

# 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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National and Rational

OTTAWA, ONT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1925.

Live News and Views

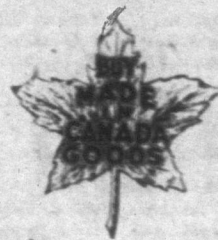
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No. 64

BULLETIN NO. 6.



## Buy Made-in-Canada Goods



*Fellow Worker--*

# OCTOBER 29th is the Day

on which you cast your vote as a Citizen of Canada

Examine the labor record of the present Mackenzie King Government and ask yourself if you can vote for a continuation of that Government.

Conscientiously you cannot--For a vote for that Government is a vote for the betrayal of Labor Rights and Interests.

## LOOK AT THEIR RECORD!

UNEMPLOYMENT RIFE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

THE NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE BUNGLED UNTIL RIOTING AND BLOODSHED RESULTED.

THE POSTAL WORKERS BADGERED AND BULLIED UNTIL THEY WERE COMPELLED TO STRIKE--AND THEN INSULTED WHEN ON STRIKE.

THE NON-ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC WORKS.

THE INSULTING OF ORGANIZED LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVES IN CONFERENCE, BECAUSE THEY EXERCISED THEIR RIGHT OF DIFFERENCE WITH THE POLITICAL BELIEF OF THE PREMIER, MACKENZIE KING.

THE DEADLY POLICY OF DEPRESSING INDUSTRIES, THUS INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE CONSTANT CATERING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH CAN ONLY HAVE ONE END,--THE SUBMERGING OF OUR CANADIAN NATIONHOOD.

FELLOW WORKER--The duty of Labor on October 29th is to vote for candidates pledged to

## Adequate Tariff Protection

Pledged to lift Our Canadian Nation to a foremost place in the Affairs of the World.

Pledged to build up Canadian Industry and Canadian Agriculture.

FELLOW WORKER--Without the Conservative policy of ADEQUATE TARIFF PROTECTION--Canada is doomed.

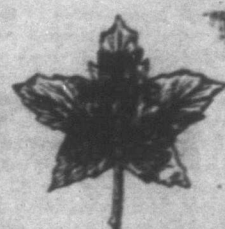
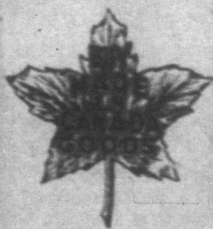
FELLOW WORKER--Be a Canadian and vote for Canadian ideas--not for foreign ideas and foreign interests

BUT FOR

# CANADIAN INTERESTS and CANADIAN WELFARE

## CANADIAN WORKERS!

An adequate Tariff will protect you and  
HELP ORGANIZED LABOR





# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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**THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS**  
THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS  
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Following is brief in 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 common-sense 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.

## Election Day, October 29th

THE time is drawing near when the fate of Canada will be decided for the next four years. Whether it be for better or worse, will entirely depend upon the fact that Canadian workers have, during the past four months, thoughtfully reviewed the actions of the King Government during their term of office as to the welfare of Labor. If this is done there will be no Liberal Government after next week for their attitude towards Labor has been one of opposition and antagonism. We say opposition and antagonism because, where Labor has been concerned, they have miserably failed to uphold Labor's cause. Unemployment, failure to properly deal with industrial quarrels, the Postal strike and many other problems have been carelessly dealt with by the King Government and last, but not least, their policy of ruining Canadian industry through tariff reductions is the last straw that should leave no doubt in the minds of everyone as to which way to use their vote and influence.

Conservative candidates are pledged to a policy of Canada for Canadians—Adequate Tariff Protection for Canadian Industry, which means the protection of Canadian workmen with decent wages and freedom from the bugbear of unemployment, and the vigorous pursuit of a sensible and progressive immigration policy—all of which means PROSPERITY FOR CANADA.

A Conservative Party in power has always been associated with Prosperity and the proper circulation of our country's wealth. A full return of Conservatism at this time will inspire confidence in everyone causing a loosening up of our money situation bringing about a flood tide of capital to be devoted to the development of our Industries and Natural Resources—money that has been lying idle in the sock for the past four years due to fear of the constant tinkering of the King Government with our Protective Tariff, the only bulwark we have against the invasion of our markets by foreign goods.

A return to Conservatism will also insure that at least part of the millions of dollars of raw materials now leaving Canada to be made up and resold to us at a large profit, will be retained here to be manufactured into the finished product by ourselves and for ourselves and consequently we will reap the benefit through steady employment and good wages.

### Hamilton Labor to Run Candidate

Hamilton, Ont.—Alfred Sam Lawrence will be a candidate in the Federal elections in East Hamilton, and will represent Labor. The L. R. P. A. previously decided not to contest the seat, but the alderman stated that many electors had urged him to enter, and he has agreed to stand. While the central branch of the L. R. P. A. is not affiliated with the L. R. P. A. it will endorse Alderman Lawrence at the next meeting. It was stated recently a platform was drawn up, the main planks of which are: Prohibitory tariff on all commodities which can be produced in Canada, and free trade that can not be produced here; national eight-hour day and five-day week with wages based on cost of living reports from the Government; unemployment insurance to which the workers do not have to contribute; abolition of child labor; maternity pensions; abolition of election deposits, and proper qualifications for public office; nationalization of coal mining industry, timber resources, electricity and banking system, and the abolition of the Senate.

### Labor Candidates in the West

Edmonton—Jim East, Labor Alderman of this city was nominated by the organized farmers at a convention at Osagey. If East accepts as he should then in this city there will be two candidates both Labor men of this city running as Farmer-Labor candidates. Cop. Latham was elected at a joint convention of farmers and workers. While East, nominated by the farmers, will have the active support of the C. L. P. The C. N. E. Local Council of Railway Shop Crafts has elected a committee with power to add from all other railway unions regardless of affiliation to stage a massive meeting of all railway workers for the purpose of placing the Labor Party's program on a referendum before these workers. The Liberal Party is making a big bid for the votes of the railway workers.

### Austrian Strike Is Settled

The strike of workmen employed by the Alpine Mountain Steel Corporation, Austria, was concluded on a basis entirely satisfactory to the company, according to a statement issued by the investment banking firm of F. J. Lisows and Co., quoting advices from Vienna. The workers obtained an increase in wages. They had been receiving, in the unskilled class, approximately \$1 a day. The corporation is now operating at 80 per cent of capacity.

### Labor Man Supports Conservatives

Kitchener, Ont.—F. G. Fester, Labor editor and for many years identified with the Independent Labor party in Ontario, addressed an open air meeting here recently on behalf of the candidature of E. H. Scully, Conservative candidate for North Waterloo. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fester declared that as a Labor man he found common cause with the Conservative party as it was a party which for years had stood for industrial prosperity through the protection of industry with a tariff sufficient to guard the home market for Canadian manufacturers. He believed the farmers and the workers in the shops of the urban municipalities could well support this policy as it means employment for the worker and the stopping of the flood of emigration to the United States. He cited the ruin of the glass industry in this country as one of the examples of the misjudgment of the King Government in adjusting the tariff. By the removal of the tariff on glass all of Canada's glass factories have been closed and the industry is a total ruin. The Belgian glass monopoly has captured the Canadian market and the price of glass is higher as a result. He made a strong appeal for the support of Mr. Scully declaring that a vote for Mr. Scully was a vote to put the Conservative Government in power.

There are no climatic, physical or technical reasons why all classes of textiles cannot be successfully made in Canada and at reasonable prices.

## Buy Made in Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

### Henderson Speaks in Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—"Will you work to abolish the Royal Family and its hangers-on?" was one of the questions which a crowd of Communists flung at Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson when the Home Secretary of the Ramsay MacDonald Government spoke in the Labor Temple here.

"I will not," shot back Henderson, with emphasis. "I will give you my reason when you're finished. I've got much more important work to do." The cheering which followed this answer was a rebuke in itself to the few dissenting noises which came from the hecklers. The Labor Temple was crowded, and the crowd was sympathetic, save for the group of which Jack Macdonald, Tim Buck and Morris Spector were the leading lights. Although they kept up a continual fire of interruption in spite of James Simpson's efforts to maintain order, Mr. Henderson managed to reply to them all fairly effectively, judging by the applause which greeted his answers.

The questioning came at the close of the address.

"Why did you sign the Conscriptio Act?" shouted a heckler. "I supported it, as did the majority of the Labor party, because I wanted to win the war and stamp out militarism in Germany. I am still the secretary of the Labor movement," was the reply.

"Why didn't you join yourself?" was another jibe.

"I couldn't go myself, but I allowed my three sons to join the forces in August, 1914," was the reply.

**Doesn't Mind**  
At this stage hecklers from all over the hall were shouting questions at the speaker and the chairman was forced to ask for more consideration for him.

"I don't mind," said Mr. Henderson. "I like being asked questions, but I wish the questioners would listen to my replies as I listen to their questions."

"Why does the British Labor party allow people like Lady Cynthia Mosely to join its ranks and yet will not allow the Communists to all themselves with them?" asked another Red.

"Because people like Lady Mosely avow their allegiance to our principles, whilst the Reds refuse to and want to join our ranks to exploit us, as Lenin once said, as a hangman's noose for the party's destruction."

### British Unemployment Decreases

London.—British unemployment is down by another 40,000 making a 78,000 reduction in the past fortnight. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced at Chingford, in a hopeful speech in which he said, in his opinion "things are getting better, not worse." It is true he agreed that Britain still has 50,000 more than last year, but this is entirely due to the special exceptional depression in the coal industry. That such a depression was not universal, he argued, was shown by the fact that savings bank deposits increased and the sales of national savings certificates had gone up.

His optimism is reflected in an announcement, made recently, that the shareholders of the Blythe Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, at a meeting in Newcastle, decided to postpone to disposal of this property until the end of the year on the ground that "there is a ray of hope in the shipbuilding position and an attempt should be made to save the assets."

### Wage Law Is Declared Illegal

Washington.—The opinion declaring a State minimum wage law unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. With only Associate Justice Brandeis dissenting, the Court held to be invalid the Arizona Wage law applying to women engaged in industry in that State.

The Court rendered no formal opinion, Chief Justice Taft announcing that the judgment of the Court had been affirmed "on the authority cited." These included the decision of the Supreme Court in which two years ago, it set aside the minimum wage act of the District of Columbia as unconstitutional.

A Sardell, a merchant of Nogales, had enjoined the enforcement of the Arizona statute. Sardell said he had four women employees who had contracted to work for him at less than \$18 a week, the minimum wage for women so employed, as prescribed in the Arizona Statute.

### Say Anthracite Strike Is Last

Toledo, Ohio.—That this will be the last anthracite strike the United States will see is the prevailing opinion of the twenty-five members of the Executive Council of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association in session here recently.

Prices of anthracite all over the United States must come down or operators might as well get out of business, it was said by members of the committee. Solely because of high prices obtaining since the war the use of anthracite has dropped 40 per cent. west of Buffalo and is tending downward strongly. The consumption today is 15 per cent. less than it was two years ago, it was said.

The operators are of the opinion that a board will be organized that will have the authority and power to regulate prices of mine labor and anthracite, and thus keep the two within economic limits. No step toward settling the strike is expected before December.

The principal subject of discussion at the present meeting of the committee is substitutes for anthracite. It was remarked that the increasing popularity of such substitutes would tend to restrict the use of anthracite, especially if the hard coal industry was to be subjected constantly to strike threats.

Roderick Stephens of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Legislative Committee presided.



It's your smallest annual expense!

Do you realize that the smallest item in the family budget is the telephone bill? It averages only 1 per cent.

A careful study of families with incomes from \$1500 to \$6000 a year shows that food costs 43%, rent and taxes about 17%, clothes 13%, telephone 1% and miscellaneous from 20% to 26%.

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Each New Subscriber Adds to the Value of Your Telephone

A little higher in price, but—  
what a wonderful difference  
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NAVY CUT  
CIGARETTES

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Unshrinkable Underwear  
means real comfort for all the family.  
Your dealer has it.  
**STANFIELD'S LIMITED**  
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Limited  
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"Improved Cumberland" Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.  
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA

**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, \$23,482,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1925 was 9,941,215 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 100 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 14,000,000 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 \$25,569,262. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5 1/2 million dollars. At the present time the yield is approximately 2 1/2 million dollars per month, principally from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, or more than one-half that of the entire United States.

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

**CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY**  
OF TORONTO

—for the good of the community—

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Furthermore, we will welcome suggestions for the betterment of the service. Friendly teamwork accomplishes wonders and when there is the right spirit behind the server and the person served satisfaction always results.

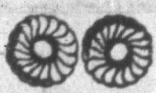
If your gas service is not giving you good results, get in touch with us immediately and tell us where you think the trouble is. Once we are in possession of the facts we will do our utmost to remedy conditions and to retain your good will.

**ASIATIC LABOR CONDITIONS**

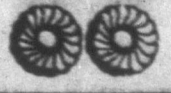
Geneva.—The conditions of existence of the Asiatic workmen, the wages paid and the rate of pay, together with the length of working hours are to be subject of inquiry by the Labor Bureau. The Polish government has invited the body to hold its next session at Warsaw on January 26. The opening of the eighth International Labor Conference at Geneva will be on May 25.

HON. CHARLES MCCREA,  
Minister of Mines  
THOMAS W. GIBSON,  
Deputy Minister of Mines  
TORONTO, CANADA.





# OUR HOME PAGE



## Postmen To Study Public Speaking

Requests have been made for the organization of day classes similar to those night classes conducted by the Workers' Educational Association in conjunction with the department of university extension at the University of Toronto. So great has the demand for this extension education become that a class has been begun in the afternoon teaching postal employees the art of public speaking. At the close which was begun recently there was an enrolment of 24 under the direction of A. McMullin of Victoria College. The association will start more day classes for those who are employed as demand requires them.

## Aim to Aid Immigration

That a closer alliance on matters of immigration must be established before either Canada or Australia need look to England for immigration in the numbers and of the quality desired, was the opinion expressed by Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, former secretary of Home Affairs in the British Labor Government, on his arrival in Toronto recently.

Mr. Henderson does not approve of the bringing of untrained and untried men from the Mother Country to work on Canadian farms with the farmers as trainees, and he advocates an arrangement for training in the old country before the men come out.

## Trouble Over Abattoir Workers

Toronto, Ont.—Full power to hire, discharge and restate employees lies in the hands of heads of civic department, regardless of what wishes may be expressed by the Board of Control and City Council. Consequently, the board found itself powerless to do anything to aid Robert Farquharson and Robert Rustland, the civic abattoir employees who were dismissed except to discuss the matter further with Manager W. R. Corneli.

## Pamphlet Backs Tories

Intimating that if the Liberal government is returned to power the provincial minimum wage laws will be repealed, declaring the contest to be "a bread and butter election" and "that if the Liberals are returned to power they will lower the tariff and flood the country with imported goods," the National Garment Association is distributing thousands of pamphlets urging clothing workers to vote Conservative.

The association is a recently formed organization of the needle trades. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Association, largest of its type in the Dominion, is taking no action in a political sense and its manager refused to discuss the policy of the union except to say "politically we are part of the Labor party."

The pamphlets which are published in English and Yiddish, state that wages in the clothing trades are much lower in other countries than in Canada and that unless the tariff is increased this country will be flooded with cheap clothing. It is estimated there are 6,000 workers in the garment trade in Toronto and about 4,000 making men's clothes. The pamphlets, however, are not being confined to Toronto but are being sent out in many sections of the province.

## Minimum Wage for Millinery Workers

The Minimum Wage Board sat recently in open session, but as no one appeared to offer suggestions, the board fixed a rate for millinery workers. Dr. J. W. MacMillan and other members, after waiting an hour, felt satisfied that the conference with employers and millinery workers had met with mutual approval.

"Our order will fix the rate of experienced workers at \$12.50 a week," said the chairman. "It will differ somewhat from former orders of the board in regard to the period of apprenticeship, which will be longer, and apprentices will start at a lower rate. The order affecting millinery workers covers the custom trade, the factories being taken care of under previous order. There are two reasons in the trade, and we have decided that a period of ten weeks each season will be deemed as covering the annual apprenticeship, which will run for three years. The new wage will be \$6 a week.

## Milling Concerns to Merge

Important developments towards a new merger in the flour milling industry of Canada are foreshadowed in the report that the Lake of the Woods Milling Company is negotiating to take over the Dominion Flour Mills Company, Limited.

## Production From Our Mines

Production of gold by the mines of Northern Ontario in 1925 will reach approximately \$30,500,000 against \$25,669,303 in 1924. The Ontario department of mines, in issuing their first monthly statement of production, make this estimate based upon the output of gold for the months of July and August.

The producing mines of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts milled 255,490 tons of ore in August, against 251,829 tons the previous month of July. The gold recovery was valued at \$2,686,559, compared with \$2,664,145 in July, and adding silver, the total recovery was valued at \$2,705,444 against \$2,682,302 in the previous month.

## Ford Earnings Show Profit

The report of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada for the year ended July 31, 1925, shows net profits for the period were \$6,132,237, after charges, equal to \$37.60 a share on the 70,000 shares. These earnings exceed the best previous year, 1923, when net was \$5,106,197, or \$72.94 a share, and compare with earnings of \$3,191,877 or \$53.12 in the year ended July 31st, 1924.

Copper production in Canada, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for 1924 reached 104,457,447 pounds, with a value of \$13,501,533 as compared with \$6,884,537 pounds valued at \$12,529,186 in 1923. This was an increase of 20 per cent, in quantity and eight per cent, in value. The year 1924 was the first since 1918 that Canada's copper production was over the hundred million pound mark. During the years 1915 to 1918 inclusive, the production was above one hundred million pounds.

## Decrease of National Debt

The total net debt of Canada decreased by \$7,321,571 during the month of September, according to figures issued by the Finance Department recently. "It now stands at \$2,359,601,729, as compared with \$2,366,923,600 on August 31st. During the twelve months since September 30th 1924, the decrease in the amount of the debt was \$25,805,122, according to the statement. The net debt on September 30th, 1924, amounted to \$2,385,406,851. The statement does not include figures of the railway debt.

## Employment Slightly Better

Employment at the beginning of September showed a very slightly upward tendency as contrasted with the downward movement indicated in the three of the last four years. Statements tabulated from 5,881 firms showed that they had 793,624 employees, as compared with 793,426 in the preceding month. The index 96.3 on August 1st, 1925, and with number stood at 96.6 compared with 93.1, 100.9, 95.7 and 88.7 on September 1st, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921. Improvement in manufacturing and logging was largely offset by contractions in construction.

## Crops Not So Good As Formerly

Late-harvested crops in Canada have not been as bountiful as those gathered in a few weeks ago. According to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics received recently, the average yield per acre of potatoes, turnips, fodder corn and sugar beets this fall is below the 1915-24 average.

## Immigration To Canada

Immigration to Canada for the first four months of the fiscal year ended July 31st, amounted to a total of 49,608, of which 19,217 were British, 6,874 from the United States, and 14,517 from other countries. In the same period 12,170 Canadians who had been absent in the United States for six months or over, returned to Canada with the intention of making their permanent residence in this country. If the returned Canadians are added to the general immigration the total for the four months is 52,778.

## C. P. R. Report

With net profits at the highest figure for any August since 1916, the statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the month of August, issued recently, is decidedly satisfactory to the bondholders. Net profits for the month are shown at \$4,811,781, as compared with \$3,168,590 in the corresponding month of last year, being an increase of \$1,643,190. Gross earnings for the month show an increase of \$1,097,927, while working expenses were higher by only \$83,836.

## Machine Displaces Man in Lumber Industry

In the lumber industry, as in other industries, machines are rapidly displacing a number of workers. A new mechanical device for sorting logs in mill booms has just been invented. At one mill, where the new device has been installed, eighty men were required to keep one mill running eight and day, since adopting the mechanical sorter it is possible for two shifts of 27 men each to sort sufficient logs to keep four mills running night and day. This means that 54 men can now accomplish what it formerly required 320 men to do. The new sorter has driven 266 on the labor market to hunt for jobs, and still we are told that the lumbermen must save more money, and that they are finding it increasingly difficult to get "any tangible reward for their heavy investments." No mention is made of the fact that the working logger is finding it increasingly difficult to find a job, and when he does find one it is even more difficult to secure a living wage.

## 16 Labor Candidates in Federal Election

The number of Labor candidates to enter the federal contest now stands at sixteen, for the Dominion of Canada. These are: Ontario:—A. E. Smith, Port Arthur; Jas. Simpson, Toronto. Nova Scotia:—Jim McLachlan, South Cape Breton. Manitoba:—J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg North Centre; A. A. Heaps, Winnipeg North; A. Henry, Winnipeg South Centre; John Kelly, Winnipeg South; Allan Melkie, St. Boniface. Alberta:—George Latham, Edmonton; James East, West Edmonton; Wm. Irvine, Calgary. British Columbia:—A. Sidaway, Vancouver Burrard; W. W. Le-feaux, Vancouver Centre; A. Hurry, Vancouver South; Dr. W. J. Curry, Vancouver North; Ross Henderson, New Westminster.

## Aftermath of the Shipping Strike

Cape Town, South Africa.—A curious situation has developed here as a direct aftermath of the shipping strike. Seven hundred and twenty-eight seamen who have been accommodated at Wynberg Camp are reported to be still on strike, having refused to accept the Durban decision, and 250 of them refused a few days ago to be repatriated.

Curiously enough it is the shipping companies who are paying for the men's upkeep at Wynberg until they are willing to be repatriated. At a meeting recently a speaker expressed the men's views as follows:

What was the use of going back to England? It would only be to face starvation, and they were better off in South Africa with the companies feeding them.

## 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  
—FINANCIAL REVERSES  
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.

Write Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Company COMMONWEALTH BLDG., TORONTO For particulars, without obligation to yourself.

## Building of Paper Mill Started

Ottawa, Ont.—Initial construction work in connection with the proposed erection by the International Paper Company at Chelsea of a large newspaper mill and power plant, to cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000 is expected to be started at once. Engineers for the company are already in the city, and it is understood that at least two hundred men will be placed at work digging the excavations for the foundations of the big newspaper mill, so as to have them completed before winter sets in in earnest.

## E. D. Smith & Sons Limited

Manufacturers Pure Jams, etc. Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Shippers WINONA ONT.

stood that at least two hundred men will be placed at work digging the excavations for the foundations of the big newspaper mill, so as to have them completed before winter sets in in earnest.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO

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## Electors of Toronto West Centre I Will Support

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- 4. Reduction of Income Tax.
- 5. Old Age Pensions.
- 6. New Post Office for Toronto.
- 7. New Customs House for Toronto.
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- 9. Development of St. Lawrence River Deepening Project including Hydro Development.
- 10. Adequate protection for Canadian industries.
- 11. An active and energetic campaign to bring to Canada suitable immigrants.
- 12. Tariff Board as planned by the Premier.



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# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## International Labor News

**Costa Rica**  
Farm Labor Migration—Costa Rican cities report an influx of migrant farmers, whose abandonment of the rural districts and farm labor occupations is said to be retarding the agricultural development of the country.

**Germany**  
Emigration—German overseas emigration during the second quarter of 1925 has increased by 2,700 persons (from 14,845 to 17,505) as compared with the first quarter of the year.

**Guatemala**  
Shoe Workers' Strike—Demanding (1) that a prohibition tariff be placed upon imported shoes, and (2) that the Chinese competition of the industry be forced to charge the same prices as the other shops, five hundred shoe workers continue the strike which they began early in August.

**South Africa**  
Economic Commission Appointed—The Government announced, during June, the appointment of an economic commission to conduct an investigation into questions relating to wages, earnings, and the cost of living in the Union. A professor from the University of Manchester, England, an economic expert of the Australian Government, and three South Africans comprise the commission.

**Regulation of Wages**—The "Wage Act" passed during the recent session of the Union Parliament, seeks to regulate the rate of wages and all other conditions of employment for any employe in any business, excepting farming, domestic service, and one or two other types of employment.

**Sweden**  
Unemployment—The number of unemployed in Sweden showed a continuing decrease through the past summer, with a commensurate decline in the number of persons receiving State aid.

## Comparison of Wages Paid in Gt. Britain and Canada

Weekly wages in Yorkshire, including cost of living bonus, as shown by Ministry of Labor, London, at the end of January, 1924. Exchange value computed at same date. Weekly wages in Canada, as averaged from figures supplied by Canadian mills. Wages comparative as to hours of labor and sex of worker:

Yorkshire	Canada
Winders .....	\$ 5.92 \$13-15
Twisters .....	6.34 13-15
Spinners .....	5.77 13-15
Reelers .....	6.52 17-20
Doffers .....	5.22 13-15
Overlookers .....	17.03 35-60
Warehousemen .....	12.06 19-22
Blenders, carbonizers, laborers .....	12.06 18-20
Male help in grey room, stock room, packing department .....	12.30 19-22
Firemen and greasers .....	13.59 30

The wages in Canada in the textile mills are not too high, it is the wages abroad that are too low.

There is frequently confusion of mind over the effect of money wages paid in different countries on competitive prices for selling goods and the purchasing power of the wages. The money wages paid for labor at the exchange value gives the true basis of comparison for showing the advantage gained by the United Kingdom manufacturers over the Canadian manufacturers when selling goods in Canada. What the wages paid to the operatives will buy in the respective countries had nothing to do with the selling price of the goods, but only with the standard of living of the operatives.

**Continental Wages**—The average wages in gold paid to skilled textile workers in Germany are 77c per hour, or \$5.72 for a 52-hour week.

## Labor Would Abolish Upper House

Sydney, N. S. W.—The State Labor caucus has instructed the Ministry (which is a Labor Ministry), immediately to request the Governor to appoint 35 new members of the Legislative Council that the body may vote itself out of existence. A constitutional question will immediately arise for the Council's hardy old body has often been near death at Labor's hands, but hitherto it has proven so useful to them that they have spared it.

The Legislative Council is a nominated body, and its members, who number 78, are appointed for life and are not paid. In 1922 the Legislative Council of Queensland was abolished.

## Firm Abandons Open Shop Plan

Washington.—Because it advertised for bricklayers to work under open shop conditions in Florida and in Rochester, the George A. Fuller Co., one of the largest construction companies in America, has been compelled to make special terms of peace with the Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

The Fuller concern was struck by the Bricklayers' International because it signed an agreement with the Operative Plasterers' International which recognized the claims of the latter organization during its recent quarrel with the Bricklayers. Peace between the bricklayers and the operative plasterers was restored by an agreement reached at Atlantic City this month, restoring the former terms of allotment of work between the two.

The bricklayers refused to return to work on the Fuller jobs, involving \$250,000,000 in building contracts, until the Fullers retracted their "open shop" talk.

## MacDonald Visits Central Europe

Vienna.—While Ramsay MacDonald, who passed through Vienna on his way home from Hungary, refused to give out any statement concerning the purpose of his visit. It is learned from well-informed quarters that he went to Budapest in order to serve a warning upon the Hungarian Government that the affair of the recently arrested Communists must not be used as a pretext to suppress the Social Democratic party of Hungary.

He considered this step necessary because of the attempts of the Hungarian Government to involve the Social Democrats in the matter, although the Socialists are violently opposed to the Communist aims and tactics.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald also investigated in Budapest the charges of maltreatment of the arrested Communists by the police.

An authoritative source asserts that Bela Kun, former head of the Hungarian Communist Government, is still in Vienna, despite the denials. His presence greatly embarrasses the Austrian Social Democrats, who are fighting the Communists to the knife, while, on the other hand, they must insist upon his right of asylum.

## Miners Refuse to Participate

London, Eng.—The delegates of the Miners' Federation rejected participation in the coal commission which the Government recently appointed to inquire into the entire coal industry, by a majority of 155,000 on a card vote.

The conference, which was held in London for the purpose of considering the situation arising through the interpretation of the true terms. Recently Premier Baldwin, after lengthy consideration, rendered a decision in the mining controversy accepting the contention of the mine owners in their dispute with the Miners' Federation of their right to reduce wages in certain regions.

The miners argued that this decision was at variance with the Governmental subsidy granted to enable the mine owners to maintain the current scale of wages pending an inquiry by a Royal Commission.

## Walken Spoke at Montreal T. and L. C.

About 100 people attended a meeting under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council and the C. I. P. on Sunday afternoon at the L'Assistance Publique Hall, when Walkden of the British Trades Congress, Fraternal delegate, to the Canadian Trades and Labor Council spoke. The speech was very pale pink in hue, he kept on talking about his majesty's government and lauding the Labor Party to the skies. It was very disappointing to those who expected something of a more radical nature. J. T. Foster of the Trades and Labor Council presided.

## Decide Against a Labor Party

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor voted, after an animated debate, against the formation of an independent labor party.

President William Green said there may come a time when it may be necessary to organize such a party, but at present Labor's interests can best be served by supporting candidates friendly to Labor.

## Green President by Acclamation

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor re-elected President William Green and his entire executive council by acclamation, designated Detroit as the 1926 convention city, and then recessed until tomorrow to complete the business of the convention.

Previously it had, by almost unanimous vote, rejected a proposal to form a labor party, refused to join in the Anglo-Russian conference, refused to ask for recognition of the more than a generation had placed Samuel Gompers in nomination, arose to second the nomination, his voice almost breaking as he mentioned his associate of a lifetime, then rising in triumph as he acclaimed Green a most fitting successor. As he concluded there were more cheers and a motion to elect by acclamation.

The big moment came when Mr. Lynch formally announced the election. Then the convention arose as one man to cheer a full three minutes, cheering again when Mr. Green arose to express his thanks, confess his fears when named last December, pledge renewed efforts and declare the test of life is service to one's fellow-man.

"I pledge," he concluded, "all that I am, all I have. Here it is—my mind, my brain, my body, my service—all in your service."

In rapid order, James Duncan of Quincy, Mass.; Frank Duffy, of Indianapolis; Thomas A. Rickert of Chicago; Jacob Fischer of Indianapolis; Matthew Wolf of Chicago; Martin F. Ryan of Kansas City; James Wilson of Cincinnati; and James P. Noonan of Washington were re-elected vice-presidents; Frank Morrison of Washington, Secretary, and Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis, treasurer.

William L. Hutcheson of Indianapolis, and Frank Farrington, of Belleville, Ill., were elected delegates to the British Trades Union Congress without opposition, as was James Connors of Buffalo, delegates to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Detroit was chosen as the convention city next year by a vote of two to one over Birmingham, Ala.

## A. F. of L. Endorses Coal Strike

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor unanimously voted to extend its complete endorsement and sympathy to the 158,000 members of the United Mine Workers now engaged in the strike in the anthracite industry. The action was taken after President John L. Lewis of the miners had addressed the delegates and was enthusiastically greeted.

The federation voted to extend "to these mine workers its commendation for their great spirit of self-sacrifice and determination in resisting the efforts of the anthracite operators to break down their working conditions and effect wage reductions."



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