equality that was to usher in the era of Communism, but let us hope that the moral to be drawn will produce good results, and result in men coming to their senses.

Land Settlement in Canada

How Colonization of Dominion Could Be Done

By C. J. Pilkington

The following article is published in accord with our policy of endeavoring to place all points of view on important questions before our readers. There are some points in Mr. Pilkington's article we agree with as there are also some that we cannot see eye to eye with. Publication of this or any other matter submitted by contributors does not mean endorsement by "The Canadian Labor Press" but merely that we will publish matter submitted by contributors dealing with important questions of the day, even if we cannot acquiesce wholly or in part with the opinions expressed. (Editor)

20 Andrews Ave.
 Toronto,
 July 1st, 1925.

Editor,
 "Canadian Labor Press," Toronto.

Having been a reader of your widely read journal for a number of years, I would like to say, that I am, like yourself, deeply interested in the development of this our great Dominion.

I have for many years studied the colonization and land settlement question, and have come to the conclusion that all schemes to develop Canada along these lines have been absolute failures up till now; with the object in view of getting

capita basis and then approach the British Government to see what they would do in the matter, probably they would grant free passage to all immigrants and perhaps give a lump sum in addition.

This part of the scheme having been successfully dealt with, (details could be worked out later); get out the pointed advertising matter, and broadcast it through Britain, and those countries from which you would prefer the immigrants to come from (British preference).

Then send your agents to Britain and Europe, to lecture on and expound the scheme, these agents to receive the names, with full particulars of every prospective settler and each member of his or her family, choosing of course the most desirable with farming experience, and those with at least some knowledge of horses and stock and some capital. I feel sure, with such inducements as this scheme offers, we should get several hundred thousand desirable settlers next year.

This land settlement proposition will automatically settle our railway problem, increase our domestic and foreign trades enormously and with adjustment of tariffs to protect our industries, would put the country on a sound financial and progressive basis.

I would suggest, that no ornamental positions with exorbitant salaries be created, men of approved ability being selected for every position.

I would like to say, that all literature I have read, relating to early settlement of Canada by the United Empire Loyalists clearly states, that they were very largely assisted by the British Government and as they or their descendants, are the outstanding citizens of Canada to-day, through the assistance they obtained. I see no reason, why the settlers brought out under this scheme, will much better inducements should not make an even better showing.

Yours truly,
 C. J. PILKINGTON.
 Scheme

Free grant of 160 acres of land to the male head of each family, and to any male over the age of 15 years, also to a mother, being a widow of a family with a son or sons approaching the age of 18 years and able to work.

Free or assisted rail and steamship passage to all immigrants from their homes to points of destination in Canada.

Credit of \$2,000 or more, to each settler as above to cover the cost of a cheap house, stock, implements, seed, feed, etc., repayable in fixed annual instalments to say \$100 x 5 per cent interest, and as much more at any time as the settler may choose to make, this cash credit to be drawn upon only for the purposes stated above, permits for same to be drawn up and O. K'd by the Government agent in charge of each settlement.

The locality for each settlement having been previously decided on, by representatives at the conference, send out surveyors, to survey and peg out the land.

Employ our vast army of unemployed, in all the work of construction, such as roadmaking building, plowing, installation of lighting and water systems, camps to accommodate these men, during the period of construction, the large community building on the reserved section shown in plan, would accommodate some of these working gangs (tents being erected for the others, borrowed from the Government Militia stores.)

Erect one bank building.
 One hospital, fully equipped.
 One school building.
 Install one waterworks and lighting system, supplying settlers with same at cost.
 One office building to accommodate all of the officials of the settlements, in the interests of the various Governments and of the settlers.
 One church, selecting as far as possible (by sections) all of one religious denomination, from among the list of intending settlers, so as to avoid erecting a large number of churches.
 One large community hall, for the purpose of lectures on farming, its methods and for general community purposes.
 One large building to accommodate

(Continued on Page 4)

Having ascertained the number of settlers to come over here, say next spring, 1926, proceed to cut through the selected areas, main roadways, having farms on either side, so as to concentrate for convenience and community purposes (as per scale, and represents a section of a large newly settled area) reserving certain sections for community purposes and buildings and for timber reserved for the settlers' use.

Build a frame house of cheap construction of 3 or 4 rooms, with brick chimneys, clapboarded outside, inside finished with Beaver Boarding or some other similar cheap material to make it draft-proof, this would last for years, until such time the settler was able to finish it off, to suit his or her taste, and enlarge to suit the size of the family. A dwelling of this description could be erected for about \$650.

All building materials to be obtained by the various Governments and supplied to the settlers at a minimum of cost.

Employ our vast army of unemployed, in all the work of construction, such as roadmaking building, plowing, installation of lighting and water systems, camps to accommodate these men, during the period of construction, the large community building on the reserved section shown in plan, would accommodate some of these working gangs (tents being erected for the others, borrowed from the Government Militia stores.)

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(Continued on Page 4)

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ONTARIO'S MINERALS

The outstanding metallic products of Ontario are silver, nickel and gold. The gross value of these to the end of 1924 follows:—silver, \$234,392,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 5,961,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt silver mines have been in operation for over twenty years, and to the end of 1924, along with outlying areas such as Gowganda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 350 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 10,000,000 ounces per year.

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

Of gold, Ontario's production in 1924 was over eighty per cent of the entire output of Canada, and had a value of \$25,669,562. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5% 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 32 million dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1924 the Larder Lake Branch 22.5 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 22 per cent of the railway tonnage.

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

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Labor and the Tariff

A REPLY TO A FREE TRADE CRITIC

By the Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, M.P.

(Late Minister of Health in the British Labor Government)

If I were free to devote myself exclusively to the controversy which many articles on Free Trade and Protection have aroused, I could find sufficient material for enjoyment in the writings of my critics.

Free Trade means free competition. The German traders and the Chinese traders are to be free to compete, without let or hindrance, regulation or restriction, with British traders. And within Britain the employer of "scab" labor is to have the same amount of freedom in competing with the employer of Trade Union labor.

This is the state of affairs that made the conditions which brought down the price of a commodity brought down automatically the price of the labor that produced the commodity. They did not recognize that Labor-power was a commodity, the price of which was determined, as we have all pointed out at the street corners, in exactly the same way as the price of butter and eggs.

Mr. Villiers does take into account the effect of purchasing power when dealing with my case. He points out that if Glasgow spends more on Middlesbrough rails than the sum at which it would buy the rails from Belgium it has less money left to spend on boots and shoes.

I admit that so far Mr. Villiers is correct, but I want to point out how short a distance this takes us. It is worth noting how readily he adopts the position of Free Trade individualist by pointing out that it is no business of Glasgow's to provide employment for the workers of Middlesbrough—that Glasgow's first and indeed only consideration should be its own rates and its welfare. It is not its brother's keeper. That contention was as sound as it was selfish in pre-war days. Then no one outside of the parish was his unemployed brother's keeper. Now unemployment is largely a national charge, and it is part of the policy of the Labor Party to make it entirely a national charge.

Lessee, and Gains

It follows as good business that Glasgow should be more interested in finding employment for men in Middlesbrough than in finding employment for men in Belgium, for whom, so far, it has no responsibility. Therefore, it becomes a mere matter of calculation whether or not it would pay us better to buy the cheaper Belgian rails. This is just one of the points which we have in mind when we claim that the trade of a national should be considered and regulated by a Committee representing the nation, which could view it from the national interest only.

Now, looking at this particular problem from the national interest only, what do we find? If we send the order to Belgium twenty men will be employed there in producing our rails, and twenty will be unemployed in Middlesbrough, for want of the order. The amount which we would save in price by sending it to Belgium, is, say, ten per cent. We decide to sacrifice this saving and to send the order to Middlesbrough and thus remove unemployment as far as the twenty men are concerned. It has cost us the ten per cent, but we have gained in employment one hundred per cent. Nationally we are ninety per cent. to the good. Mr. Villiers is not consistent when he argues that because it may cost us 10 to 100 we are therefore on wrong lines.

High Wages and Cheap Commodities

My critic seems to agree that we can get high wages through the protection of Trade Unionism, and at the same time have cheap commodities through free competition in trade. Again he is correct, but only to a trifling extent. In so far as we are purchasing commodities in which British labor is not employed the cheaper we get them, if we have no moral considerations, the better. In such rare cases the price does not influence British wages, except to the extent that all wages tend to fall to the cost of subsistence. But take the case of Mr. Villier's overcoat, which "protects" him from the weather. How could he get cheap overcoats and high wages for overcoat makers? Quite clearly if the price of his overcoat is low because he has

succeeded in securing the product of Asiatic or East London labor, no manufacturer can hope to sell him an overcoat made under Trade Union conditions. So the Trade Union tailor will find himself on the street while Mr. Villiers is enjoying the blessing of sweating. It is very little comfort to the tailor to be told that it is good sound business to "sell our labor in the dearest market and buy our commodities in the cheapest." If we buy all our coats from Belgium no British tailors will be required and employment in Britain for any trade will be reduced to the minimum necessary to supply goods in exchange.

Nor does Mr. Villiers get out of his difficulty by contending that a Socialist State could rely on "work or maintenance" as a policy for unemployment. This is open to two objections. The first is that the Socialist State could not spend more on the maintenance of either employed or unemployed than its workers had the opportunity to produce.—Glasgow Forward.

Welland, Ont. Secures Industry

Welland, Ont.—A valuable addition to Welland's list of industries has been made in the securing of the Canadian plant of The Landis Machine Company of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. After weeks of negotiation on the part of the Board of Trade and the Industrial Department of the City Council, a sale has been made to the Landis Machine Company of the property and plant formerly occupied by the Dominion Automatic Transportation Company, Limited. This property consists of 31-4 acres of land and includes a modern factory building 40 x 200 feet.

The establishment of a plant in Canada was decided on by the Landis Company directors and after viewing locations and possible plants in many other important Canadian cities, they became convinced that Welland was the logical point for their Canadian factory.

Relief Work Decreases

Unemployment relief in June, according to the report of Superintendent Laughlen of the House of Industry to the board of control, Toronto cost \$1,000, being a decrease of 34 per cent from that of May and 42 from that of June last year.

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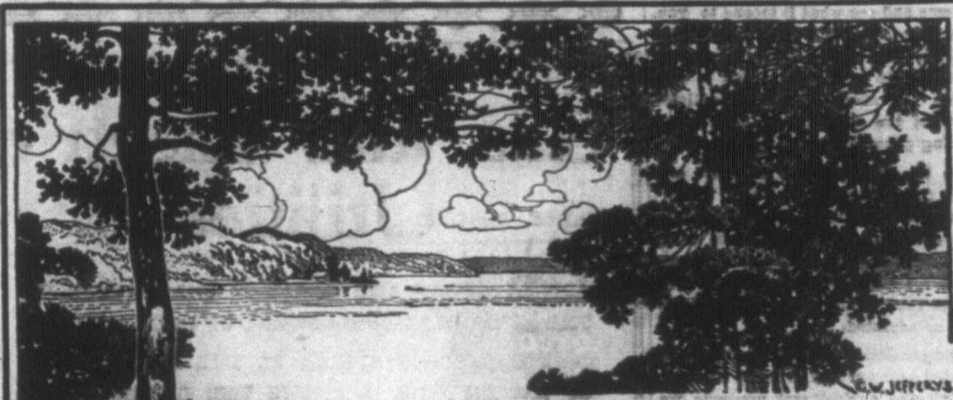
COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE and AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Vocational Schools and Departments.

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

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The law provides a speed limit to save road surfaces, as well as to save motorists from accident. While the highway may be clear and there may be no danger of accident, remember the road is always beneath you and that needless damage done by yourself and hundreds of thousands of other motorists is damage which you and the other motorists will pay for out of your own pockets.

You have no right to destroy the property of others, and it is not common sense that you should destroy your own. Yet you do this every time you exceed the speed limit.

Take a pride in the highways. They are yours to use, not to abuse. Co-operate with the Counties and the Government in maintaining Ontario's roads among the best on the continent.

The Government requests you to obey the law whether there is a traffic officer in the vicinity or not. Having made this request for co-operation of all motorists, it gives notice that infractions of the law will be vigorously prosecuted.

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

The Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister

S. L. Squire, Deputy Minister

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THE FARMERS' DAIRY

Land Settlement in Canada

(Continued from page 2)
 surplus agricultural products for sale and export to be under Provincial Control in each province.

One blacksmith and wagon repair building, which could be utilized by the veterinary surgeon, and having accommodation for very sick animals.

One building for butter and cheese manufacture for sale and export.

Supply the settlers through the Government officials in charge, with all of their stock, implements, seed, feed, etc. at a minimum of cost taking care that profiteering would not have an opportunity of entering any of the settlements.

Settlers to build their own barns, and outbuildings, after their arrival.

Each province to have all oil, water power, timber and mineral rights on the areas settled.

Timber limits to be reserved, adjacent to the settlements and timber as required by the settlers up to certain sizes, obtained free on permits issued by the Government officials in charge.

Trees, fruit, ornamental and shade, (the latter planted this fall, where necessary by the work gangs) supplied free on permit by the Government agent in charge and obtained from the Government Forest Reserves, Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges and Institutes.

No settler to be allowed to mortgage or dispose of his farm, until he has held it, at least 2 years and then only on the written consent of the province in which he is residing.

A doctor and an adequate nursing staff to be provided with each equipped hospital.

The sums placed to the credit of the settlers would not be fully drawn upon, in the initial stages and would therefore render it unnecessary to have the entire sum required on hand and available at the commencement.

If it intended to put this, or any similar scheme into operation, say in the spring of 1926, use tractors or teams as considered necessary and available to break about 50 acres of each farm and allow it to winter follow, then immediately after arrival, the settlers could seed that portion, as well as grow sufficient vegetables to see them through until the following season, they would then be in the enviable position of reaping a harvest on the first year of their arrival and it would give them a splendid start.

Build one large general store to supply every article of domestic use, such as, meat, food, boots, clothes, hardware and furniture or if this is not built by the Government lease, or sell outright, the land to do so to the firm willing to locate and handle this business.

Erect one large building to accommodate the Agricultural Implement firms, which must be Canadian firms, who would be required to keep on hand at all times a full line of implements to meet the settlers' demands, if this building were not erected by the Government, lease or sell outright the land for these firms to do so.

All buildings mentioned in the foregoing except those marked (*) to be built and owned by the various Provincial Governments until such time as they would be self-supporting.

Official figures given out at Ottawa (Evening Telegram, July 3rd, 1925) show that in 1924, Canadians to the number of 159,063 migrated to the United States.

In the same year, the Immigration Department at Ottawa, expended the huge sum of \$3,160,000 to bring out to Canada 111,362 immigrants.

This represents a loss to Canada of good Canadian dollars, derived through taxation in various ways, from the public, and as shown below was absolutely thrown away and wasted.

Immigrants to U.S.A., 1924, 159,063 @ \$8 Head Tax	\$1,272,504
Expended by Immigration Department at Ottawa to bring out 111,362 immigrants	3,160,000
Arrived from Europe and returned from U.S.A. 111,362 and \$3,775—155,137; Went to U.S.A., 159,063; 159,063—155,137—3,926 @ \$8 Head Tax	31,408

Canada's visible cash loss And 3,926 of our citizens.

This does not by any means represent the loss to Canada.

The returning Canadians do not figure largely in the above financially through non-existence at point of entry, here of a Head Tax, but they figure considerably in swelling the numbers of unemployed here.

Societies, clubs and all other organizations having the interest of Canada at heart PLEASE NOTE and act accordingly suspend for one year all the money now wasted on education and devote the sums saved to land settlement, then see how your railway debt will automatically be reduced, see also how your industries will thrive and boom with corresponding reduction in your taxes.

I would suggest that our governments open up land now lying idle, near and in possession of the railways and brought under this scheme this land being near the railways, the transportation of all agricultural products would be available without expending a cent to construct more lines, and would of course, produce profitable revenues where now little or no revenues are collected.

Make it, as a part of the policy of the scheme, that only goods made in Canada from raw materials, as far as possible of Canadian origin be supplied through the medium of the large general stores in each settlement, for

and for cheapness could all be of frame construction.

Maintain one efficient individual at least, in each settlement, able and capable of demonstrating and lecturing to the settlers for the first season at least, lectures to take place frequently in the large community hall for that purpose, on farming methods, care and raising of stock, etc.

I have no doubt there would be quite a number of people in the Dominion today, who would like to avail themselves of this opportunity, and I would say by all means let them do so, it would help to clear our congested cities of some of the unemployed there now, who can never be used in industrial pursuits.

If the foregoing, or any similar scheme were contemplated, I would suggest that it be got under way at an early date, for it would mean the solving of our great "Unemployment Problem," for the balance of the year, for large numbers of bricklayers and laborers, carpenters and joiners, as well as general laborers, part altogether from such help as extra bush and lumber and sawmill men, to work on new timber which would be required to replace stocks of building materials for the settlers homes and barns and outbuildings.

This entire question resolves itself around the point of finance and I maintain, that if we could raise over \$500,000,000 in war bonds to win the war, that we could and should raise six times that amount to settle this our great Dominion, which is equal if not of far greater importance to us than winning the war.

We cannot possibly expect to get total strangers over here, to build up, develop and populate this our great country, without offering some inducements and the inducements offered under this scheme, amount simply to a loan, returnable in fixed annual or other prearranged periodical payments, with added interest and I may say, that it is utter selfishness for us to expect them, to come here and endure the hardships and deprivations incidental to pioneer life, shoulder all the losses, which are by no means rare as statistics prove, without giving them all the physical and financial support in our power to enable them to obtain success in enriching and building us up.

Treatment in my opinion of settlers in the past has been callous in the extreme they have been deluded into coming here to commit social and financial suicide.

I have had considerable experience and observation of farming methods in India, Africa and Canada and can write with confidence and authority on this subject, especially as regards the needs of the settler, and consequently have outlined his principal requirements which if adopted would lighten his burden very considerably, especially in the initial stages of the settlement on the land.

Appoint officials to take charge of the settlements in the interests of the various governments for at least the first year, extending settlements each year as considered desirable and beneficial to the country.

All newly settled areas, should be as far as possible near railways and transportation so as to eliminate the necessity of building more lines.

Our proximity to Europe will assure us of a constant and growing demand, for all the agricultural products we can produce, as well as take at least, some of our surplus manufactured articles.

I omitted to previously mention, that the following agricultural implements in sets, as follows, to the number of at least 200,000.

Plows, Harrows, disc and drag, seed drills, mowers, reapers and binders, wagons, hayrakes and double and single sets of harness.

I appeal to those investors of foreign stocks, shares and bonds to dispose of them, and reinvest the proceeds of the sale in this great national enterprise of progress and development and receive your share of the credit in developing your own country the land of my adoption.


Long term bonds of say, 20 years to cover the terms of repayment to finance this scheme, bonds of a denominational value of say \$50,100, 200,500 and greater amounts as required and offered to employees in all of our industrial concerns and to those in the employ of the various governments and municipalities on the easy purchase plan. \$10 or more on application and the balance payable in \$10 monthly instalments, issuing the bonds when fully paid up.

Have faith in your scheme, introduce initiative and organizing ability and pep, bark up the settlers, to make their efforts successful, and I bet sure you would be more than gratified with the results.

I addressed Premier Ferguson on this subject in April last he turned my correspondence over to the Hon. I. S. Martin, who informs me that he is deeply impressed with my scheme.

I also addressed Hon. Mr. Motherwell at Ottawa on this subject but have up to the present not received a reply.

I am yours truly,
 C. J. FLECKINGTON.


DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
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 Jas. H. H. Ballantyne
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following articles would be required by the settlers at least 200,000 each of the following:—hand lamps for interior household use, hurricane lamps for outdoor use, pumps and piping for wells for each farm and a long list of other articles too numerous to mention and not enumerated above.

There would also be enormous demands for the following to build the settlers' homes, barns and outbuildings.

Shingles, scantlings, joists, sills, board sheathing, clapboards, bricks, lime, cement, plaster, sand and gravel, glass, sashes, doors, posts, hinges, latches, locks, keys, bolts, bars, nails and screws, etc.

The whole of our industrial concerns from Montreal to Vancouver would be hard put to it working treble shifts to supply these necessary articles to meet all the needs of the settlers and it would completely reverse the views of those pessimists as to the future success of the Dominion.

There would also be a tremendous and increased demand for canned goods.

This would be equivalent to Canada obtaining the trade of a newly discovered country, with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, with no transportation problem to solve, with unrestricted trading privileges, and no competition, and as stated in a previous clause, we could safely invest several billions of dollars in the scheme, having the assurance that the settlers would pay back the sums loaned them, by means of the annual repayments, with added interest, it is very obvious that there would be some failures, but these would be more than offset by the success of the others.

Manufacturers, consider this whole scheme and see what it means to you, and formulate your plans for the future; we have now, more than sufficient people in the Dominion to fabricate the above mentioned articles to meet the demands of a new, incoming population next spring.

To the workers for at least one year the "short time" and "unemployment" problems would ravish like a dream, in the meantime, with a change in our Dominion Government. I have no doubt, that our tariffs to protect and suit our industries will be adjusted.

Our proximity to Europe will assure us of a constant and growing demand, for all the agricultural products we can produce, as well as take at least, some of our surplus manufactured articles.

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I am yours truly,
 C. J. FLECKINGTON.

Position for Labor Man

Montreal, Que.—Gus Franco, for two years President and the eighteen years Secretary of the Montreal

Trades and Labor Council, it is expected, will shortly be named President of the Minimum Wage Commission created at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, and will retire from organized labor.

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