

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

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THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF TARIFF PROTECTION

In these days when the word economics is so glibly bandied about, it is of value to the worker to spend some time upon reflection as to the economics of tariff protection.

Economics is the science of wealth production and treats of the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

To take an example, let us suppose a small community with a population of five hundred, two hundred of whom are engaged in the production of commodities necessary for the community's existence. There we have the factors of production spread over two hundred people, distribution and consumption spread over the whole community. It is obvious that an increase of production will enable that community to live on a better scale, because more will be distributed, and consequently more consumed.

Let us suppose now that the community which has been self-supporting and producing, consuming and selling in its own market is induced by promises of cheaper goods to buy from another community commodities which are capable of being produced by its own citizens.

This will probably appeal to the majority of the population, because all are consumers, in the hope that the larger community will in return purchase from them and help to keep the wheels of industry turning.

A short experience proves however, that the larger community can sell for less because of a variety of advantages that the home community has not got, such as greater aggregations of capital, greater mass production, dumping surplus goods at a price lower than cost in order to capture the home community's market, etc.

As a result of the influx of outside goods into the home community, demand and consequently production falls off, leaving fifty producers unemployed, and one hundred and twenty-five consumers unable to satisfy needs and wants.

This contraction of the home community market results in still greater cost of production, because the same overhead cost is spread over a smaller number of people.

The number unemployed is still increasing and seeing the success of the outside community forcing their goods on the home community, they decide to migrate there, leaving a permanently less population.

This picture is a simple and brief statement of the result of Canada's present tariff policy. We are admitting all classes of goods which can be produced here because of a fallacious belief that cheaper goods means greater wealth, without looking at the effect on Canadian production, distribution and consumption, and the result is less production, less distribution, less consumption and less population, with greater overhead cost on Canadian products.

If in the picture drawn our home community had protected itself against outside goods, more production would have resulted, and as a consequence, greater distribution, greater consumption, more population, which would have meant a greater market, and eventually a surplus to use as a weapon to secure a footing in the markets of other places. The Canadian worker must get this fact clearly in mind, that adequate tariff protection means the saving of his job and the placing of his country on a prosperous industrial basis.

IS CANADA FOLLOWING THE RIGHT POLICY ON THE TARIFF QUESTION?

Is Our Country Being Developed Along the Right Lines?

A MESSAGE TO CANADIAN LABOR AND CANADIAN INDUSTRY

By J. H. Fortier

(Dominion President Canadian Manufacturers' Association)

Foreword:

The article which appears below was requested by "The Canadian Labor Press" from Mr. J. H. Fortier, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association because it was felt that due to his position and influence, he had an opportunity of seeing many angles of the tariff question that very few were in a position to view.

The article is in accord with our policy of placing all points of view before our readers and we feel that even though Mr. Fortier is the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and hence not in direct contact with the Trade Union movement, nevertheless Trade Unionists will find a great deal of constructive thought and care for Canada's well-being in Mr. Fortier's message.—Editor.



J. H. FORTIER

Labor represents the second largest human factor in Canadian life. If our factories were operating at full capacity, they would employ at least 700,000 people. It is fair to estimate that, on the average, each of these would be supporting two or three in addition to themselves. Consequently, our factories can support 2,500,000 people. Many other people get at least part of their living, and in some cases all of their living, indirectly from manufacturing. People who work in the shops sell goods to those who work in the factories. People who work on trains, street cars and boats carry to and fro those who work in factories. Many other examples could be given. Considering employment in its broad sense, it is fair to say that nearly half the people of Canada are dependent for all, or at least part, of their living on the factories.

Official statistics show us that only about 20 per cent of Canadian soil is suitable for cultivation. On the other hand, the industrial possibilities of Canada, taking into consideration her forests, mines, fisheries, water power and transportation systems, can scarcely be estimated. Even now, when the fields of industry are far below their normal capacity, the total production of the fac-

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REDS ATTACK BRITISH EMPIRE

State That Delegates From Overseas Attended Meeting—Did Canadian Delegates Approve of Programme?

The report of a recent meeting of the minority or left wing of the British Trade Union Movement has been received by "The Canadian Labor Press" and raises some interesting questions for Canadians. The report is given below and contains a statement of proceedings and a manifesto addressed to the workers of the Empire asking them to assist in overthrowing the British Empire.

As the report states that the meeting was attended by overseas delegates to the British Commonwealth Labor Conference, "The Canadian Labor Press" believes that in justice to Canadian citizens and the Canadian Labor movement, the delegates to the British Commonwealth Labor Conference, whose expenses were paid by Canadian Labor, ought to inform the public whether they attended the Minority Conference and if they approve of the programme there laid down.

It would seem reasonable to believe that they do, judging by the wild statements regarding conditions in Canada given to the British press.

The Canadian worker however, has a say in this matter and "The Canadian Labor Press" can assure its Labor contemporaries in Great Britain that instead of wishing to see the British Empire abolished, the Canadian worker is anxious to see it solidified.

Labor in Canada has no sympathy with the sentiments expressed at this conference of would-be labor leaders, whether they come from Great Britain, Australia or Canada, and if British or Canadian Reds attempt to force such a platform on the workers of the Dominion, it will be decisively and emphatically repudiated.

General Report

Following upon the British Commonwealth Labor Conference, the National Minority Movement decided to invite the Commonwealth delegates to attend the Minority Commonwealth Congress. This, we considered essential in view of the fact that the official Commonwealth Conference had neglected completely to deal with any of the important matters affecting the working class in this and other parts of the Empire. In the invitation circular which we sent out, we explained that it was necessary to have an exchange of views upon such subjects as the following:

- (1) The cruel operation of the Dawes Plan to the workers of Europe and its inevitable, disastrous consequences to the British workers.
- (2) To arrive at some definite understanding as to the real character of all the so-called "Pacts" and "Protocols," with a view to shaping a real working class policy for the workers in the various parts of the Empire.
- (3) To consider the possibilities of united action in Britain, the Dominion and Colonies for the nationalization of all food producing lands, coal fields, railways, shipping, without which the idea of the Government buying food from private owners and then distributing same must remain a farce.
- (4) To have a clear understanding of, and to express in a clear statement the cardinal principles of the world working class movement which includes as a first essential the right of all peoples to self-determination including separation and complete independence.
- (5) To discuss where the policy of the recent Labor Government in this country towards colonial and dependent peoples really expressed working class policy, and to consider ways and means of assuring the millions of subject workers within the Empire that a Labor Policy towards them is not and must not be Imperialist in any shape or form.

In response to the invitation the Conference was duly held in the House of Commons, London, on Tuesday, August 4th, at 4 p.m., Tom Mann presiding.

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THE MENACE OF THE CHAIN STORE

In these days of amalgamation of businesses, by which undoubted economies can be effected, it is well to note that a pseudo-amalgamation is taking place in the realm of retail distribution of grocery goods.

We have in a number of towns in Ontario, various stores characterized by a certain name, leaving the impression upon the public that these stores are part of a general producing organization that would be able to give all the benefits of amalgamation and co-ordination. In reality they are part of a chain store system who have formed a central selling organization and consequently added another middleman's profits upon the goods retailed by them to the consumer.

As long as groceries are needed there will always be single stores owned by individuals serving a district or locality and any attempt to crush them by the pressure of the chain store system is unfair to the general buying public.

Amalgamation is a good feature in business and results in economies that mean a saving to the purchaser but amalgamation is only practical in the wholesale end of the grocery business and practically impossible in the retail. Amalgamation in the wholesale line means that economies can be effected, that the various middlemen in between can be eliminated and that prices can be reduced to the individual retailer, consequently to the consumer.

It is evident that the individual retailer of to-day is beginning to realize these facts and is making an effort to co-operate with those in the wholesale grocery business who have the vision to see that amalgamation and co-ordination on a wholesale basis is the proper policy.

We trust that the workers will not be deceived by the pseudo amalgamation being carried on in the cities and towns of Ontario nor be hoaxed into the belief that this unreal amalgamation means lower prices to them, but instead will clearly realize that lower prices of grocery commodities will be determined by the real economies effected by the national wholesalers' co-ordination and co-operation.

New Push to Fill Up Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Immigration to Canada from the British Isles, particularly, was the subject of a conference in the Prime Minister's office recently between the Premier and Messrs. Robb, Graham and Stewart, Sir Henry Thornton and President E. W. Beatty.

The railway executives are urging strongly a more intensive campaign for the promotion of immigration, and this is the second conference held recently on the subject. Arrangements are being made with the Government for the co-ordination of activities abroad for the promotion of immigration, particularly those classes designed to go to farms. An active campaign is forecast as a result of the successive conferences. It is probable that to a greater extent the Empire Settlement Plan will be availed of.

Labor Urges B.N.A. Changes

Ottawa, Ont.—Amendments to the British North America Act were advocated in the adoption of the report of the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in convention here recently.

The following was the report of the committee as passed: "The time has arrived when amendments to the British North America Act should be secured which would give greater authority to the Dominion Parliament and bring about more centralization of our laws which vitally affect the conditions of wage earners in this country, and that it is only by such a step that any essential social reform can be brought about and made equally applicable to all citizens of Canada."

The congress went on record favoring the complete prohibition of the sale and manufacture of narcotic drugs except for medicinal purposes.

Urg 8-Hour Day on Public Works

Ottawa.—The Trades and Labor Congress convention passed resolutions instructing its executive to press for legislation for the eight-hour day on all public works, for the passing of legislation making the issuance of injunctions in connection with industrial disputes illegal, and for the prohibition of the use of troops in industrial disputes.

The resolution respecting injunctions states that the primary object in securing injunctions in industrial disputes is to "prevent the workers involved from exercising their right to picket and freely communicate information of vital importance to those workers engaged in the dispute."

The rapid passage of several resolutions was interrupted by one advocating legislation compelling employers of ten or more persons to give all employees two weeks' holidays each year. The committee on resolutions in presenting this to the convention recommended the non-concurrence of the Congress.

The reasons given by the chairman of the committee for its recommendation was that it was not a question for legislation, but a matter for negotiation between employer and employee. It was agreed that the matter be referred back to the committee.

Extend Sympathy During Strike

Ottawa, Ont.—The executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were instructed by the National convention here recently to send a telegram to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, extending the sympathy and moral support of the Trades and Labor Congress to the striking anthracite miners in the United States.

STEWARDS ALSO STRIKE

Southampton, Eng.—Upon the arrival here of the British liner Ohio from Hamburg bound for New York, 140 seamen and firemen and 60 stewards went on strike and left the ship. Hitherto stewards have not participated in the seamen strike against a wage reduction.

THE RAILWAY DEFICIT IN CANADA--THE DOLE IN ENGLAND--THEIR SOLUTION

By Dr. C. V. Corless

The writer spent part of June in Great Britain. In three weeks of his stay more than one hundred thousand were added to the unemployed. It was uncertain whether this increase was due chiefly to seasonal fluctuation, or largely to more permanent industrial depression. At time of his departure the unemployed numbered, in round figures, 1,300,000. This condition gave rise to the following reflections:

If we assume the dole to average a pound a week, we have an outlay for unemployment at the rate of well over \$325,000,000 per year. The dole averages probably more than a pound a week, but the total figure given will suffice to help us realize the gravity of the financial problem resulting from unemployment in Britain. It will soon be seven years since the war ended and in that interval this condition appears to have grown worse rather than better. Statesmen appear to be nearly helpless in the face of this apparently insoluble problem. Financiers are baffled. Business men are appalled at the figures.

These unemployed with their families and dependents, probably number at least five millions, ho must continue to be fed, clothed and sheltered in this way. The dole is not more than sufficient to provide mere subsistence. On the average, these unfortunate men, women and children are as able and willing as any of us to earn, not mere subsistence, but a good living, if only they can be given a chance to do so. These workless people, if they had the opportunity, so far from being a burden on the more fortunate, would produce more wealth than they consume and would thus add their quota to the capital surplus of Britain, or of some other part of the Empire, in place of lessening it.

Next, let us recall very briefly the well-known conditions in Canada. Here, we have great empty, or partly filled, spaces, already provided with the means of railway transportation. Here, chiefly from the same cause as lies at the root of the acute problem of unemployment in Britain, we have, in proportion to our population, an equally acute financial problem, because of extensive railways which must be operated with insufficient traffic. To this Canadian problem there can be only one satisfactory solution. Canada must obtain and settle, as quickly as possible, the people for which the railways were built. Most of the five million people, the minimum number needed to put our railways on their financial feet, are in dire distress because they cannot finance themselves during the change of location and re-establishment of their homes. And so we continue, almost helplessly, to lay out close to \$400,000,000 annually, here and in England, without effecting any improvement in the conditions causing the loss.

A Real Solution

If, as seems very probable, these conditions should continue for another seven years, the two countries will in that time have paid out in these ways not much short of three thousand millions of dollars, in addition to the total loss already sustained from the same cause, without seriously advancing toward a real solution of their joint problem. But this sum, if it could be used in moving and settling the families during that period, would give each family a start of not far from \$2,500 and at the end of the time would have brought relief to both countries. Is not the potential productivity of these five million people a sufficient asset to stand behind a joint Government credit, gradually increasing, if necessary, even to the huge figure mentioned? Or, will it be wiser to fail to visualize the proportions of the problem and to continue bringing people to Canada at the present wholly inadequate rate, which may, at the end of the next seven year period, see both countries in a more hopeless position in respect to solving their common problem, than they are at present?

We all know what the real solution is. It is so gigantic, so heroic, in its proportions that we in Canada shrink from it. Either

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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 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 influences.

The Dominion Trades Congress

THE recent Trades Congress, held at Ottawa, proves what "The Canadian Labor Press" has insisted upon for some time, that the Canadian worker looks askance at Red schemes or Red leaders.

In the elections for president, where Tom Moore was faced with the opposition of an obscure Red, out of a total of approximately 200 votes, Mr. Moore received a majority of 140. Motions raised by the radicals in an effort to get the Congress to adopt an extremist policy, were defeated, and the Red speakers easily out-pointed in debate.

Secretary, P. M. Draper, who has held the reins of office successfully over two decades, was again elected by acclamation. The re-election of Messrs. Moore and Draper places the Canadian Labor movement in the hands of men who have successfully guided it over the shoals of the last few years.

"The Canadian Labor Press" has several times expressed disagreement with the policy of Congress as laid down by Messrs. Moore and Draper, especially concerning immigration, but at the same time has fully recognized that the Trades Congress has been under capable guidance during the leadership of these two able men, and as long as that leadership continues, will continue to be in the main a constructive force for Canada.

The Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario

HON. G. H. FERGUSON, Prime Minister of Ontario, has announced that the personnel of the reorganized Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario will consist of C. A. Magrath, chairman; C. A. Maguire, commissioner and Hon. J. R. Cooke, member of the Ontario Government.

Premier Ferguson is to be congratulated upon the excellent care displayed by him in selecting the best possible men for the Commission, and whilst certain of the Toronto press have criticized the delay in reorganizing the Commission, "The Canadian Labor Press" feels that Ontario's Premier has again shown his abundant foresight and wisdom in waiting until the appointments could be properly filled.

Mr. Magrath, who becomes chairman, made an excellent record for himself as Dominion Fuel Controller and those who have watched his public career know that in all his dealings with the public, every effort has been made to see that the citizens receive a fair deal. Mr. Magrath's appointment means that public and private ownership, citizen and employee, alike will receive equitable treatment.

Mr. C. A. Maguire, who has been appointed Commissioner, is a former Mayor of the City of Toronto, and will represent the Ontario municipalities on the Commission.

Mr. Maguire's appointment means that the municipalities who are partners in the Hydro, will have their own interests looked after by an extremely staunch defender of municipal rights.

Under the wise selection made by Premier Ferguson, Ontario's largest corporation should advance further on the road of electrical service for Ontario's industries and Ontario citizens.

Plan Cotton Research

London, Eng.—The British empire cotton-growing corporation has decided to establish a central cotton research station in Trinidad. It is intended to investigate there the cotton plant in all phases of its growth and under rigorously controlled conditions.

Resents British Coal Subsidy

Gijon, Spain.—Coal miners and owners have held several meetings here to protest against the action of the British government in granting subsidies for local exports. They believe this policy will cause serious damage to the Spanish coal industry.

COMMUNIST IS JAILED

Berlin, Germany.—The national court of Leipzig has condemned the communist leader and deputy, Manlow to four years' imprisonment for incitement to high treason in the communist uprising in 1923. The court took the position that Manlow's pamphlets and newspaper articles were themselves treasonable. The convicted man is an extremist who shared with Mrs. Ruth Fischer the honor of leading the German communist party.

Aid India's Paper Trade

Simla, India.—The government has formulated provisional conclusions on the report of the tariff board made recently upon the application of the paper and paper pulp industries for protection. The tariff board recommended that the existing 5 per cent. ad valorem duty on all sorts of writing paper and printing paper, other than newspaper containing 65 per cent. or more of mechanical pulp, should be changed to a specific duty of one anna (penny) per pound. The government will ask the legislative assembly in a resolution to be submitted on September 16 to approve of these conclusions.

Union Agent Arrested for Theft

Toronto, Ont.—Charged with the theft of \$87.50 from the United Brotherhood of Railroadmen, John Davis, aged 52, of Jerome street, was arrested by local detectives. Davis is employed on railroad construction. It was his business, the police say, to collect the union fees of the men, and hand them over to J. Jackson, 847 Colburn avenue, representative of the U.B. of R. here. It is alleged that he failed to make proper returns.

Buy Made in Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

REDS ATTACK BRITISH EMPIRE

(Continued from page one)

The delegates then proceeded to report on:—
(1) The conditions and situation generally in the particular country from which they came.

(2) Their impressions of the Imperial Labor Commonwealth Congress.

Everyone agreed on the unsatisfactory nature of the final conference, and agreed upon the importance of the Minority Movement arranging a Minority Conference annually. The need for a closer co-operation between the various sections, was subscribed to unanimously and following upon the reports the following decisions were arrived at:—

- (1) A manifesto should be issued in the name of the Congress addressed to all the workers throughout the Empire.
- (2) Particular manifesto to be addressed to the workers in Africa, India, CANADA, Ireland, Palestine, etc., dealing with particular phases of their struggle.
- (3) A special manifesto to be issued to the workers in Bombay, complimenting them on their struggle and exchanging greetings.
- (4) The Minority Movement to take steps immediately to establish a Colonial Committee with instructions to prepare at once for the holding of the Conference next year.
- (5) That a copy of this report be sent to all the delegates.

Manifesto to All the Workers Throughout the Empire

Representatives of the Labor Movement from the various parts of the British Empire, assembled in Congress under the auspices of the National Minority Movement, wish to send greetings to the workers throughout the entire Empire. This, in their opinion, is rendered doubly necessary by the failure of the official British Commonwealth Conference to give either a lead or a message of hope to the workers. The institution known as the British Empire is the greatest enslaving institution in history, and consequently the task of overthrowing this Empire is the greatest task which has ever been imposed on any class.

Meeting here in the metropolis, the very heart of this Empire, we greet the struggle workers of India. We salute you and applaud your struggles which have involved untold struggles, sacrifices and misery. We greet those from your ranks who have been thrown into prison for their struggles, and send them a message of hope.

The Bombay Textile Workers we commend for their struggle and send wishes for a speedy and wholesome victory.

In darkest Africa, to the workers of every description, irrespective of color, we send a message of greeting and solidarity. Especially are we compelled to extend the hand of fraternity to the colored workers. We learn, and it is with regret, that even the white workers of Africa shun and refuse to make common cause with their colored brothers. The task of overthrowing Imperialism is a task which calls for the complete unity of workers irrespective of color, and it is the duty, particularly of the white workers, to create ways and means for securing the unity of the working class.

To Egypt, where the workers have gone through and are still going through times of trouble and persecution, we also address a message of greeting and solidarity.

To the workers generally throughout the Empire, this, our first real Labor Commonwealth Conference, places on record its satisfaction at having established contacts, and assure them that the next year will be devoted to an endeavor to arrange a common Congress with representatives from every part of the Empire, devoted to the development of a united policy, which shall lead to the complete smashing of British Imperialism.

In the name of the enlightened workers of the Empire we issue this message of greeting and solidarity.

Long live the unity of the enslaved workers under British Imperialism!

Down with British Imperialism and its slave Empire!
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL MINORITY MOVEMENT.

IS CANADA FOLLOWING THE RIGHT POLICY ON THE TARIFF QUESTION?

(Continued from page 1)

ories represents a larger sum of money than the total production of the farms.

The future of industrial and other wage earners must be intimately connected with manufacturing. If their present situation is not as good as it should be, it is obvious that the right policy is not being followed in this country. If work is scarce and wages are poor and uncertain, the country is not being developed along the right lines.

The need of co-operation and goodwill is easily understood between industry and labor. Employers and employees are united in demand for economical laws to protect the home market and to give them a better chance to compete in foreign markets. Protection and stability would mean more orders, more work, better returns, less worries and more contentment.

Busy factories mean full pay envelopes; and when employees have plenty of money to spend, they can buy more food, more clothing, more furniture and other things. As a result, the farmers who grow the food and those who make and sell the other things are benefited. The man who works in a shoe factory, for example, if he is working on full time and gets good wages will buy clothes made by his fellow employees in the woollen and clothing factories. He will buy hats from his fellow employees in the hat factories. He will buy furniture from his fellow employees in the furniture factories. He will pay rent or buy a house from those who are dealing in real estate. He will put some money in the bank and help keep the bank clerks employed. He will travel to and from work, or on pleasure, and help to give jobs to the railway employees. But to do these things the country must be following the right policy; and the first necessity is that the factories must be working full time.

The working men know that protection for industry means protection for them. They know that they cannot have work if goods are coming in from other countries at low prices, owing to the low wages and long hours existing in these countries. An adequate customs tariff is necessary to enable manufacturers to meet the competition of other countries and to pay fair rates of wages to their employees for a reasonable day's work under good conditions.

Under modern conditions, nearly everyone around a factory is a wage earner. The President and General Manager are wage earners as well as the office boy and the night watchman. They work for the company, and the company as a rule is made up of a number of individuals, themselves largely wage earners who have invested their money in the hope of getting a reasonable return.

All of us wage earners, therefore, should earnestly study this question of protection, not only as it affects our own industry, but in its relation to other industries, and then we should do all we can to persuade any government in power to adopt a policy of providing tariff rates that will facilitate the development of this country and bring back prosperity to us all.

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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 9,962,115 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 \$25,669,252. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5 1/2 million dollars. At the present time, the yield is approximately 2 1/2 million dollars per month, principally from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, or more than one-half that of the entire United States.

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

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway represents an asset of 33 million dollars, and the Ontario 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 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

HON. CHARLES McCREA,

Minister of Mines

THOS. W. GIBSON,

Deputy Minister of Mines

TORONTO, CANADA.

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OUR HOME PAGE



HOUSEHOLD NOTES

Of Interest to Women

ALOPECIA (Baldness)

Alopecia is usually a senile change, but also may occur quite early in life. If it is congenital or hereditary; it is comparatively rare in women. Early or sudden baldness may also be a consequence of any fever or general disease, that interferes much with nutrition. Apart from that it may be caused by a complex set of factors. Besides chronic dandruff of the scalp, eczema, etc., the most common cause a senile atrophy of the hair papilla. Such a trichopapillatrophy may occur at any age, and under many and varying constitutional conditions. Unless there is a clear and specific cause, all treatment must be more or less speculative. If dandruff or eczema seems to be the cause then that should be treated. There is one thing which must be borne in mind; the hair papilla are fed from the blood and there is nothing that can be rubbed on from the outside to nourish the hair. It follows that anything that will create or increase the circulation of the blood in the region of the hair papilla may assist in re-establishing the activity of those papilla (such as electricity or manipulation of the scalp.) As long as the hair papilla is intact, so long may a growth of hair occur. On the other hand, when the papilla is really atrophied and gone, no hair can ever grow again from that papilla. Neither is there anything known to science whereby papilla can be created artificially. It is as impossible to create a new papilla as to create a new kidney, heart or lung when any one of them is completely gone.

SWAT THE FLY

The scratch of a lion's claw is almost as deadly as its bite, for he never cleans his nails, and he always carries under them rotting meat that is rank with deadly germs. Flies and bugs do the same thing on a smaller scale. Don't forget that they never wipe their feet.

Many warnings have been issued by health officials and physicians

against the menace of flies during the last few years, and the results of recent investigations confirmed them in the wisdom of the campaign that is being made against the pests that carry these germs of disease and communicate them to human beings by contact with food.

Well-organized plans for fighting flies may be made successful over a considerable territory, but it can only be done by eliminating the places that may be used for hatching. This means that more than ordinary effort must be made to insure cleanliness of stables and surroundings and other places that promote the multiplication of flies.

Every home should be effectively screened against flies. It is a distinct handicap in the warfare against fly pest that boards of health do not have authority to require the use of screens to exclude the flies from homes. Personal safety of the family should urge care on the part of all persons to guard against flies.

BEAUTEOUS GARDENS

The forehanded gardener is contemplating the lovely blooms in his garden, the late roses, the ripening tomatoes, and that profusion of long-blooming flowers with which Nature prefaces the Fall, and he is reflecting that now is the time to steal a season and plan for another year. There is a surprising number of things that winter does not harm, but which, if planted in the fall, gather strength and substance underground and so are a season ahead when spring comes.

The whole art and science of amateur gardening is comprised in patience and thoroughness. Hardy bulbs can be planted in the fall, the crocuses and hyacinths which gladden Easterday. Most perennials profit by fall planting.

Toronto gardens are lovely this year as anyone who takes the unaccustomed exercise of walking through the streets and avenues cannot help noticing. The glories of one's own garden should be sufficient stimulus to lay the plans for a colorful setting next year, and it is almost time to begin the work, while the planting is due now.

Boycott Against International Labor News

The boycott against British and Japanese goods which began in Canton has spread to the Dutch East Indies where the Chinese residents are conducting active Anti-British, Anti-Japanese propaganda.

One poster which was removed by the Dutch East Indian police, read: "Chinese: the men of our race are being cut down like grass by the English and Japanese, and thousands of them have become their victims. Shall we, then, quietly allow English and Japanese to earn money? No, we shall boycott their goods."

High Tariff for Germany

Berlin, Germany.—The Government's tariff bill, which passed its third reading in the Reichstag without amendment but after one of the stormiest debates in German parliamentary history, provides conspicuously high duties for foodstuffs and various categories of industrial products.

While the new duties will tend to hamper Canadian exports to Germany, it is indicated in official quarters that the tariffs represent maximums which are to constitute the basis for subsequent negotiations with other nations.

JAIL RED DEPUTIES

Algiers, Algeria.—Hard luck is in store for communist members of the French chamber of deputies who try to stir up agitation among the natives. Deputy Henriot has been placed in jail and Deputy Doriot is being sought. Last week the police had to protect Doriot from the populace of Oran, which drove him out of the city. Henriot has been organizing communist "cells," and the police allege that in addresses he incited the Arabs to revolt.

Compulsory Holidays in France

The French Labor Minister Durafor, has submitted a proposal to the Bureau of the Chamber with reference to the introduction of compulsory holidays.

Durafor commented to a newspaper reporter upon this proposal as follows: "It is my firm intention to carry through this reform after thorough discussion with workers and employers. I should like especially to emphasize that it is my personal desire as well as that of the whole government, to ensure the French workers from 1926 onwards a well-earned regular holiday."

PRISON LABOR FOR PRIVATE PROFIT

By Kate Richards O'Hare
The very fabric of our democratic form of government is being rotted and destroyed by the profits on prison labor. The impeachment trial of Governor John Walton of Oklahoma held November, 123, uncovered just one little ulcer of graft and corruption, and it is typical of the whole U.S.A. If the lid were lifted in almost any state where prison labor is used to make private profits the stench would be equally bad.

Judging from the testimony produced at the trial, Ell Brown, attorney for the Reliance Mfg. Co. is rightfully in possession of the title which newspaper reporters have given him "King of the Fixers." And the King rules over a worthy court. There are many other "Fixers," less efficient perhaps and not quite so famous, but capable of oiling the wheels for prison labor contractors. In any state, at any time, no matter what political party is in power, wherever prison labor contracts are to be let, the contractors expect to pay the price. And the "Fixers" are required to act as go-betweens and serve the politicians and the contractors in making contracts which will be satisfactory to all concerned except the prisoners, who produce the profits, the taxpayers who foot the bills, and the decent-minded citizens who still cling to ideals of clean politics.

What happened in Oklahoma is commonplace and typical of what is happening all over the United States. The English language cannot be more explicit than Section 7896 of the Statutes of Wyoming. It says: "The person or persons in charge of any penitentiary, or reformatory, or jail, or other prison in the state of Wyoming, wherein state convicts are confined, shall not, nor shall any other authority whatever make any contracts for the employment of any state convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the 'piece price' plan, or in any other manner where by the labor of the convicts is let or controlled by any outside person." It would seem that no law could be more clear cut and definite than this, yet the "Fixers" found some way to avoid it, and the law, as well as the wishes of the majority of the citizens of the state is violated.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"Ghent" Subsidy System.—The so-called "Ghent" system of paying subsidies to unemployed workers, effective since last Spring, is reported as operating with complete success. Under this plan, unemployment doles are paid by the labor unions instead of the Ministry, which later, however, reimburses to unions for the Government's proportionate share.

Reduce Government Personnel.—Under the provisions of the Finance Law and National Budget for 1925, the Government will soon be required to dismiss 24,000 persons from its various departments.

DENMARK
Labor Conflicts Ended.—The labor conflicts which commenced in Denmark during the latter part of March, and which involved more than 150,000 workers, through lockouts and sympathy strikes, have been finally ended.

GUATEMALA
Czechoslovak Colonization.—Czechoslovak families are said to be arriving in Guatemala for the purpose of colonizing certain uncultivated districts under the conditions set out by the Minister of Agriculture in co-operation with interested private citizens.

IRELAND
Londonderry Repair Work.—In order to provide work for the unemployed, the Londonderry Corporation recently decided to spend the sum of \$300,000 to repair the streets of the city during the remainder of the present calendar year.

MEXICO
Unemployment.—There is unquestionably marked unemployment in Vera Cruz at present, due, it is said, to the closing of the sugar mills for the season and curtailment of the manufacturer of alcohol, on account of the high taxation placed this year by the Federal Government upon the manufacturers of alcohol.

NETHERLANDS
Domestic Problems.—German servants who a few years ago came to Holland because of the depression of the mark are now returning home or emigrating to the United States. Dutch housekeepers must now depend almost exclusively upon Dutch help, who receive in wages about twice the pre-war rate.

Negro Organization in America

"The Messenger," the big American Negro monthly, publishes an article dealing with the attitude of the workers' movement to the negroes, in which "notice is drawn to the growing interest which is being taken in the organization of Negro workers." It says: "Doubtless the real reason is that the white unions are slowly but surely awakening to the serious necessity

of unionizing the Negro worker in self-defence. They are beginning to realize that Negro labor is playing an increasingly larger and more significant role in American industry. Especially is this true in the East, West and North, where large numbers of Negro workers have migrated and are competing in the labor market with organized labor. It is this competition which has jolted the organized workers out of their state of chronic indifference, apathy and unconcern.

"The negro press generally has become sympathetic and active in advising Negroes to organize into labor unions wherever their white brothers will accept them. Immigration from Europe has been materially cut, which means that the yearly supply of labor is much less than it formerly was.

"This gives the organized workers an advantage, greater bargaining power by virtue of their limited supply. It also gives him power to play on the one hand, and to command a higher wage from his employer organized labor to let down the bars of discrimination against him, on the other. Thus it benefits him in two ways. Of especial importance in this development is the part played by education, which makes it possible for the negroes to strive towards the attainment of a higher social level."

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Carpenters Strike on Quebec Works

Sky-Pilot Union Head Begged Ten Times Without Success—Men Decided to Fight

Quebec—Quebec was visited by its first strike of the year when carpenters paralyzed work on the novitiate for the Christian Brothers, which is being erected on the St. Foye road, near the city limits.

The strikers waited upon Mr. Blouin manager of the works here, and complained about the hours they work as well as the scale of pay they are receiving. The men, who are being paid between 35c. to 45c per hour, desire a minimum of 55c per hour.

In their interview with the manager of the plant, the carpenters complained about the working hours and the rates of pay, but although the Catholic union head had spoken to the contractor ten times, no understanding had been reached. Mr. Blouin stated he was willing to discuss the matter with each worker individually, but he would not respond to any terms. Then the carpenters walked out, laid down their tools, and quit.

The novitiate in question, which is a five-story building, is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

DRIFT TOWARD LEFT BY BRITISH LABOR

Scarborough, Eng.—The British Trades Union Congress, which ended its sessions here recently did not grapple closely with the big issues of the future relations between the political and industrial sides of the labor movement in the opinion of observers at the meetings.

But the proceedings of the week were not wanting in plain signs that must give labor political leaders like Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and J. R. Clynes a deal to ponder upon. The drift of the party is clearly toward the left, and the only question is how far the drift will carry it.

A smile costs nothing, but gives much. It enriches those who receive, without making poor those who give. It takes but a moment, but the memory of it sometimes lasts forever.

Fear Soft Coal Strike

Washington—Fresh rumors of the likelihood of a strike in the soft coal fields to strengthen the demands of the anthracite workers, who are now out, were current here. President John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, it is learned, has held conferences with union leaders in the bituminous region which are said to have related to a walkout.

N.S.W. May Have Woman Senators

Sydney, New South Wales—Sir Dudley de Chair, governor of New South Wales, opened the new parliament recently. Proposed legislation outlined in the speech from the throne included a law intended to make women eligible for appointment to the legislative council, a measure for a 44-hour work week, and others relating to workers' compensation and the abolition of night baking.

WORKERS GIVEN VOICE IN COTTON INDUSTRY

London, Eng.—A new plan for controlling the cotton industry in Lancashire has been drawn up between representatives of employers and operatives, according to "The Morning Post." The scheme, which was arranged by a committee of which Sir Charles Macora was chairman, is designed to prevent recurrence of the recent disastrous losses in the industry, and will provide fair rates of pay and reasonable working hours without affecting the efficiency of the industry.

An advisory committee, consisting of operators and workers, will be formed with the power to demand statistics as to the working of mills, to fix working hours, and to deal with prices. A feature of the scheme is that the decisions of the board may be enforced by the withdrawal of labor from mills whose owners fail to observe the rules, with a provision for compensating the men thus withdrawn.

Sir John Simon is reported to be authority for the statement that the proposal will not be pronounced illegal as a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Labor News From Coast to Coast

THE RAILWAY DEFICIT IN CANADA—THE DOLE IN ENGLAND—THEIR SOLUTION

(Continued from page one)

we discuss such evasions of the real problem as selling the National Railways, or amalgamating them with the Canadian Pacific Lines; or we otherwise hide our heads in the sand, knowing full well what the only successful solution is, or can be.

The Fundamental Difficulty

The financial difficulty is only one aspect of the problem, though it is the most fundamental. Other difficulties will be chiefly of adjustment and will become much easier if sound financial arrangements, on an adequate scale, are made. Probably half the above sum would be the maximum amount of credit needed at any one time, since substantial repayment of sums advanced to our new citizens would begin within say five years, soon after which time the financial problem would solve itself.

If we assume that roughly one half of these people enter our basic industries, chiefly farming, and that the remainder perform the various economic and other social services incidental to, and arising from our basic industries, the enormous stimulus to our national economic life may be faintly foreseen. It would mean an increase of rather more than fifty per cent, in our population and in our national assets and activities. It would mean the rapid conversion of a further substantial part of our potential, into actual wealth. It would mean the conversion of our railway deficits into surpluses. It would mean that our heavy burden of taxes could gradually be reduced. And, best of all, it would mean splendid co-operation between Canada and the mother country and might be a powerful factor in helping to settle the destiny of our country. But no single one of these benefits can be obtained by itself. The problem is a unit, solvable as a whole, but not in parts.

The present efforts along this line have been successful experiments. These efforts should be greatly strengthened and expanded. It was perhaps well to create the organizations slowly at the beginning. What is now necessary is a rapid expansion of the present financial provision, and of the existing organizations, to a scale proportionate to the great factors of the existing problem.

An Unfounded Fear

Occasionally, one sees an expression of fear that, if such a movement of people were rapidly made, Canada would suffer from an increase of her own unemployment. This conclusion seems to result from failure to think the suggested solution of the problem through. The homes, schools, roads, towns, villages and all other necessities and conveniences of civilization for our new citizens, would have to be rapidly made by themselves and in part paid for by their efforts in their own fields of endeavor. Such a well-organized campaign of settlement, far from reducing opportunities of employment for those already in Canada, would greatly increase them. But it is true that thorough organization would be needed, in order to secure mobility and quick response to local needs.

This is Canada's great opportunity. We can, if we will, repeat in some degree, the splendid achievement of our great and prosperous neighbor during the 19th century. But the conditions have changed and we must adapt the means to meet these changed conditions. What now appears to a mountain of difficulty here and in England may be in future come to be looked upon as another of those mysterious, beneficent workings of history, which suggest, to those so-minded, direction of great historical movements by an over-ruling Providence.

Canada is soon to have an election. The candidates can find no question of greater importance than this to discuss before their constituents. It is, or should be, the great national issue at the coming election. The railway problem cannot be intelligently discussed apart from it. Let our statesmen come forward with a constructive policy and shape the electors' minds on it. The country will respond to real leadership.

This letter is written with no desire to criticize any person, department or party. There is probably nothing in it that has not occurred to everyone who has given any thought to the matters discussed. But our public men can take action in so far as they are reasonably assured they have sufficient support. A discussion of this vital issue in our daily press would seem to be most timely.

C. V. CORLESS.

Coniston, Ont., Sept 5, 1925.

(“Mail and Empire,” Toronto.)

Child Farms Labor an Issue in U.S.

Detroit, Mich.—Application of child labor laws to agriculture was recommended in the report of the Committee on Child Labor laws to be given to the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, held at Hotel Statler, August 25 to 31.

The organization seeks a child labor law which will be uniform throughout the United States.

One section of the proposed law, regarding long hours and heavy tasks performed by children on farms is as follows: “The failure of child labor laws to cover this employment has been based not only upon the recognized difficulties of enforcement, but also largely upon the assumption that farm work is healthful and advantageous for young children—an assumption which in the light of known agricultural child labor conditions, can no longer be supported.

There is no intrinsic reason why the law should prevent a child from working 12 hours a day in a canning shed, for instance, and fall to protect the child who works 12 hours a day, while school is in session, cultivating or harvesting sugar beets or onions.”

Danish Seamen On Strike

Copenhagen.—Seamen employed by the Danish ship-owners' union went on strike in protest against the employers' refusal to increase wages. The unskilled workers' union declared a transport blockade of all the owners affected, and the strikers also have been promised support by the Swedish & Norwegian stokers' union. The Danish ship owners declare the present economic outlook makes it impossible to grant the wage increase.

Montreal Is Chosen

Ottawa, Ont.—After a noisy campaign involving three ballots for the selection of the next convention city, Montreal was chosen for the 1926 gathering of the Trades and Labor Congress by a majority of one vote at the recent convention held here.

The following provincial executives were elected: Ontario, H. S. Mitchell, Hamilton; A. E. McLeod, Espanola; R. Plant, Ottawa; Mary McNab, Toronto.

Soviet Plans Germ War?

London, Eng.—The Soviet Red army plans to fight by inoculating its enemies with disease germs, according to information conveyed to the war office here. Evidence that the Soviet is actively engaged in storing up stocks of tubes containing germs of encephalitis lethargica, commonly known as sleeping sickness, has been communicated to the British authorities.

Want Public Ownership of the Mines

Ottawa, Ont.—The nationalization of Canadian mines, better beer for Ontario and condemnation of the exploitation of Chinese child labor in the treaty ports of China were among the sentiments expressed in resolutions passed by the Trades and Labor Congress recently.

Debate waxed hot on a resolution of international flavor put forward by the communist group in the convention favoring the calling of an all-inclusive conference representative of the trade unions of the world for the purpose of establishing a basis for one great trade union international.

Our Overseas Column

Labor Day Marks Quiet Year

London, Ont.—The Labor Day celebration held in London this year marked the passing of another season which has been absolutely free from any labor troubles. There has been no strike of any kind in the city this year, and the year 1925 was also free from labor troubles of this sort. In fact, not since the strike of the ainters, and this was so long ago that labor men could not tell what year it occurred, has there been any differences between labor and employers in this city. It is true, there have been new agreements signed up, and in some of the negotiations there were signs of trouble, but they did not develop.

London has been particularly noted for its freedom from labor troubles. While wages paid here are not so high as they are in other centres, living conditions are considered better. For instance, some labor men recently noted that the employees of the Windsor Street Railway received an increase two cents an hour, making the wages now 55 cents an hour, while London Street Railway employees are paid 48 cents an hour. But the labor men pointed out that rents, etc., are higher in Windsor than here.

Legal Aid for the Poor in Australia

Adelaide.—The South Australian attorney-general has introduced a bill into the assembly granting free legal assistance to the poor and authorizing the appointment of a public solicitor to transact all business in necessitous cases.

This represents a distinct departure in connection with such legislation throughout Australia, as, if the measure is passed, South Australia will be the only state with a practically separate public solicitor's department.

The attorney-general said it was lamentable that the question of granting facilities enabling the poor to obtain justice equally with the rich was still unsolved, and the government was trying to remove the anomaly to some extent.

Whitehall Girls Wages

London, Eng.—More than 2,000 girl typists and shorthand typists employed in gov't departments in Whitehall, have applied to the treasury, through the civil service clerical association for increase in salaries.

An official of the association said to a reporter recently: “Many of the shorthand typists are employed as private secretaries and minute clerks to high officials, and we are asking that girls carrying out these duties should receive at least as high a remuneration as they would get in the city.”

“For the highest grade we are asking a salary of £5 10s. as against the present £3 10s. and for the second grade £4, as against the present £2 10s.”

Indian Athlete Is a Good Bricklayer

Kansas City, Mo.—Laying 35,000 brick a day, or approximately 3 1/2 carloads, James Brown, an Indian, and former Carlisle football player, has gained a reputation among construction workers on a highway near here as being the world's champion bricklayer.

So fast does he work that five men are kept busy keeping him supplied with brick and two others are used to keep the face of the road even ahead of him.



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Decline Attributed to Trade Dullness

Decline in membership of unions affiliated with the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress from 121,842 in 1923 to 117,060 in 1924, and 105,912 in 1925, no doubt reflects the movement of workers from Canada during the King Government's term in office.

Denies Two Issues Linked

Atlantic City, N. J.—The wage demands of union miners in the anthracite coal fields are the objective of a fight that is entirely separate from any situation in the bituminous pits. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, reiterated recently.

Lewis scoffed at rumors that he would demand settlement of the soft coal wage dispute as price of an agreement with the anthracite miners.

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