

# 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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## EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE AND PRODUCTION

By A. A. Wright

NOTE with pleasure that you have in two recent leading articles taken up the questions of wages and production. The writer of the articles, however, seems, in common with leaders of organized labor, to believe in several things, which, in the experience of business men, are proved to be fallacies, viz:

1. That there are certain men set apart in the world as employers of labor, for whom the rest of mankind must labor.
  2. That all of these men, or the majority at least, have been making fortunes by exploiting the services of their employees.
  3. That the producer of goods fixes their selling price.
  4. That it is the activities of organized labor leaders which have raised wages and generally bettered the condition of mankind.
  5. That it is apparently an offense against mankind for an employer of labor to make a profit out of his business.
- Now, if, instead of treating the subject as an abstruse problem, like Einstein's theory of relativity, you get down to everyday practice, you will find that employers of labor are being recruited daily from the citizens who do not spend all they earn, but singly or in groups desire to increase their savings by hiring one or more of their fellow-citizens to help them produce more goods than they could by their own efforts. In the majority of cases, the effort ends in failure. See Dun's, Bradstreet's, or other mercantile agency for statistics of failures in business.
- It is true that in some cases, usually from faulty laws, a very few employers have exploited labor, but statistics show clearly that in the great majority of cases employers have paid more for their labor than they could afford, and the business failed.
- It is a fixed economic law that in the final analysis the buyer makes the price of all commodities. Ask any farmer or manufacturer whether he sells, at all times, his goods for what they cost to produce plus a profit. Of course, in times of famine, partial or complete, or where legislation gives a monopoly of certain lines, the fortunate holders for a time can name their own price, but eventually the economic law resumes control.
- Except by strong-arm methods, organized labor has no effect on rates of wages, and even then they are only raised temporarily, because the rate of wages is determined by the price at which the products of labor can be sold.
- The cost of goods is made up of costs of raw materials, labor and overhead. (The latter includes management, insurance, taxes, rent, interest on loans, power, light, heat, bad debts, etc.) If there is any margin between selling price of goods and the total of these items, then the business shows a profit; if those items total more than selling price, then the business shows a loss.
- In the latter case, if the management believes loss is caused by lack of production, they often look for men who produce more than their own employees, and offer them higher wages to come with them, and it is competition among employers for good men which all through history has raised wages, because it is not the rate of wages which is important; it is cost of product of that labor. If changing men is not a success, then wages must be reduced, or the business fails. Under the theory that wages must not be reduced, then business fails and unemployment ensues. The error of organized labor is that they do not see, when they talk of giving men a greater share of what they produce, that in practice what they demand is that the poor or indifferent worker should get a share of what the good worker produces, since they demand that all men at the same class of work be paid the same rate.
- When you talk of increased production per man today over the past you omit to mention that it is machinery which produces in that case. Where the man's effort alone is a factor, the production per man today is infinitely less than before the war. I need only to quote one instance. Thirty years ago, a qualified bricklayer laid 1,200 to 1,500 bricks per day. I am told the Union allowance today is 450 or 500 bricks per man, or about one-third a good man's capacity.
- Why is it wrong for a man who is willing to risk his own and his friend's money by employing labor to make goods, to sell at a profit if he can? When you consider the encouragement given him, he should be paid handsomely instead of getting on the average but little, if anything, over interest paid on Government bonds. Here are a few of the things done at present to encourage men to employ labor:
- His taxes are increased 50 per cent. over those of the man who does no business, under the so-called "business tax."
- He is taxed under the Workmen's Compensation Act for cost of accidents in his competitor's plant, no matter how free he keeps his own.
- He has to pay a sales tax, which is more than an average profit. At present he cannot sell his goods for enough to cover a profit over the sales tax, as purchaser naturally considers tax part of cost of goods.
- He is pilloried by organized labor leaders and newspaper writers as a grasping, soulless individual fattening on the struggles of his employees.
- He has to pay a tax of 10 per cent. on any profits he makes in the business, plus 10 per cent. on the previous year's tax, plus 10 per cent. on any contributions to charity, just as if these latter two items were a profit, instead of being as much of an expense in producing goods as wages paid his men.
- He is worried to death filling out forms for statistics which may be interesting to the compilers, but are of no use to him. Of what value is it to a man to learn in 1924, or any other time, that in the previous August unemployment decreased 1.7 per cent., when he has just had to lay off a large number of men for lack of orders to keep them employed? Or of what value is it to a workman to learn that the cost of commodities has decreased last month 2.3 per cent., when he has just been laid off work?
- The press can do no greater service to the public than to discuss these questions and try to educate our lawmakers, Federal, Provincial and municipal, in the rudiments of every-day economics.

## THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

### American Federation of Labor Convention- Address of Canadian Fraternal Delegate

Address by Mr. Donald Dear, (Canadian Trades and Labor Delegate)

Mr. President, fellow delegates and friends: I have been entrusted this morning, on behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to deliver two messages to you. The first one is to express to you our deepest sympathy on the death of your departed President Gompers. The second is to extend fraternal greetings from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Both at these things I do with absolute sincerity.

Our convention, just closed in Canada, revealed that one of the outstanding problems was the problem of unemployment, and year after year this problem is becoming more difficult to meet. It may be truthfully said that no problem confronting society today is so universal in its character as the problem of unemployment.

In close relation to the problem of unemployment comes our problem of immigration. We saw in Canada, during the month of July, which should have been one of the peak years for employment in Canada, 65,000 farm hands that could be procured to go to our Western Canada for the harvest fields.

On the other hand, we saw immigration agents throughout European countries particularly, telling the workers that Canada is in need of labor. I don't for one moment wish to say that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is opposed to immigration, providing it can be assimilated, and I will read now the Declaration of the Trades and Labor Congress in 1924:

"It will be noticed that the principle that Canada should have the right to accept or reject any immigrant coming to Canada is accepted as a definite policy by organized labor, in common with all other classes in Canada; and the defining as to what 'nationalities and classes of people—are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship' must remain with the Canadian Government.

"Of paramount importance in Canada, in this respect, has been, and is yet, the question of Oriental immigration. This need not be elaborated, as agreements have been reached between the Canadian Government and other parts of the Empire which have eliminated this so far as Oriental British citizens are concerned. It might be stated, however, that the admittance of Oriental laborers into Canada is primarily sought to supply cheap labor and is of no benefit whatsoever either to the immigrant or the country from which he comes, or to Canadian labor or Canada generally.

"A second phase of this subject is that dealing with the refusal on the part of Canadian authorities to admit British subjects on moral or physical grounds. Numbers of persons charged with various crimes in Great Britain have been in the past rejected on the consideration that they left for Canada, or other parts of the Empire. Some public bodies in Great Britain have lent themselves to the idea of relieving themselves of a responsibility of maintaining their charges by shipping them to Canada, without any regard to the fitness of the individual.

"Others have been led, by false inducements, to leave for Canada, only to find themselves seriously handicapped in obtaining a living in a country which demands physical fitness to an exceptional degree.

"All these have led to rejections upon arrival and deportations which in numerous cases have created great hardships to the immigrant and often financial loss and personal suffering to the immediate relatives of the immigrant.

"To reduce this, as much as possible, organized labor has pressed for medical examination of immigrants, to take place in their home country and ask for the fullest co-operation of the British authorities to make this possible and effective. The official declaration of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is:

"Medical and other examination of immigrants to take place at port of embarkation."

Regarding our legislation in the Dominion of Canada, we are going slowly, but surely. A little over ten years ago Ontario was the only province with a workmen's compensation act. Now we have a total of six out of the nine provinces enjoying similar legislation.

The Mothers' Allowance Act and Minimum Wage Laws have likewise been secured in most provinces. Compulsory education has been generally secured throughout the Dominion, and the school age is practically uniformly set at sixteen years.

We have also made great advancement in the ownership of public utilities, and wherever possible we have one or more of our own members on the Boards of Management.

On the economic field we in Canada are practically in the same position as you are in the United States. Most of your problems are our problems, and I feel it is needless for me to take up your time enumerating them to you at this time.

I want at this time to express our appreciation for the unstinted co-operation and support given by the officers of this Federation and of the various international unions having locals in Canada, and I trust that the same friendly relations will continue in the future.

You have heard from past Fraternal Delegates from Canada of the One Big Union movement. This is now practically a thing of the past so far as the name goes, but we find the same forces at work under other names endeavoring to destroy our movement from within.

The National Catholic Unions, located principally in Quebec Province, are still a factor to be contended with, though not as virile as a few years ago. As the name suggests, this organization presents a delicate situation with which to deal.

In order that you may more fully understand just what we are up against in this regard, I will cite you an instance of the workings of that organization in my home city. During a strike of the Typographical Union and a strike of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union in Ottawa, the National Catholic Union shipped their members into Ottawa to fill the places of our men. They sent them in under guise of union men.

Now, Mr. President, I will not detain you longer. One could summarize the labor movement in a lengthy discussion of conditions, but as we meet from time to time, just as you meet, they are conditions with which you are familiar.

I am glad of this opportunity to be with you and to bring fraternal greetings from the workers of Canada. We pledge our co-operation to the American Federation of Labor and ask that you co-operate with us in our work.

### Building Activity Shows Increase

Total awards for Canadian construction for the month of October, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were \$29,647,500, as compared with \$29,746,400 in September. The total for October, 1924, was \$21,066,800. This year's figure is an increase of 40.8 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Residential building accounted for 29.5 per cent. of the October building amounting to \$8,826,700. Business building amounted to \$5,314,900 or 18 per cent.; industrial building, \$7,535,800 or 25.4 per cent., and public works and utilities, \$7,970,100 or 26.8 per cent.

The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 26.7 per cent.; Quebec, 57.1 per cent.; prairie provinces, 5.8 per cent.; British Columbia, 8.5 per cent.; and Maritime provinces, 1.9 per cent. Contemplated new work in October aggregated \$22,163,500.

Total construction started from January 1st to October 31st has amounted to \$238,324,900, compared with \$222,779,100 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 7 per cent.

The above figures speak for themselves. They need no comment, especially when it is remembered that up to the end of July the total value of contracts awarded were several millions less than for the corresponding period of last year. In other words during the past three months the volume of work started has been increasing steadily instead of falling off as is usual at this season of the year. It is particularly gratifying to note the increase in industrial work. For the year this amounted to twenty-five millions of dollars while for the corresponding period for last year the total was less than thirteen million. Residential building also shows a total increase of sixteen millions of dollars for the year to date.

Quebec province shows the greatest proportion of increase in general construction, the maritime provinces are holding their own while the western provinces show an increase of approximately 8 per cent.

### Picketing Is Declared Illegal

Calgary, Alta.—Apparently peaceful picketing on the streets of Calgary is illegal according to a decision handed down by the appellate division of the supreme court recently.

Last August two men were arrested for picketing the Palace theatre, they were tried by a local magistrate, convicted, and fined. The unions affected appealed the decision, with the above result. Local labor officials are contemplating carrying the case before the supreme court of Canada.

The two convicted men were, when arrested, engaged in handing out notices on the streets advising Calgary residents that the theatre in question did not employ union help, and stating that for this reason union men did not patronize it, and others were requested not to. The men are members of the Calgary Theatrical Federation.

There are 272 woolen and knitting mills in Canada. Sixty per cent of these mills are in towns of under 10,000 population. Their maintenance and building up is vital to the life of these rural towns.

## CHILD IMMIGRATION

Labor and the Barnardo Home Controversy

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in Labor quarters regarding the controversy and charges made against Dr. Barnardo's Homes at the recent Child Welfare Conference held at Ottawa where statements were made tending to show that a large proportion of the young girls attending Toronto General Hospital and who were stated to be of a low standard of morality, had been brought to the Dominion through the agency of the Barnardo Homes.

The publicity given this matter recently through the columns of the Canadian Press proves quite clearly that instead of Dr. Barnardo's Homes being open to criticism upon the score of bringing undesirable immigrants to Canada, they have a wonderful record when the number of persons passing through their hands is taken into account. Out of a total of 6,315 girls brought to the Province of Ontario since the year 1898 it is asserted by the critics of the Homes, that fifty-four could be classed as having a low standard of morality. This is an extremely low percentage and when one takes into account the frailties of poor human nature it can only be considered as an amazing tribute to the wonderful system of selection used by the Home before bringing girl immigrants to Canada and the excellent system of supervision over these immigrants after their arrival in the Dominion.

Professor McPhee, who at the Child Conference, made the statements reflecting upon the work of the Homes has made a public apology through the columns of the Press, retracting the criticisms he had made without a study of the actual facts. One would have thought that this would have closed the matter but apparently those who are opposed to the work that the Barnardo Homes are doing, are still anxious to place the Homes in an unfavorable light before the Canadian public as we find that another gentleman connected with the University of Toronto, in letters to the Toronto Press, refusing to take Professor McPhee's amende honorable as accurate and reiterating the criticisms made at the Child Welfare Conference.

What purpose can be served by these unjust attacks upon the Dr. Barnardo Homes, the "Canadian Labor Press" fails to see unless it is part of the general campaign to discourage immigration from Great Britain, something that has been going on for the past two or three years.

May we point out from the viewpoint of Labor that the Barnardo Homes have brought thirty thousand boys and girls to Canada during a period of sixty years, the vast majority of whom have made good and in many instances become successful and prominent citizens of the Dominion and all of whom have been drawn from our own class. These facts necessarily make us sympathetic to the work that the Homes are doing and when untrue and unfair criticism is leveled at the methods of the Barnardo Homes, it behooves Labor to pay some attention to the matter and see that the Institution which has done so much for British boys and girls, shall at least receive a square deal.

### 130,000 Women Work in Ontario

It is a surprising fact that in Ontario there are more women workers in proportion to the working population than is the case in the States. In that country it is estimated that one in every four workers is a woman. In Ontario the figure is much higher. The industrial population is estimated at about 400,000 and from the information in the possession of the Revision of Industrial Hygiene of the Provincial Department of Health it is known that there are nearly 130,000 women workers exclusive of the women employed in domestic service, and exclusive also of "professional women" such as doctors, teachers, nurses and owners of private businesses. Thus in Ontario one in every three workers is a woman.

Of the 130,000 women teachers 40,000 are in offices, nearly 40,000 in retail stores. In industry proper, that is in factories, there are over 34,000. Telephone exchanges account for 7,000, hotels and restaurants 3,500, laundries 1,500, mail order houses 1,400 amusement places 600 and a further 1,800 are scattered throughout the province in miscellaneous employments.

As regards the protection of these women from exploitation, the position in Ontario according to the department is, startling behind that of other countries, except on one exceedingly important point. The Minimum Wage laws have secured to most of the women of our province "the right to live from her work." No longer is it permissible for women and young girls to be paid a non-living wage for a life not worth living.

### Communism Issue in Australia

Melbourne, Australia.—The election campaign is now in full swing and the main issue is Communism, which is being most strenuously fought. Hughes, former prime minister, has now definitely come down on the side of Bruce and predicts the Nationalists will be victorious. It would have suited the Labor Party very well to have confined the election issue to deportation, upon which they have con-

centrated their efforts with all the violence and intensity which are part of their political equipment.

Bruce is beginning his campaign under the handicap that the issue upon which his opponents insist is one capable of closing up the ranks of Labor and unionism in passionate resentment against what they are speedily coming to believe is a deliberate and vital attack upon their most cherished liberty. There is no counterpoise of equal devotion and unanimity among the parties behind

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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**THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS**  
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A NATIONAL, SANE LABOR PAPER

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

## Stretching the Constitution

CONSIDERABLE speculation is being indulged in as to the outcome of the session of the new Parliament elected on the 29th of October last. According to press reports, Mr. King, the defeated Prime Minister, will meet Parliament at an early date, probably December 10th. This decision is presumably based on a condition arising in Great Britain after the defeat of the Baldwin Government in 1922 when that Government met a new Parliament and did not resign until a vote of no confidence had met with the approval of the House.

The situation existing in Ontario in 1919 when the U. F. O. members constituted the largest group in the House, is also used as a precedent for the present occasion.

Constitutional authorities who incline to the view that Mr. King does not require to give up power until Parliament meets forget that both the Baldwin situation and the 1919 situation in Ontario were different in two very important respects from that at present existing in our Federal politics. Mr. Baldwin headed the largest group in the British House; Mr. King does not head the largest group in the New Parliament. Mr. Drury headed the largest group in the Ontario House; Mr. King does not head the largest group in the new Parliament.

If Mr. King's position is constitutionally sound, then Sir William Hearst after the 1919 election in Ontario should not have resigned and allowed a Farmer-Labor coalition to take office, but on the contrary should have allowed his Party to meet the first session of the new legislature and allow the legislature to decide as to the Party or Parties required to form the new Government. We all know that Sir William Hearst had a much better appreciation of the constitutional issue than Mr. King seems to have and a much finer standard of Public Morality.

In the British case, had Mr. Baldwin been the leader of the second largest group as Mr. King is, then he would not have waited for Parliament to meet but would have asked His Majesty to allow the largest group to form a Government in order that the business of the country could be carried on.

It will be seen then that so far from Mr. King being in a sound constitutional position as the result of the elections and the action announced by him, he is in a very precarious position, one that all lovers of constitutional Government must deplore. It is understood that pressure from the Quebec Liberal members has forced him to take the stand announced and everyone who realizes that there is a sound instinctive adherence to the constitution in Quebec will regret that members from that province have exercised such pressure because if the constitution can be stretched in order to meet the exigencies of the Liberal Party in the present impasse, then assuredly the precedent set up will be used against Quebec in the future, probably to her disadvantage an event that all those who desire National Unity will regard as deplorable.

## "Soviet" Toleration

A GREAT outcry was raised some time ago by the "Reds" of Canada and the U.S. regarding the action of the United States Government prohibiting the visit of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of Battersea, England, to America. One would imagine from the uproar that a terrible blow to freedom had been struck by the action of the American Secretary of State.

Apparently however the Soviet Government does not require any lessons in the art of prohibiting those whom it does not wish to see things from visiting Russia as the International News Service published by the International Federation of Trade Unions reports that the Soviet Government refused permission of Norris Pierard, Socialist Deputy in the Belgian Chamber, to visit Russia the prohibition being based on political grounds, although he had a recommendation from Krassin, Soviet Minister. The International News Service very pertinently remarks that the world will be able to judge the statements of those who do visit Russia as they evidently are sympathetic to Soviet views and only see what the Russian authorities want them to see. This episode shows that there is no more freedom for those who are opposed to the views of the late Czarist Government and reveals quite clearly the farcical pretence at democracy that exists in Russia.

## Teachers' Salaries Finally Fixed

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—An issue which has for the past four months engaged the attention of the Advisory Industrial Committee of the Sault Technical Institute has been brought to a close with the final adoption of a maximum wage schedule for teachers employed in the institution. The schedule which has been approved without being submitted to the Teachers' Federation, provides for the grading of salaries from a maximum of \$3,000 for male graduate specialists down to a minimum of \$2,000 for non-graduate, non-specialist female teachers.

## Lumber Industry Is Active

Quebec, Que.—So considerable is the activity reigning this year in the lumber camps in the Chocomaui, Lake St. John and Abitibi districts that an average of two or three hundred men per week are being despatched by the Provincial Employment Bureau. Concurrent with the increase in the demand as compared to last year, wages are also higher and in certain instances reach between \$60 to \$75 per month. The season promises to be the most active recorded in the lumber industry for many years, and prospects are that the conditions will still further improve.

## Increase Work This Winter

Quebec, Que.—Inquiries made at the Aluminum Corporation offices at Chute A. Caron recently elicited the information that there was no intention of the officials of the company to stop the work during the winter months contrary to reports in that sense, which have been current. In fact, it was stated that instead of such a move the company intended to increase the number of its men at Chute A. Caron.

## Objection by Labor to Foreign Experts

Toronto, Ont.—Protests were made at the District Labor Council meeting against the employment of foreign experts and alien laborers on the North Toronto drainage system, and the new sewage disposal works. The City Council will be asked to act in accordance with the wishes of labor in this regard.

## To Construct Power Line

Winnipeg, Man.—Immediate construction of a transmission line from Great Falls to Fort Alexander by the Manitoba Power Company will be started as a result of the contract negotiated by the company for supply of all electric service and power requirements to the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company at Fort Alexander. Approximately \$2,000,000 will have to be spent by the power company in putting itself in a position to carry out this power contract.

## Winnipeg R.R.M. Operate I-Man Cars

Winnipeg, Man.—Members of the Winnipeg Street Railway employes, have agreed to operate one-man street cars, and will not strike, it was announced by officials recently.

## Laborites Remain Aloof

Winnipeg, Man.—Forkes and other five Progressives, who survived the snow storm that practically obliterated the Farmers' bloc, are buzzing around Winnipeg at present. Overtures were made to induce the two Winnipeg Labor members to attend their caucus, but both Woodworth and Heape refused to be lured into any compromising associations. No matter what Forkes and his Manitoba followers agree to gossip around Farmer circles freely declares that the eight Alberta members are gingerites, subject to no control from Forkes or others, while the six Saskatchewan political farmers, saved from the wreck, are not certain to be amenable to any compromise their old leader may suggest.

## Compensation Awards for October

The Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of October \$482,522.40 in benefits to injured workmen and their dependents, \$399,638.83 of this being for compensation and \$82,883.56 for medical aid. The accidents reported during the month numbered 5,761, of which 50 were fatal, as compared with 5,507 during September, of which 34 were fatal, the number of accidents reported during October being the highest for any month this year.

## Getting Ready for Election

Drumheller—Frank Leary, Provisional President of District 1, Mine Workers' Union of Canada, has spent the week in Drumheller getting the units of the Mine Workers' Union lined up with the District and getting everything ready for the election that will take place on November 30th for District Officers.

## Protest Coal Comes To Canada

Washington.—Buffalo and one or two other cities in the northern section of New York state, which are reported as suffering because of scarcity of hard coal, have complained to the federal authorities here of alleged large shipments of anthracite passing through to Canada.

## Bolshevik "Freedom"

Comrade Louis Pierard, deputy in the Belgian Chamber and member of the editorial side of the Belgian Party paper, "Le Peuple," had intended to undertake a journey to Russia. Although he had among others a letter of recommendation from Krassin himself, he was informed that the Russian Government on political grounds could not grant him permission to enter.

Comrade Pierard in the Belgian Chamber is the elected representative of the Belgian miners of Mons, and owing to knowledge of languages he is, through many international gatherings well known in the international labor movement. If this "workers' delegate" may not go to Russia, which he wished to do at his own expense, this would seem seriously to reflect on the various "workers' delegations, which are dispatched at the expense of the Russian Government. That the Russian Government is afraid of the observations which a socialist M. P. could make in Russia throws a singular light on its estimate of other "travelers" to and from Russia one meets. One will now know better what to think of the impressions of these travelers.

## American Negro Labor Congress

The first American Negro Labor Congress, at its opening business session, voted unanimously to endorse a resolution condemning the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor for refusing to organize the Negro workers into the existing unions, condemning the traitors to the Negro race who profit by attempting to recruit scabs from among the ranks of the colored workers, and demanding the immediate removal of all restrictions in all unions upon the membership of Negroes.

## In Quebec Forests

Between 20,000 and 25,000 men are expected to work in the forests of the province of Quebec during the coming winter, according to the chief forester of the province. It is anticipated there will be a good season in the pulp and paper products, but the cut of timber will not be as heavy as in former seasons, due to the low price prevailing for sawn lumber.

## Arrest Trade Union Leaders

Nineteen leaders of the Unitarian Confederation of Labor were arrested in the Bucharest trade union local. These workers, who were arrested, form the General Trade Union Commission, and had come to an ordinary meeting where the following questions were on the agenda for the day: the trade union position, trade union congress, election of members for the labor councils, council election, the press, trade congress, industrial internationalists, etc.

## SEAMEN'S STRIKE GETS A SEVERE SETBACK

Brisbane, Australia.—The seamen's strike had a severe setback recently when two steamers manned chiefly by volunteer union men left this port for Sydney.



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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 9,961,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt 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 250 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 \$25,669,267. 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 fringes 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 \$7 million dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1924 the Larder Lake Branch 22 1/2 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine production 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.

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The Society offers with 70% Disability and 70% Old Age Benefit.

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"Improved Cumberland" Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.  
**AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA**



# OUR HOME PAGE



## Household Notes

### Secrets of Health and Success

#### Don't Be An Aerophobic

Are you an aerophobic? If you are, stop it. It is really very damaging to you and a great nuisance to your more rational neighbors.

An aerophobic is one who hates air.

I have been prompted to use this term and to write this article by some recent experiences at a large summer resort. The experience is, however, in no wise peculiar to that particular resort. I have gone through the same thing at other resorts, in Pullman cars, on ships, hotels and in private homes. As a matter of fact, I have spent a large part of a long professional career fighting aerophobes.

The particular species of aerophobic that I last encountered, the Summer resort species, possesses certain definite characteristics. Thus, at dinner, in a very large dining room, but poorly ventilated at best, crowded with people, the aerophobic, having pre-empted a seat near a window, insists that it shall be closed. This particular aerophobic is generally a woman, clad in a gown that is generally a little too short at both ends. In her desire to indulge in a coveted anatomical display she finds the breeze offensive to her cutaneous surface, the feeling in which is much more acute than either her intelligence or her conscience. At her intelligence is obtuse is shown by her inability to comprehend the fact that her bodily warmth is best sustained by an abundance of oxygen, plus, possibly, a trifling addition to her wardrobe. That her conscience is

equally obtuse is shown by the fact that she willingly demands for her selfish gratification the exclusion of air necessary for the health, comfort and happiness of her neighbors.

The Pullman car brand of the aerophobic is one who insists that an already superheated and poorly ventilated car, registering 80 on the hanging thermometer, shall be still further heated that her or she may get warm. This particular individual is too ignorant to know that he or she is cold only because she confined air of the car has had its oxygen entirely consumed and that the only way that he or she can hope to get warm is to have a little oxygen-laden air let in from the outside. This particular type of an aerophobic has, however, been of some value in the world by forcing upon the company a serious study of ventilation which has resulted in such perfection of appliances that the aerophobe has been deprived of all excuse to rail against an influx of fresh air.

Aerophobes in general, including those who infest hotels and ships and churches and all places where people congregate, usually offer as an excuse the fact that a draught will give them pains in the area thus chilled. They may indeed have this susceptibility.

If they have, it is because they have been and are aerophobes. If they would habitually inhale enough of pure air to furnish the oxygen with which to burn up the products of their nutritional changes they would not have this susceptibility. They ought to know that the best way to get up tenderness or muscles, or nerves, is to stay indoors behind closed windows and locked doors in front of a raging fire and be comfortable.

### Laborites Plan to Make it Lively

London.—The usual crowd of members of parliament gathered in the House of Commons in preparations for the short session which is to resume the work left unfinished when adjournment was taken in August.

The public is not showing any special interest in the session, which is expected to last five or six weeks, although opposition politicians and the political writers have been laying stress on the dangers of tariff proposals and other government measures.

Labor to be Active  
The Laborites especially seem determined to give the government a lively time. They are making a great deal of capital out of the manner in which the case of the Fascists, who recently stole an issue of the Herald, the Laborite organ, was handled. The case against the men was dropped and the Laborites assert that the public prosecutor on behalf of the government so framed the indictment as

to insure that they would escape punishment because the Herald is hated by the government.

The Liberals are expected to support the Laborites on this issue, and it is thought a strong effort will be made to discredit Premier Baldwin's government. The case has been adversely commented on by some of the government papers.

### N.Y. Bootblacks Go on Strike

New York City.—All bootblacks in shops between 59th and 215th Streets, west of Central Park and Harlem are on strike.

The bootblacks walked out at the behest of two Labor organizers, Nicholas De Floria and Ralph J. Mordeute.

At a salary of \$22.00 a week, bootblacks can average \$40.00 a week with tips, said an owner. If they get all they ask, the price of a shine may go up to twenty cents, said some proprietors.

### Organs Grow Wheezy in English Churches

London.—Congregations and audiences who have been troubled of late by wheezy and asthmatical notes from organs in places of worship and large public halls have little realized that a strike is to blame. Hundreds of organs throughout the country have developed or accumulated troubles during the last eight weeks as a result of a dispute in the church organ-building trade. In many churches and chapels the organs are silent. Either harmoniums are doing duty or the congregations are singing unaccompanied.

A member of the master organ-builders' federation said:

The public is not so much inconvenienced by the fact that the building of Liverpool cathedral's new organ and the reassembling of St. Paul's cathedral organ are delayed as by the fact that organs undergoing rebuilding in smaller places of worship remain dismantled.

The deadlock in the trade has arisen from the men's demand for an immediate increase of 1d. per hour on their 1s. 3d. per hour, and another 1d. increase in three months.

### Civil Servants Get Increase

Salary increases in many departments have been granted recently by the government of Ontario. The criminal investigation branch of the provincial police has been included in the distribution, and considerable satisfaction is felt thereat among the officers.

### DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

INVITE APPLICATIONS for Boys and Girls from 10 to 13 years of age. Good Homes wanted (only in Ontario) for large numbers of young children; also older ones.

Write Manager  
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### NORTHERN ONTARIO

NORTHERN ONTARIO contains millions of acres of the finest agricultural land in the world and may be had by returned soldiers and sailors free; to others, 18 years and over 50 cents per acre. What settlers say of the soil, climate, farming and forest life, is told in a most attractive booklet issued under the direction of the Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

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H. A. MACDONELL,  
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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—  
—DEATH  
—OLD AGE  
—DISABILITY  
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While these hazards, in themselves, cannot always be avoided—yet there is a way to avoid much of the distress and suffering which they cause. That way is through LIFE INSURANCE. In the event of death, it protects loved ones from want. For those who grow old, it assures an income during declining years. In case of disability, earning power is supplemented by payments—and financial reverses are often averted through insurance.

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For particulars, without obligation to yourself.



## For meals and between meals

Let the boys and girls take an Apple whenever they want. Don't make them wait for mealtime. Apples won't spoil the appetite for other food.

A good Apple is a bit of good health. The juice is one of nature's finest tonics. It promotes the secretions. Children who get plenty of Apples don't need "medicine".

You're just a grown-up boy or girl. Eat lots of Ontario Apples yourself. Start the day with one or two. They gently stimulate lazy livers. Eat one when you're hungry or tired during the day. Eat them at night—any time. At meals, or between

meals, you will enjoy them. There is no finer fruit.

This year there are plenty of Ontario Apples. The quality is the best for years. Get your share of them. They keep well and are cheaper now than they will be later. You will know Ontario Apples by their piquant flavour and firm flesh: By using them you will promote an important branch of our fruit production.

Bake and cook with Apples. There are 200 ways of preparing them for the table. Every day—every meal, if you wish—you can have an Apple dish different, wholesome, enticing.

### Get your Winter Apples now

Put in a supply of Ontario winter Apples now. Store them in a cool place where they won't freeze. They'll keep good until you finish them. Ontario Northern Spies are the world's finest winter Apple, both for eating and cooking. Other good winter Apples are the King, Baldwin, Ontario, Golden Russet, Pewaukee, Seeks, Hubbardston, Stark and Wagner.

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Prices Lowest Quality Best

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This new service applies only to "Damp Wash" and "Dry Wash." It does not include "Semi-Finished" or our other services.

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And few articles impose harder work or require more careful handling. Our special drying equipment will insure that straight-edge finish which you are so particular that your curtains have, and retain that downy softness which gives you pride in your blankets. Your telephone orders will receive immediate attention.

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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.

## Their Greatest Aid to Healthful, Sturdy Growth

FRESH pure milk is the children's greatest aid to healthful, sturdy growth. There's REAL nourishment for them in milk—an abundance of LIME, which builds up strong, healthy bones and teeth; PROTEIN, which makes brawn and sinew; valuable MINERAL SALTS; growth-promoting VITAMINES. Each child in your home should have AT LEAST A QUART OF MILK EVERY DAY—just for drinking alone.

Farmers' Dairy Milk comes from the finest dairy farms in Ontario—farms where the cows are well-fed to produce RICH milk; farms where milking is done by clean, healthy milkers. It comes IMMEDIATELY in sterilized sealed cans to the great sunshine-flooded Farmers' Dairy in Toronto, where the finest dairying machinery makes it DOUBLY safe—thence to you just as fresh, as rich, as pure, as milk can be.

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**THE FARMERS' DAIRY**  
WALMER ED. and BRIDGMAN ST.

# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## Overseas News

### Labor Mayors Win in British Cities

London.—Labor Mayors were chosen in twenty-three cities and towns of Great Britain recently by the Borough Council men elected last week. The list includes two Lord Mayors, Alderman Percival Bower, who was re-elected at Birmingham, and John Arnott, the first Labor Mayor of Leeds.

Other Labor Mayors are at Chatham, Chesterfield, Ollithero, Colne, Darlington, Daventry, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leicester, Loughborough, Merthyr-Tydvil, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Preston, Pwllhel, Rawtenstall, St. Helens, South Shields, Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent, Widnes and Wigan.

C. T. Taylor, the new mayor of the London Borough of Shoreditch, where the Laborites control the Council, was until a few years ago a dustman and scavenger employed by the Council over which he now presides.

Lincoln elected its first woman mayor, Miss McNeill. Miss Lucy Dale was elected mayor of Dunstan, supported by every council man except her father.

### Alleges Henderson Was "Gagged"

London, Eng.—The Daily Herald, Labor organ, under headlines extending across the front page, "Henderson gagged in America" will describe the cancellation of lectures to have been given by Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the Labor Government of 1924, before the Y. M. C. A. and Rotary Club of Hartford, Conn.

The cancellation, it says, was the result "not of Government action, but of intervention of an anti-Labor political organization known as the National Security League, one of the most prominent and active of the organizations which under the pretext of combatting Communism have almost destroyed freedom of speech in America since the war."

The Herald cites, as persecuted in the United States or denied hearing, four other well known foreigners: Jean Louquet, prominent French Socialist, Frederick W. Petwick-Lawrence, Labor M. P., Count Karolyi of Hungary and Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist M. P.

### May Emigrate Here From South Africa

London, Eng.—The emigration of South Africa's "poor whites" to Canada and Australia because in their own country they are unable to compete with the blacks, is the novel method of dealing with this pressing problem advocated recently before the Economic Commission which is considering this problem, states the Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post.

About ten per cent of the European population of the Union, it was stated, is unfit for anything but pick and shovel work, and this section was unable to keep up to the white standard of living when in competition with the blacks.

It was therefore advocated that a State department be formed to assist these white laborers to emigrate to countries such as Australia and Canada, where there is no colored competition and where "they would be an asset."

### Premier Bruce Wins in Australia

Sydney, N.S.W.—The general election in Australia has resulted in a victory for the Government in the House of Representatives. The status of the parties will be: Nationalists 35; Country Party, 13; Labor 28; Independent, 1. This will give the Government a working majority, but the Government may secure a bare majority.

For the first time voting was, by law, compulsory. This fact, while greatly increasing the poll over the last election, appears unlikely to have brought the total to much over 80 per cent of the electorate.

Groups of nine electorates each in Melbourne and Sydney give the following results: In Melbourne the Labor vote increased from 110,000 to 210,000, non-Labor from 67,000 to 171,000. In Sydney the Labor vote increased from 113,000 to 154,000, non-Labor from 75,000 to 140,000.

Analysis of the 1,812,000 votes so far counted gives Labor 760,000, Nationalists 756,000 and the Country party 156,000. Probably there are 800,000 or 900,000 votes to come.

Labor leaders declare unofficially that they expect almost all the Senate vacancies will go to the Nationalists. They are very downhearted.

### Anglo-Turk Mosul Controversy

The Hague.—The international court judges have decided to alter their original plans of hearing the Mosul case and to allow the two powers involved to state the preliminary case before the court, Monday. A statement will be made for the British by Sir Douglas Hogg. Accommodations are being provided for the Turkish representative. Great doubt exists as to whether Turkey will send a representative since she has declared she will refuse to abide by any decision of the international court of the league of nations which will favor England and harm the interests of the Angora government of Turkey in her struggle to regain the oil fields of Mosul, which were handed to England by the league of nations in a mandate for Iraq.

### Six Trade Unions in Huge Alliance

London.—The executive committees of six great trade unions, representing four million men, recently adopted the draft constitution of a working alliance in times of industrial dispute affecting any one of the affiliated unions. The unions concerned are the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Electrical Trade Union, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The objects of the alliance, as laid down in the constitution are: First, to defend hours of labor and wage standards; second, to promote or defend any vital principle, and third, to take such steps for mutual co-operation on economic and industrial matters as may from time to time be decided on.

It is in the third point that the sting lies, for it envisages the possibility of a joint strike of all six unions, should any one of them be involved in a dispute with employers. Such a strike would of course be tantamount to a general strike, for it would affect the vital social services of the country, tie up food and fuel supplies, close down electric light and power plants, and inevitably throw men in many other unions out of work.

Unemployment Relief—Subject to the approval of the Birmingham City Council, its "General Purposes Committee" has planned winter unemployment schemes that are estimated to find work for nearly 4,000 men.

Wage Increases—Wages were increased considerably in many important trades in Hamburg during the quarter ended September 30, 1925. The increases were particularly noted among the harbor, storehouse, and coal workers, and in the mineral oil industry, rice milling, the chocolate industry, the cigarette industry, paint and varnish works, laundries, bakeries and fishing occupations.

Seamen's Strike—As the result of the recent strike of British seamen in New Zealand ports, overseas shipments of meat, dairy products, etc., have been seriously disarranged, with considerable inconvenience and loss to local interests. The seamen were contending for the restoration of a former wage scale, therefore applicable to labor between ports.

### Soviet Russia Big Order

Moscow.—According to the Ivestia, the delegation of the Soviet textile industry that is now visiting London has placed a big order with the very well known firm in Manchester of Platt Brothers, the biggest factory in the world producing machinery for the textile industry.

The order can be executed in 12 or 14 months.

The managing director of the firm said that it is the biggest order which was ever given to the firm. Representatives of the Soviet trade delegation in London declared that so far they have placed in England orders for 1,000,000 pounds out of the whole sum of 15,000,000 pounds sterling assigned for equipment for the textile industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

### Indian Factory Report Is Good

The 1924 annual report on the Indian factories act shows that during the year the total number of registered factories increased from 434 to 465, and the number of those actually working from 339 to 434; while in the same period the number of operatives increased from 49,210 to 59,842.



**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**  
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### International Labor News

**Belgium**  
Forsake Tobacco Industry—Because of the bad situation said to exist in the Belgian tobacco industry, approximately forty per cent of the tobacco workers have abandoned their tobacco occupations and obtained work in other industries since 1924.

**Canada**  
Labor Surplus—A present there is said to be a moderate surplus of both skilled and unskilled labor in the Sherbrooke district, the result of which is an exceptionally heavy emigration to the United States.

Railway Labor Board Formed—According to press announcements an agreement was reached during September, 1925, between the management and the employees of the Canadian National Railways, providing for the establishment of a board of eight members, four representing the management and four the employees, to pass upon disputes not otherwise adjustable, affecting clerical, station, shop, shed, round-house and similar classes of employees.

**England**  
Unemployment Relief—Subject to the approval of the Birmingham City Council, its "General Purposes Committee" has planned winter unemployment schemes that are estimated to find work for nearly 4,000 men.

**Germany**  
Wage Increases—Wages were increased considerably in many important trades in Hamburg during the quarter ended September 30, 1925. The increases were particularly noted among the harbor, storehouse, and coal workers, and in the mineral oil industry, rice milling, the chocolate industry, the cigarette industry, paint and varnish works, laundries, bakeries and fishing occupations.

### Winter Work For Men in Britain

London.—Several large contracts which will employ many men in the engineering trades have been secured by British firms.

A contract for the supply of the whole of the power signalling apparatus for Charing Cross and Cannon street stations, Modern Transport announcements, has been placed by the Southern Railway Company with the Westinghouse, Brake and Saxby Signal Company, Limited of Chippenham, Wiltshire, and I.K.G.'s Cross.

The amount of this contract, a Southern Railway Company's official informed a Daily Mail reporter, is between £20,000 and £40,000.

An order has been placed with Main Ropeway, Limited, engineers and contractors, 47 Victoria street, Westminster, for an aerial ropeway, installation in the Malay States for the transportation of tin ore. The plant will be entirely of British material and manufacture. The amount of the contract is about £30,000. Work will be provided for five hundred men for several months.

It is reported that the contract for building a steel railway bridge at Desuk, Egypt, has been secured by Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., steel manufacturers and constructional engineers, London, S.W., at present constructing the Khartoum-Omdurman bridge. The amount of the contract is stated to be £139,000.

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Shamrock and International Serges are favorites everywhere.

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**EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL** **WHITE ROSE GASOLINE**  
EN-AR-CO GEAR COMPOUND  
Manufactured by **Canadian Oil Companies, Limited**  
TORONTO LONDON WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA MONTREAL ST. JOHN HALIFAX

**Perils have not passed**  
WHEN the white man came, lurking Indians were a constant peril. Although years have passed since then, there are still those who prey upon the fortunes of the unsuspecting and uninformed.  
Without the protection of modern banking facilities you invite misfortune.  
**The Royal Bank of Canada**

