

# 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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## CANADIAN WORKER WHERE DO YOU STAND?

### WITH CONSERVATIVES--COOPERATION--CERTAINTY & CONSISTENCY OR LIBERALS -- LOSSES -- LAXITY and LAMENTATION

#### MacDonald Again Raps the Reds

London, Eng.—The worst enemy of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald cannot accuse him of disjuncting his feelings towards the Communists or violent extremists generally. He has fought them consistently for twenty years. He has an article in "Forward" which is characteristic. He is chiefly concerned to argue against the admission of members of the Communist party to the Labor party. MacDonald ridicules the argument that the admission of Communists to the Labor party brings about a "united front" amongst the opponents of capitalism. Labor, according to him, believes absolutely in political action and has no use for revolution. Communism does not believe that political action is anything more than a propaganda stunt and it puts its chief hopes in revolution.

To have such opposed beliefs in one party, says MacDonald, is not unity but confusion. "If," he says, "the Labor party were to give out a message of uncertain belief in political power, if it were to toy with revolution, if it were to play with suggestions that would mean to millions that it is encouraging the enrollment of revolutionary force as the only means of meeting hostile political and economic force it would rightly forfeit the respect and with that the confidence of everyone who had a head to think and a mind to control action."

Mr. MacDonald is obviously anti-adapting not only on the professed Communists but his own former cabinet colleague, John Wheatley, who has been calling for the enrollment of ten million workers for some mighty but unspecified purpose. Until he became premier, Mr. MacDonald was editor of the Socialist Review. The present editor is John Curr, M.P., who gives out every month expressions of uncertain belief in political power. Mr. MacDonald has plenty of foes in his own household.

#### Lanark County Industries Suffer

A correspondent of a prominent Toronto newspaper said, in speaking of conditions in Lanark County, that it is not surprising that the Liberals had thus far been unable to find a candidate to put in nomination. He pointed out that in the county were a number of industries which had either been forced to close because of the King tariff, or were carrying on with difficulty. In this connection he mentioned woollen mills in Lanark Village, Carleton Place and Almonte which had felt the pinch severely. One woollen industry, started about seventy-five years ago, had had to give up, and in Almonte, where at one time there were no fewer than sixteen mills, there were now four or less. A boot and shoe factory in Perth and an implement industry in Smith's Falls were not enjoying the prosperity they should.

#### A.F. of L. Assembles Under New Leader

Atlantic City, N. J.—Representatives of nearly three million organized workers assembled recently for the formal opening of the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. A new hand was at the helm for the first time in more than a quarter of a century. William Green, who was chosen president last winter after the death of the veteran, Samuel Gompers.

Fellow Worker! Upon the answer to the above question through the means of your vote on October 29th depends the welfare of Canadians for the next four years. A vote for a candidate pledged to retain the present Liberal Government in power means the country will drift along in its present wholly unsatisfactory condition, with accompanying increase in unemployment, unhappiness and misery for you and your family. It means that you will eventually be compelled to part from your family in order to earn a living. It means that you may be compelled to break up your home and migrate to a foreign country in order to obtain for your family the necessities of life. It means that you may be forced to contribute by your toil to the prosperity of a foreign country. It means that with certainty, part of your earnings, even if you are lucky enough to be employed in Canada, will be diverted to the welfare of the Republic to the south. It means inertia in legislative matters affecting your welfare. It means that measures adopted in other countries for the amelioration of labor conditions will not be adopted here. It means that you must struggle on, saving a few dollars while you are employed, against the time when you will be out of work and require to spend them. It means for you simply nothing but four years' stagnation with constant fear of unemployment and lay-offs during which time you must watch your country become an ever-increasing dependent of other countries. It means if you are a father with grown-up boys, that whilst you live at home, your boys require to go to the States in order to earn a living and the pleasures you anticipated when a young married man—of seeing your family around you when you were getting up in years, remain merely a dream.

On the other hand, if you have paid attention to this most vital question that you should do, then undoubtedly you will vote for a Government that will take measures to protect your job from outside competition, from the cheapness of wages much lower than yours, from the sweated labor methods of Europe, from the ever-present menace of being thrown out of work and from the distress of seeing your family separated. You can only gain these things by using your votes to elect Conservative candidates pledged to a policy of complete and adequate protection for your job for a 100 per cent. payroll in Canada, for a policy of co-operation between all classes, for the common good, for a policy that will be consistent and certain. If you do that then the Dominion will advance toward an era of progress, prosperity and influence hitherto unequalled. If you do not, then the next four years will be a period of losses, laxity and lament.

FELLOW WORKER! REMEMBER, IT'S UP TO YOU!

### The Fallacy of Free Trade

PROTECTION THE SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CHAOS

By Charles H. McGarry

The question of Free Trade and Tariff Reform has been argued—certainly on the side of Tariff Reform—too much from an historical point of view only. It has been too readily assumed that Free Trade is impregnable in theory, but that in certain applications of the theory it requires to be tempered with a leaven of Protection. It need hardly be pointed out that this attitude is unscientific, for unless a policy, fiscal or other, can stand the test of theory as well as of practice, it cannot meet with success. We have not, never had and never shall have "free trade," which implies freedom of export as well as of import. It is merely an Utopian ideal and incapable of realization.

Protection proposes to increase the national income not so much by taxing the goods of the foreigner as by encouraging home industries, because national wealth consists not in the mere possession of consumable goods, but in the ability to produce them. The prosperity of a country does NOT depend solely on the extent of its foreign trade. It may have—as we should have—a large home trade which is far more beneficial than a foreign one. This implies the consumption and reproduction of the capital by the productive labor of the country itself and not by that of some other country. The policy of Free Trade is leading, and can lead only, to the complete destruction of our industries and more unemployment. Its supporters proclaim that the best criterion of the prosperity of a country is the amount of its foreign trade, i.e., the amount of its exports and imports. When we point to the existing misery and unemployment which go on increasing in this country, we are referred to these totals as a sufficient proof that all is well in the best possible worlds.

"Free Trade is the unfettered and absolutely free right of every person both to BUY and to SELL in any market in which he can do the best." Such a thing does not exist amongst the peoples of any two nations in the world.

1. The free right to BUY.
2. The free right to SELL.

Every nation has, and always will have, the free right to BUY in any market desired, provided it is willing to pay the price, but in these days of high tariffs few nations have the free right to SELL in any other than their own market.

It is difficult to imagine that Germany waged war on Britain in order to force the latter nation to permit the former to BUY British products, but it is not half so difficult to imagine that Germany waged the same war to secure the free right to SELL German products in British territory.

Thus the Free Trade controversy solely and simply revolves on the free right to sell. Not the free right to sell in our own country, but in markets which we do not control and in the making of whose laws we have not the slightest possible voice. Then why talk about Free Trade laws? There are only two ways of securing the free right to sell outside our home market—

1. Capture the other country by war.
2. Put a high tariff round our own market and then trade the right to sell, this or that.

There are only two weapons then—War and a Tariff of our own. In discussing the question "Who pays the duty?" it must be borne in mind that the cost of production depends mainly on five factors—

(Continued on page 2)

#### Postal Pay Boost Story Is Denied

Ottawa.—The report that the postal employees of the dominion are to receive an immediate upward revision of salaries and that they will receive pay held back at the time of the 1924 strike is incorrect. By reason of new information submitted by postal workers to a subcommittee of the cabinet a recommendation went to the civil service commission for an upward revision of salaries. In the meantime the commission has been considering the entire question of civil service salary revisions. No decision has yet been reached as to back pay. As a matter of fact it will be for the civil service commission to decide the question of revision.

#### Building Trades Strike at 'Peg

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

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

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

#### Will Mine Coal in Sudbury District

A public meeting was held in Forsters Hill, 22 College Street, Toronto, under the auspices of the British Colonial Coal Mines of Canada Ltd., to discuss the possibility of Canada's fuel requirements being met by coal believed to exist in the Sudbury district of Ontario, the statement was made by A. Slade, of Toronto, director and secretary of the organization, that reports from the Larchwood Basin property were so encouraging it had been decided to sink a shaft.

#### R.R. Men Dissatisfied With Murdock

Another resolution given unanimous endorsement authorized the executive of the brotherhood to direct the attention of Hon. James Murdock, Federal Minister of Labor, to the fact that the statistical information compiled by the Dominion Labor Bureau at Ottawa, did not approach the modern standards and requirements of the workers, also that the method of collecting and distributing the data had reached the antiquated stage.

The powers of the chairman of the general adjustment committee, have been curbed by the terms of a resolution which was unanimously endorsed, empowering the president, A. R. Mosher, to preside and supervise their operations, discipline and control in the adjustments of schedules and agreements in the various regions represented. A resolution proposed by Mrs. Laura L. Kemp, of Toronto, asking for the endorsement of a plan for the formation of ladies' auxiliaries, composed of relatives of members of the Canadian Brotherhood, was sanctioned. The convention also approved of a suggestion that financial assistance be granted the ladies' auxiliaries by the national division. The first of these ladies' auxiliaries was formed a few months ago in Toronto with Mrs. Kemp as the president.

C. H. Michin, Calgary and William Allen, Halifax, were elected to the executive committee and T. McGregor, Winnipeg; R. A. Dumais, Montreal and W. E. Ritchie, Toronto to the board of trustees.

#### To Erect Big Factory

Toronto, Ont.—One of the largest factory construction projects that has been brought forward in some weeks is now planned by H. Greisman. The city architect's office has issued a permit for the erection of a seven-story brick factory building at the northwest corner of Duncan and Nelson streets. The building, it is understood, will be constructed with special view to its utilization as a light manufacturing building and will be occupied largely by the clothing trades. The total cost will be \$130,000.

#### Reds Are Enemies of Labor Movement

British capitalism and unemployment formed the theme of an address by James Simpson, Labor candidate in Northwest Toronto at the general election, at the Labor Forum recently. He charged the capitalists of Great Britain with contributing to the unemployment problem by investing money in foreign countries in order that they might have goods manufactured by cheap labor, thereby preventing British workers from obtaining employment.

In this regard, however, he was not extreme enough to satisfy the Communists and he was subjected to considerable heckling. In reply he told the "Left Wingers" they could not run the Labor Party in Canada. Progress in the labor movement could come only by evolution and not by revolution. Socialism was the only solution of the labor problems, he said, but the solution would not come overnight. He repudiated the extremists and their tactics, and declared all they did was knock those who were honestly endeavoring to improve the status of the workers both in Canada and Great Britain.

#### Blackmailing Industry

UNJUST ATTACK MADE ON DOMINION TEXTILE CO. BY SENSATIONAL SHEET

In the Oct. 9th issue of "Roberts' Weekly," an obscure sheet published in Montreal, chiefly devoted to sensationalism, appears a scurrilous attack upon the Dominion Textile Company and its manager, Mr. F. G. Daniels, constituting nothing more or less than political blackmail for the purpose of forcing that Company to retract a statement recently published on the industrial situation adversely reflecting on the tariff policy of the present Liberal Government.

Anyone who knows the Dominion Textile Company and the capable men who are the head of it do not need to be told that the effort to practice a political hold-up will be treated with contempt.

In many respects the attack made on the Dominion Textile Company is similar to that made last year on a well known candy firm in Ontario. In that case, a sensational publication,—now out of business—made a bitter onslaught on the labor policy of the firm in question and after a thorough public investigation they were completely cleared of every single charge made against them. Every decent-minded person who paid any attention to that inquiry, knew that the firm would be vindicated and likewise every honest individual in Canada knows that the charges made against the Dominion Textile Co. are unjust, untrue and simply made to help the cause of the King Government.

Sometime ago "The Canadian Labor Press" pointed out the deadly damage these unjust attacks are doing to Canadian industry. The effect of them is to unsettle industry, disturb the relations between employers and employees and if persisted in, cause unemployment and distress to industrial workers. It is significant to say the least of it, to see sheets supporting the King Government and claiming that the Liberal policy will help industry, doing all in their power by these scurrilous attacks to break up the stability of Canadian industry.

The workers of Montreal, where this publication circulates, can undoubtedly be congratulated on their good sense to refrain from paying any attention to this type of political slander.

#### Says Outsiders Work on New Bridge

Toronto, Ont.—A complaint that men from out of Toronto were being employed to work on the temporary bridge now in course of construction across Bay street was laid by William Vaile before the unemployment committee of the city council. "We will look into that at once," commented Aldermen Ben Miller, chairman of the committee. It was stated that a deputation would investigate the situation and urge that the condition complained of be remedied at once. Alderman Miller suggested that heads of all civic departments be called to state what extra help they could employ during the winter so as to reduce the relief measures necessary by the city. "We want to do our work quietly this year," he said. "Last year we were accused of flooding Toronto with bums and those who wouldn't work. That must be avoided this year."

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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**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.

### "Red Rubbish"

THAT peculiar sheet called "The Worker," published by a small group known as the Communist Party of Canada, continues to belabor everything in sight that does not fit in with the eccentric views expressed in its columns every week.

The latest diatribe is against the Independent Labor Party of Ontario and certain persons who were formerly members of that party. All sorts of charges are made against these individuals concerning whom "The Worker" wants to vent its spleen, and, as usual, with the gentlemen who pen its literary effusions, couched in the language of the "pig-sty."

After establishing to the satisfaction of Communist principles that every one outside of the Communist group is a fraud, an estimation by the way which would leave only a few hundred workers in the Dominion, "The Worker" blasts forth a manifesto addressed to the Workers and Farmers of Canada, in which everything in the country is denounced with the sole exception of the Communist group. After having a hearty time to themselves in denunciation, they put forth a platform that must cause their supporters to smile, or anyone else for that matter, when it is realized that the programme is incapable of being established within the next one hundred years.

However we suppose it will enable the number of gentlemen who get paid for their full time efforts in this sort of line, to continue doing their job without actually engaging in manual labor.

Some interesting things are in the programme, as for example, after asking for the establishment of a Worker and Farmer Soviet, and Nationalization of everything in sight, certain reforms are demanded that have been asked for by the Trade Union movement long before Communism was known or these gentlemen were in the country. Among other things, a minimum wage of twenty-five dollars per week is demanded, interesting in view of the fact that the average minimum in the United States as given on the authority of the Federated Press is \$25.82 per week. When we consider that the Conservative Party wants to initiate a policy that will pay the workers of Canada a higher wage than the average paid in the United States, we wonder why "The Worker" cheapens itself for the sake of eighty-two cents per week; one would naturally think, in view of all their previous demands, that at least they would ask for more than one of the old parties whom they are so busy denouncing.

Candidly, the workers of Canada are not deceived by all this glaring bunkum and blatant ignorance, and proof of that is found in the present campaign in the City of Toronto, where "The Worker" is published and where the headquarters of the Communist Party of Canada are also established, not one single candidate being run under Communist auspices, showing that they know only too well the futility of such an action.

One gets a view as to how these Reds "love each other" by an examination of the various sheets published by the different "tribes." Recently "The Worker" charged the O.B.U. "Bulletin," a publication devoted to similar aims emanating from Winnipeg, with deliberate forgery in respect of news despatches. Now the O.B.U. "Bulletin" comes back and proves conclusively, to itself at least, that far from forging a news despatch, the representative of "The Worker" had purposely deleted the portion supposed to be forged when sending the message to Communist headquarters at Toronto.

Were it not for the fact that these muddleheads provide hump sufficient to make the gods laugh, it would at least produce peace and quietness in the Dominion if they were to continue fighting like the famed "Kilkenny Cats," until each had chewed the other up.

That is hardly likely to happen, however, when we come to consider that these gentlemen receive sufficient contributions from their "dupes" or some source to enable them to satisfy an itch for writing, and to live without working. At the present time on the Communist pay-roll at headquarters, are Messrs. Bruce, MacDonald, Moriarty, Tim Buek (or should it be Timbuctoo), Spector (or should it be Spector) and several minor lights, together with stenographers and the usual office staff. The office in which these gentlemen are busily engaged is situated, according to the "Star Weekly," "in the heart of the business section of the city." The headquarters' office pay-roll at the very least cannot be less than \$250 per week or \$13,000 per year. The cost of printing "The Worker," "The Left Wing," "The Young Worker," the latter two being monthly publications issued also by "the gang," cannot be less than ten thousand dollars per year; office rent, overhead and expenses must easily be another twelve hundred dollars per year. In addition, periodical printing of special pamphlets, manifestos, etc., cannot be less than two thousand dollars per year. Traveling expenses for these gentlemen throughout the country including transportation, board and lodgings, stationery, postage, etc., will total another three thousand dollars per year. Special trips of Messrs. Bruce, MacDonald, et al to Russia and similar trips of Messrs. Moriarty and Spector to Great Britain during the past two years must have cost another two thousand dollars. By the way, it is interesting to note in this connection that all these trips, etc., are divided amongst Messrs. Bruce, MacDonald, Spector, Moriarty and Buek; it would at least give variety if some other individuals belonging to this group were chosen once in a while.

The cost of ball rent for meetings, conventions, etc., must be at least another thousand dollars per year, bringing the total to around \$32,000 per year. In all probability this figure is much below the mark and the expenditures actually entailed would be well over forty thousand dollars per year.

Now let us turn to income: allowing for a liberal support from their entire membership, the revenue from this source cannot exceed ten thousand dollars per year; revenue from paid up subscriptions to "The Worker," "The Young Worker" and "The Left Wing" does not exceed thirteen thousand dollars per year and probably is less if we may judge from the frantic appeals made each week for renewals of old subscriptions and new subscribers. It is safe to say

that their income approximates twenty thousand dollars per year and their expenditures approximate forty thousand dollars, leaving a deficit of twenty thousand dollars per year, which has to be raked up. WHERE DOES IT COME FROM? If from any source outside Canada then they ought to let their supporters know, who, according to their views, are poor wage slaves receiving nothing but a miserable pittance, so that they can keep their money in their pockets and let the whole thing be financed from this seemingly copious source. If it comes wholly from their supporters in the Dominion then these gentlemen who denounce the squeezing methods of capitalists, are perfectly able to give all the capitalists and financiers in Canada lessons in the gentle art of extracting money with an ease that the "get rich quick" gold brick promoters of this continent must envy.

In view of the keen commercial competition nowadays in order to thoroughly well establish any newspaper, it would be an act of grace on the part of the Communist Party of Canada and "The Worker" to give the public the formulae whereby they secure money for their support with such seeming ease.

### A Civil Service International

There has now been formed a Civil Service International. The inaugural conference was held recently in Paris. The headquarters of the secretariat is at Amsterdam. It is to be non-political and will not affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions. It aims at bringing Civil Servants of all countries into closer touch with each other by the exchange of information, the publication of a journal, by assisting in the creation of organizations in countries where they do not exist, and in their development where organization is backward. It is to arrange for the provision of mutual assistance between organizations when any of these are engaged in industrial conflicts. It has also declared for the support of all trade union action undertaken with the object of preventing war.

### To Promote the Use of the Union Label

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring a more general use of the union label. Three special resolutions were adopted urging that trade unionists purchase wallpaper, headwear and handmade window glass bearing the label.

The convention voted to assist the International Association of Machinists in organizing automobile mechanics. Thousands of these mechanics employed in garages now work under unsatisfactory conditions, as to hours, wages and shop conditions, a committee report said.

### Working Men Re-open Factory

London, Eng.—A co-partnership scheme in glass bottle making is to begin shortly in a Castleford, Yorks. firm, formerly known as Peacock and Son.

The works were closed a year ago, but the men, who have since been unemployed, have formed themselves into a company to take over the works, which they are now reopening for the manufacture of medicine bottles.

Each employee is to have a share of £50, but those who, owing to a long period of unemployment are unable to raise this amount, will have 10s. stopped from their pay weekly until their share is fully subscribed.

Orders have already been received to ensure a good start.

The firm will be known as the Castleford Glass Bottle Company.

### Settlement Terms Accepted by Sailors

Cape Town, Union of South Africa.—So far as South Africa is concerned the shipping strike can be considered ended. The terms for a settlement accepted here by the ship owners were favorably received by the seamen in secret ballot at Durban, the vote being 311 to 230.

The terms are that the men shall return to duty under protest against a wage reduction, and claiming wages during the strike, the ship owners to withdraw prosecution. Another clause provides against a strike prejudicing the standing of the strikers.

The steamer Hallarat, the first of the vessels tied up at Cape Town, has sailed for Australia with 900 emigrants.

## The Fallacy of Free Trade

(Continued from page 1)

1. The price of labor.
2. The quality of labor.
3. The method of production.
4. The quantity of the output.
5. The price of materials.

Each time the U.S.A. has adopted a Protective Tariff the PRICE of labor has gone up. However, the cost of labor depends as much on the QUALITY of labor as on the price. One cannot imagine that a poorly nourished Canadian workman will do as much work as a well fed happy American, who has a steady job and a larger pay. It is certain that while the price of American labor is greater than that of Canadian, the COST of the American on a certain job will not be comparatively greater than that of the Canadian on the same job.

Man is not a mere muscular machine which when fed with meat gives forth effort. He is a social being who needs prospects of advancement to bring out his best. The American worker makes a profit above his expenses, owns his own house, carries a substantial life insurance policy, gives his children a good education, and is thus spurred on by rewarded hope and accomplished ambition. On the other hand, the present Canadian workers' ambitions are limited largely to a hope of sufficient employment to enable him to exist until old age when he depends more upon the charity of his family than his own savings.

Thus the greater price of protected labor only makes a slight rise, if any, in the cost of an article produced. Now if Protection increase the wages of the people it will increase the amount of money in circulation and therefore increase the home demand for the articles produced. Hence larger wages will enormously increase the QUANTITY of the output. The greater the output, the greater is the quantity of material required, and the greater the quantity of material bought, the lower will be its price to the manufacturer and so less the cost of the article. A larger reduction in the cost of production will be made in cheapening the METHOD of production, as there is no doubt that a factory will lessen the cost of production if it increases its output.

Adequate Tariff Protection means the revival of our clogged industries, the solution of our unemployment problem, the development of our natural resources, and so to national prosperity.

Is it, or is it not, fair, just and necessary for a nation to protect from unfair foreign industrial invasion those of her laboring citizens who must protect the nation from armed invasion? Yes or no? Consumer or no consumer, votes or no votes—is it fair? Should it be done? No Government, party, or politician can reply that they do not know of any plan or law which would protect home labor, because they do know such a plan. It is called a "Protective Tariff," and it is being used in the United States for this very purpose. Its practical usefulness has been so thoroughly proved that almost every civilized nation has adopted it and so well known is it to the voters of these countries that no political party has dared to suggest its removal.

It is not a theory or an experiment, but it has been proved absolutely and its merits are so generally known and conceded that the present Canadian Government must know its value and they are therefore willfully, stubbornly and foolishly withholding from Canadian workers that system of Protective Tariffs which all other nations have provided for their workers.

—C. H. McGARRY.

### Look for Impasse in Election Fight

Sydney, N.S.W.—Both Australia and Canada will be holding elections at the same time.

Although the issues are very different, the result may be much the same since the Labor party expects a deadlock in the new Australian Parliament.

The House of Representatives dissolves with 31 seats held by the Nationalists, 14 by the Country Party, and 29 by Labor. Twenty seats are regarded as doubtful, the expectation being that the remaining 55 will return the same party candidates as heretofore.

Thirteen doubtful seats are held by the Nationalists and seven by Labor. Labor would therefore have to make a big climb as far as the House is concerned, but seems in a stronger position in regard to the Senate, since 22 Senators will retire. Labor organizers count at the worst upon obtaining a majority in the Senate and look forward to a deadlock early next year in the new Parliament with the Ministry in a majority in the House and in the minority in the Senate and to consequent dissolution of both chambers. With all strikes out of the way, they declare victory will then be theirs.

It is plain that all the resources given to leadership and organization will be needed to avoid an impasse of which there has only been one instance since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

The strike and the elections have fast become closely interwoven. Labor is making a tremendous effort to achieve a settlement for the purpose of proclaiming to the country that there was nothing abnormal in the situation and that Premier Bruce's recent legislation was therefore an unnecessary blow at liberty. The leader of the opposition, immediately after the announcement of dissolution, sought actively to bring about a conference. General opinion, however, is that he will have no success, particularly as the owners' representative appear firm and the only way to settlement would be surrender. If the strike passes over, Labor's chances will be greatly improved.

Wharf laborers may threaten definitely to withdraw their support from the seamen to force them back to their ships thus saving the political situation. Even if the strike continues, Premier Bruce will have a considerable task in persuading the whole community of the reality of the issues involved.

the Communist party, frankly announces that its policy is to bore within the labor movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy the philosophy of Communism.

"We are not ready to accept that," shouted Mr. Green, "and we wish that our friend, who has so kindly referred such frank suggestions, might take back to the Russian Red Internationale this message: 'that the American labor movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine.'"

Mr. Green swung his fist vigorously and his powerful voice reached all parts of the hall. The delegates as one, stamped their feet and yelled their approval.

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Shopping by telephone is rapidly becoming a national habit.

The articles bought over the telephone include—food of all kinds, groceries, hardware, kitchen utensils, notions, sheets, blankets, pillow-cases, comforters, towels, shades, gloves, rubbers, overshoes, slippers, boys' clothing, jerseys, underwear, pyjamas, books, drugs, toilet supplies, etc., etc.

Call up your favorite store and try it. Merchants usually take exceptional care to fill telephone orders satisfactorily.

**Entry Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station**

**Ontario's Minerals**

The outstanding metallic products of Ontario are silver, nickel and gold. The gross value of these to the end of 1924 follows:—silver, \$234,292,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 3,951,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt silver mines have been in operation for over twenty years, and to the end of 1924, along with outlying areas such as Gowganda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 350 million ounces, worth approximately \$280,000,000. 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 \$25,669,282. 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 tringe 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 23 million dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1924 the Larder Lake Branch 22 1/2 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 22 per cent of the railway tonnage.

For lifts 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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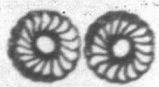
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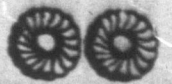
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# OUR HOME PAGE



## Household Notes

### AS OTHERS SEE THEM

If some parents could see their children when out of their sight, as others have opportunity of seeing them, they would perhaps awaken to a greater sense of their responsibility and their failure to teach the children proper manners and behaviour.

Our attention has recently been directed to what amounts almost to an epidemic of vandalism among boys, and we regret to say girls also; of school age, who seem to take a delight in destroying or defacing walls, doors, picture frames etc., by cutting with knives, carrying initials, scratching with matches and burning holes, cutting pieces out of advertising cards and so on. Why girls should turn to things of this sort for an outlet for their artistic instincts, we cannot understand, but the boy is different, given a jackknife, he used to be happy, not so today, he must have a toy pistol, a menace in embryo perhaps. Then notwithstanding his school tasks and after school athletics and sport he still seems to possess over-abundance of energy which is often expended in destructive acts. We wonder if the boys and girls display the same disregard for their own homes as they seem to do for the property of other people.

Perhaps we who were boys years ago when life was simpler, if boys today, would do no better. In the earlier days we found plenty of outlet for energy in wood-splitting, filling the wood box, carrying water and so on. There is one thing we are sure of our parents lived more at home in those days than most of them do today, and so did the children. Jannie or Johnny did not say: Mother, I am going out to play or I am going to the show, it was "mother, may I," and his or her going was at the will of the mother. Today it is different and perhaps therein lies the secret of what seems to be lack of discipline in the boys and girls. If so, you cannot blame the boys and girls.

### WASTE CAUSES TROUBLE

If cotton waste is used to clean the engine, often the lint from it sticks to the parts, and when the hood is down is sucked into the carburetor. This causes the fuel to flow irregularly, and sometimes stops the flow altogether. Cotton cloth, therefore, is better for this purpose.

### KEEPS BABY OUT OF KITCHEN

I believe the thing which saves me the most time and patience, and that counts most with mothers writes a contributor to the "Michigan Farmer," is a very simple device which I have originated to keep the baby out of the kitchen when I am washing, churning or any of the numerous things when the baby might get burned or hurt if she were creeping about the floor.

### L.G.W. Union Meet

#### Ends in Big Fight

New York.—Twelve persons are injured when rioting terminated a meeting of about 800 members of Local No. 35 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on the third floor of the Forward building. Police reserves and a squad of detectives fought the rioters nearly ten minutes before peace was restored.

The purpose of the meeting members of the Union told police, was to force the resignation of 20 or more officials of the organization.

The meeting was well under way, with Morris Foreman, 36, in the speaker's chair when several men in the rear of the room shouted "Sit down, we'll take a vote on this." Then came a concerted rush towards the speaker and a free-for-all fight ensued. Blows resounded throughout the room. Peaceful members, seeking to escape, dashed through the glass panels of doors, were trampled, struck or knocked down. The cries of the rioters echoed the cars of Patrolmen called on duty a few blocks away. Men fought his way through the mob of fleeing men and finally reached the third floor. One glance through the broken doors was enough, all telephoned for the reserves.

Sergeant Barth and reserves, feeding over in Department cars, stepped along the way to pick up the rioters and detectives who were marshalled by the signal lights throughout the east end.

A traffic-halting crowd now lined the street in front of the building in which still sounded the cries of the fighters and the crash

What mother hasn't put a chair pushed aside or have the baby crawl through the rungs? Once they have succeeded in getting through they are never satisfied to stay on "the other side." I have nailed cleats on either side of the door jamb and slip a board on these. The board is so heavy that the baby cannot lift it, and is just high enough so she can't climb over, but is so much easier for an adult to step over than a chair would be. The wood is finished like the woodwork.

### WATCH YOUR EATING

Incorrect food combinations are responsible for many problems. We should ask ourselves "What should I eat?" rather than "How much shall I eat?" Both questions are important in planning food for children for they require more in quantity than is usually planned for them, or we should not hear mothers say, "Our children have bottomless pits, not stomachs, to fill." The fact would not appear so strange were we always to remember that the weight of a child must be maintained; that there must be power for activity, and generally the power furnished must be large.

A study of our own food habits often will reveal that we pay too little attention to the proportions and the required kinds of food, and for this reason many children are described as under-nourished. Their efficiency is deficient. Their growth is stunted.

### SOME HANDY HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Save all wax paper wrappings to rub your hot irons on instead of using beeswax.

A pinch of cloves added to cocoa when making cake makes it taste like chocolate.

An excellent polish for mahogany is a tablespoonful of olive oil mixed with a teaspoonful of vinegar. Apply the fluid with a soft flannel after the wood has been dusted. Then polish thoroughly with a soft, clean duster.

A rug sometimes becomes badly creased. To remedy this, turn it upside down and wet the crease with a moistened broom until the rug is quite wet; stretch the rug tight and let it remain over night after fastening it with tacks which do not rust.

When oilcloth has been down for a few months and is losing its shiny surface it can be renewed easily and made to last twice as long if treated in the following way: Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, letting it stand on the top of the oven until dissolved. Wash the oilcloth thoroughly and let it dry. Then at night go over the whole carefully with a flannel dipped in the glue water. Choose a fine day for it and by morning the glue will be hard and will have put a gloss as good as new on your floor.

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## Irish Unions Fight Hun Cheap Labor

Belfast.—"Unless the contractors accede to our just demands there will be no Shannon scheme. They may take their gear back to the Rhine, make electricity in Germany and send it to Ireland in bucketfuls," declared O. R. Irwin, vice-president of the Irish Transport Union, at a mass meeting of strikers at Limerick. Secretary O'Brien of the Transport Union, said that on the result of the fight depended whether Irish prosperity was to be built on slave labor. Up till this morning the situation was unchanged, the German contractors standing on their Hindenburg line of no higher wages. Unloading of the German ship Aralia at Limerick is being carried out by the German contractors under police protection, the military having been withdrawn during the week-end.

Senate surplus votes having been exhausted in giving quota numbers, the remaining highest candidates were elected without getting their quota, so miserable was the vote and apathetic the people in the election. Had there been sufficient votes the result would not have been known for another month.

## Urge Duty on Wrapping Paper

London, Eng.—An application of considerable interest to Canadian pulp and paper makers has been made under the Safeguarding of Industries Act by the Union of Wrapping Paper Makers. They have applied for a duty on imported packing and wrapping paper.

The managing director of Samuel Jones and Company, London, told the Board of Trade committee, which is inquiring into the matter, that his firm imported their raw paper from Canada and Sweden as they had failed to find in Britain any mill which could produce paper as strong as they required or at anything like the price. He declared that the gummed and coated paper industry viewed with the utmost alarm the proposal to tax the raw material of their business, composed principally of kraft papers.

## London Seamen to Terminate Strike

London.—London members of the striking British seamen who have interfered with shipping in British Empire ports for the last two months are expected to terminate their local strike at a meeting to be held shortly.

When it was announced that the unofficial strike had been called off in all other ports and London, the London local held a meeting, but reached no decision letting the matter go for a few days.

Meetings have been held in various parts recently, some of the men voting to return to work, while others opposed such a move. The majority favoring a return, however, it was decided to make arrangements accordingly.

## Quebec Govt to Blame for Workless

O'Brien, Que.—The unexpected delay that has occurred in commencing actual construction work on the proposed line connecting the township of Rouyn with the Transcontinental Railway at this point, has resulted in several hundred individuals who had rushed here at the first announcement regarding the railway, being stranded, in most cases without a cent of money. Bitter murmurings are being heard against the Quebec Government as it is principally blamed due to the fact that it is through the Government that all official announcements regarding the proposed construction, have been made. Unless speedy action is taken and work commences very shortly trouble is feared.

## Police Raid Red Headquarters in G.B.

London, Eng.—The police have raided the headquarters of the Communist Party in London and also one of the London branch offices and arrested six Communist officials. Numerous papers and publications were seized.

## French Stewards Go on Strike

Havre, France.—The sailing of the liner France from this port for New York, has been delayed on account of the walkout of 150 stewards. Boat trains which had left Paris for Havre returned to Paris. The striking stewards are demanding the dismissal of the assistant chief steward.

## A.F. of L. Suspends Railway Clerks

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, with a total membership of 91,209, was suspended from the American Federation of Labor unless, within the next ninety days, it transfers to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, all drivers, chauffeurs, stablemen and garage employees, heretofore under the jurisdiction of the clerks. The vote to suspend, was on a roll call, 23,845 to 3,895.

In a signed statement given to the press, after the convention had adjourned five of the six delegates of the Railway Clerks declared they would decline to give up jurisdiction. Further, the statement asserted that in the opinion of the signers the executive council of the clerks would give up its charter in the A.F. of L., permanently rather than to surrender jurisdiction.

The matter came to a vote as a culmination of a long jurisdictional feud between the unions. The question of wages involving a new policy, which caused a flare-up recently, was peaceably settled when the convention adopted an amendment proposed by John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation.

### New Wages Policy

The new policy, as adopted, demands in essence that wages be increased in the degree that development of labor-saving machinery and water power tend to increase industrial production.

The report said in part: "We hold that the best interests of wage earners as well as the whole social group are served by increasing production in quality as well as quantity and by high wage standards which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers and therefore higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy cultural opportunities. We declare that wage reductions produce industrial and social unrest, and that low wages are not conducive to low production costs."

"We urge upon wage earners everywhere that we oppose all wage reductions and that we urge upon management the elimination of waste in production in order that selling prices may be lower and wages higher."

## L.R.P.A. to Back a Conservative

At a meeting of the Labor Representation Political Association, held in the Labor Temple recently it was decided to concentrate forces on one candidate for a Toronto constituency in the Federal House. There had previously been some consideration given to the advisability of running a candidate in High Park riding.

## To Build a Labor Temple

The Spokane trade unionists, having just completed a strenuous drive to raise sufficient money to pay off the balance due on the lot purchased from the Eagles' some time ago, are now laying plans for the erection of a Labor Temple thereon.

The lot, a large one, 50x142 is now clear of all debts, the last check for \$18,896.50 having just been deposited thereon. Construction on the building will be begun just as soon as the plans for the building are decided upon. The building is to be completed sometime before next spring and will be large enough to accommodate the local unions and councils of the city.

## British Labor M-Ps Speak in Toronto

Rice Davis and Morgan Jones, members of the British House of Commons, and Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., a member of the former Labor Government in Great Britain, delivered addresses at the Labor Temple this week.

## No Secret Agreements for Labor

New York.—Damages of \$500 are allowed the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by impartial chairman Raymond V. Ingersoll, against H. Drusin and Co., because of the firm's secret agreements with employees to pay less than regular wage scales for holidays and overtime. Workers are denied back pay.

## May Urge Demand for Higher Wages

Atlantic City, N. J.—Beginning with an innocuous committee report opposing reduction of wages, the convention of the American Federation of Labor worked itself to such a degree of confusion that on motion of Matthew Woll the report was recommitted for more careful consideration.

John P. Frey, of Cincinnati, a moulder and a leader of the conservatives, moved as an amendment to a report endorsing the executive council's advice to fight wage reductions, a demand that increased productivity due to increasing use of water-power and machinery find reflection in higher wages. James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, maintained that the shorter work-day should be included in any declaration of principles urging care in the framing of any declaration.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO

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

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## THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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# The Effect of a Low Tariff Policy

*Fellow Workers:--Do you realize the bad results of Low Tariffs?*

156 CONCERNS, ENGAGED IN PRODUCING TEXTILES AND WOOLLEN GOODS IN CANADA WERE FORCED TO CEASE OPERATING DURING 1922 AND 1923 BECAUSE OF TARIFF REDUCTIONS ON CLOTH, WEARING APPAREL AND TEXTILES. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE BRITISH FIRMS LISTED BELOW EARNED LARGE DIVIDENDS BECAUSE TARIFF REDUCTIONS ENABLED THEM TO SECURE CANADIAN TRADE THAT HAD FORMERLY KEPT IN STEADY EMPLOYMENT, THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN WORKERS.

### Dividends paid by British Textile and Woollen Firms during the past four years

Bradford Dyers' Association	% 20	% 45	% 25	% 25	Isaac Holden & Sons	- 11½	6½	13¾	15
British Cotton & Wool Dyers	10	10	10	15	(The last three dividends tax free.)				
					Wool Combers Limited	- 11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
(In addition, this Company paid a share bonus of 33⅓% in 1922 and 1923.)					Patons & Baldwins	- 12½	5	12½	15
					Wm. Fison & Company	10	5	10	13

THESE FIGURES ARE PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LABOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, GREAT BRITAIN.

The low tariff policy of the present government is depressing other industries in a similar manner. Take the iron and steel industry, for example. The July 1925 pig iron output of 21,000 gross tons was the smallest since 1917. The July 1925 steel output of 22,400 tons was the smallest since last year. On the other hand, June and July 1925 shipments from the United States to Canada amounted to 92,000 tons—an average of 46,000 tons per month and the "Iron Age" of New York, a journal devoted to the United States iron and steel industry, states that Canada is the best customer of the United States iron and steel concerns outside of the United States themselves.

### *This may be good business for American Labor but poor consolation for Canadians*

Machinery, Metal Products, Wood Products, Pulp, Paper, Food Products, Oils, Chemicals, Drugs, Minerals, Building Materials, Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Tools, Leather, Footwear, Rubber Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Carriages, Wagons, Fertilizers, Printing, Toys, Glass Products, etc., etc.

### *Are all suffering in the same proportion*

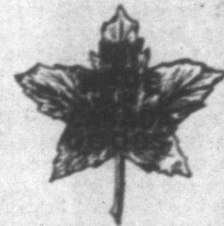
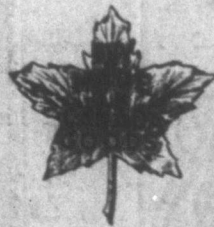
UNLESS THIS DRAIN IS STOPPED THERE WILL BE AN END OF CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

FELLOW WORKERS—THE ONLY WAY TO STOP IT IS BY VOTING ON OCTOBER 29TH NEXT, FOR CANDIDATES PLEDGED TO A POLICY OF

## Adequate Tariff Protection

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### Labor Considering a National Boycott

Atlantic City, N. J.—A nation-wide boycott on non-union products to eliminate child labor and obtain better working conditions will be launched by the American Federation of Labor, according to a decision of the Federation in convention here.

Behind the boycott would be the purchasing power of the four million members of the organization, estimated at \$8,000,000,000. The assistance of women will be sought in making the boycott effective.

Speakers at the convention believed that this boycott, kept up for one year, would tend to drive out of business all who persist in employing child labor and otherwise violating union requirements.

A moving lobby going from one state to another to secure legislation favorable to labor was also destroyed.

### Allow Entry of Other Miners to Penn.

New York—A special session of the Pennsylvania legislature to authorize miners from other districts to work in the anthracite fields in the event of the idle miners and operators not reaching a working agreement by arbitration before the fuel situation becomes acute, is urged by John Hays Hammond, who was secretary of the recent federal coal commission.

### Labor Plans Unemployed Insurance

Atlantic City, N. J.—Insurance for the working man to guarantee him against unemployment was the principal theme of the American Bankers' Association in convention here recently.

William E. Knox, retiring president of the organization, touched upon the plan in an address, and from other sources it was learned that it has already been discussed and will be more completely developed at the forthcoming meeting.

One of the principal factors making for the lack of efficiency on the part of a worker is worry for his future. It is planned to provide an insurance modeled after that in the Ford factories and the plants of the International Harvester Company. Deductions of small amounts from the weekly payroll would be made to pay a part of this job insurance, it was said.

Several states, probably Wisconsin, have attempted to pass laws compelling employers to provide unemployment insurance, but they have not met with success. One resolution urged that Federal Reserve Banks be rechartered for a period of 99 years.

### C.G.E. Plant Will Move to Toronto

Stratford, Ont.—R. S. Morgan, manager of the Hotpoint division of the Canadian General Electric announced that at the end of the year or early in January the local plant would close down and the equipment be transferred to the Toronto plant. Some 150 employees are effected by the change, but instructions are that any of the employees can transfer with the company to Toronto. The plant was opened here a little more than four years ago as the Canadian Edison Appliance Company and was later taken over by the Canadian General Electric.

### Technical Courses for Welsh Miners

During recent years there has been a tendency on the part of the subject boys in Wales to enter the professions, while the industries of the country are calling for educated and skilled labor. In order to correct this bias a number of local authorities in South Wales have banded together to give a thorough course of technical education in mining combined with a measure of cultural education, lasting over a period of eight years, to former pupils of elementary schools. By this means it is hoped

# Labor, in the Final Analysis, Pays all Canada's Tax-bills!

There is only one source out of which Canadian taxes can be paid and that source is Canadian Production. Taxes that are passed on to the consumer are just as surely passed on to the producer, for every consumer must be a producer too—he cannot live otherwise.

## 54 Days Work a Year Without a Cent of Pay!

What then does the tax amount to that Labor pays? The answer is simple. It takes 15% of everything we produce in Canada to pay the cost of Government—Federal, Provincial and Municipal. So the tax that Labor pays, by devious methods of collection, is 15 days' pay out of every 100 days worked. If you were to pay all your taxes directly in that form, you would work 54 days every year, without a cent of pay.

Given steady work and good wages, Labor can probably stand this strain, heavy as it is. But when idle time and lower wages are forced upon him, the position of the workman becomes exceedingly precarious.

Considering the load you are carrying, no tariff should be considered too high to protect you adequately against the foreign worker. Yet what do we find?

### Industry Stifled and Unemployment Created by Tariff Tinkering

It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and in tariff tinkering it's the last cut that forces an industry to close its doors.

Mr. King has been trying a series of experiments in narrowing the margin of protection. With every tariff cut, he has taken away from the Canadian manufacturer a portion of his market, and given it to the foreign manufacturer. With every cut made, therefore, he has directly and indirectly caused many Canadian workers to lose their jobs. And when, by continued cutting, he has forced the complete shut-down of an industry, he has put it in a position where it can provide no employment at all.

### Canadian Markets Opened to Products of Foreign Child and Sweat-shop Labor

Canada prohibits the importation of goods made by convict labor. To be consistent, she ought even more rigorously to prohibit the importation of goods made by child labor. Yet far from prohibiting child labor products, Mr. King has actually encouraged them by lowering the duties applicable to many of the lines into which foreign child labor enters.

The industries of the Southern States, and more especially the industries of England and Europe, employ large numbers of children below the age where we permit them to be employed in this country. By facilitating the entry of the child labor products of such industries into Canada, Mr. King has announced his willingness to see Canadian wages forever held down by the miserable pittance for which children can be hired abroad.

### Canadian Markets Opened to Dumpings of Mass Production From the U.S.

Many a United States manufacturer liberally produces a surplus with the intention of dumping that surplus on the Canadian market. Rather than close down, for one month, a plant that in eleven months can produce all the home market will absorb, he figures it is better to give his staff full time employment, even if he has to dump the extra output at the bare cost of labor and material.

In the absence of duties that are a real protection, Canada is unable to prevent that sort of thing. The result is that Canadian workers are often forced to double their idle time, in order to satisfy United States workers who prefer to have no idle time at all.

## How this Wrong can be Righted

If Mr. King is returned to power, the tax situation as applied to labor can only grow worse, for he promises to make further tariff cuts, as a means of reducing the cost of living. But under Mr. Meighen's policy of sound tariff protection, new industries will be established, existing industries will be enlarged, workers of every class will be in demand at good wages, and immigrants in increasing numbers will seek our shores to share our prosperity, which they cannot do without also sharing our tax burdens.

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### Must Bear Name

Los Angeles—The State Commission of Labor wants California district attorneys to enforce the law which provides that prison-made garments must bear the name of the prison in which they were manufactured. It has been discovered that exploiters of prison labor are paying little heed to this law.



### Street Cab Men Gain

Atlanta—Wage increases of 3 per cent for platform men and 6 per cent for other employees of the local street car company is the award of an arbitration board. The increase means an additional \$160,000 annually to the workers.

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mbay, India.—Eight thousand mill operatives are idle as a result of the depression in that industry, and those in touch with the industry expect the number to be increased before it is relieved.

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# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## Labor Forces an Election

Australian labor has been able to force a federal election in Australia. The actions of the government in the seamen's dispute caused so much condemnation that the labor forces demanded an election. The only issue that the government could go to the country on was an anti-labor issue and this has been their opportunity. Labor, however, is confident that it can win on any issue and is enthusiastically on the job. Labor controls five of the six states.

## Strikers' Attitude Is Unchanged

Wellington, New Zealand.—Discussing the abortive conference between representatives of the shipowners and the striking seamen at which he presided, Premier J. G. Coates stated that the attitude of the men was absolutely unalterable. Their principal demands placed before the conference were the immediate release of all imprisoned seamen, strikers to sign new articles for the homeward voyage, to be given "V.G." discharge and their wages to accrue under the existing articles for the time in which they have been unemployed, no fine or other penalty to be imposed upon the seamen in connection with any strike incidents, compensation for all men who were and are imprisoned at the rate of a pound a day, payment in full for board and lodging ashore, and the refunding of all legal expenses incurred in connection with the strike.

## Reds Forced Out by Labor Party Policy

London, Eng.—The first fruits of the decision of the recent conference of the British Labor party at Liverpool to exclude communists from membership in the party is seen in one of the municipalities in Northamptonshire where in a municipal election the local Labor party has withdrawn the name of T. Pendred, the nominee of the boot and shoe operatives' union, because Pendred is an avowed communist.

## L.P. Asks Closer Contact with Dominions

Liverpool, Eng.—Less than five weeks ago the trades union congress passed a resolution with a majority of three millions, declaring complete opposition to imperialism. The Labor party conference, though it is composed in the main of the same people who were represented at the trades union congress, passed a resolution deciding its policy of imperialism.

It asked for closer personal contact between the British and dominion governments, representation of opposition as well as government opinion at imperial conferences, a survey of empire resources with a view to their scientific development, and state purchase in bulk of dominion produce for British markets.

These resolutions of imperialism, show how the right wing is dominating political labor, though the left wing dominated the trades union congress.

The rally of the Labor party against Communist policies is chiefly due to the personal efforts of Ramsay MacDonald himself who has lashed out in his best style against his enemies.

Home Secretary Joynson-Hicks has publicly given his blessing to the organization which has been formed to prepare against a possible general strike next May when coal subsidy ends. The home secretary also discloses the fact that the government have made their own arrangements to meet a possible crisis.

## Trade Unions an Italian Govt. Dept.

Rome, Italy.—All industrial work men compulsory members of one big union, governmentally organized and directed, and all employers necessarily members of a super-corporation under governmental tutelage—this system inaugurated by a pact between the Italian Federation of Industry and the Fascist trades unions was announced recently.

According to Signor Farinacci, secretary of the Fascist party, the agreement, which is already operative, will be converted into a law permanently depriving Socialist trades unions of the right to represent workers in wage disputes. Trades unions thus become virtually a department of the government as in Russia.

## Railway Clerks Join Union

The annual report of the Railway Clerks' Association of Great Britain states that eighty-six more branches have become affiliated to Labor Parties and Trades Councils, representing an increase of 87 per cent and bringing the total number of branches so affiliated to 248.

## Steel Plant Busy

Sydney, N. S.—Announcement is made by Harry J. Kelly, general manager of the British Empire Steel Corporation steel plant, that the Sydney plant will be in continuous operation running practically at capacity until February first. There will also be expanded operations at Trenton, Pictou county.

## Paid \$150,363 in Mothers' Allowances

A sum of \$150,363 was expended in mothers' allowances during the month of September, 4,194 mothers throughout the Province with 12,850 dependent children in their care participated.

The number of children in each family ranges from two to eleven. Of the beneficiaries: 3,394 are widows; 521 are wives of incapacitated husbands; 168 are deserted mothers where the period of desertion is five years and upwards; 111 are foster mothers to orphans.

## Swiss Trade Union Movement

A report recently issued by the Swiss National Centre points out that the Centre had a membership of 151,502 on December 31st, 1924, as compared with 151,401 at the end of 1923, so that it is evident that the decline in the membership which has been going on since 1920 has now come to a standstill. The number of male members has risen from 135,603 to 138,280, and the number of female members has fallen from 15,798 to 13,272. The income from the Centre during the year was about 8 million francs, and the expenditure over six and a half millions. 617 wage movements were conducted during the year, 67 of these ended in strikes involving 6,714 persons and three in lock-outs. Forty-one per cent of the actions were successful, forty per cent partially successful and thirteen per cent failures.

## British Fear Strikes

London, Eng.—Threats of disastrous strikes, Red agitation and general labor unrest have produced within violent reaction amongst a great section of the British public and have led to the rapid formation of an organization similar in many ways to the original Italian Fascist.

It is known as the "O.M.S." or Organization for Maintenance of Supplies, and is backed by a group of noted men, including generals, admirals of the fleet, statesmen and politicians of the Tory stamp who fear the country is approaching a decisive clash between labor and capital.

## U.M.W. of A. Postpone Convention

Indianapolis, Ind.—A referendum vote on question of postponing the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America until January, 1927, has resulted in almost unanimous approval. It was explained at headquarters of the organization that the principal business of the convention would be the formulation of a new wage scale agreement to supplant the one entered into with the operators at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1924, and which expires in 1927. The holding of a convention in 1926, the next regular year, is deemed unnecessary by union officials.

## Socialists Turn Down New Italian Accord

Rome.—The General Confederation of Labor, a Socialist organization, recently adopted a resolution refusing to recognize the accord announced between the General Confederation of Industry and the Confederation of Fascist Labor Unions, hailed as the most revolutionary step in the treatment of labor problems in Italy in this generation.

The Socialist labor organization today voted that the accord should not be recognized as affecting its members. It also accepted the resignation of Lodovico D'Azeglio, its general secretary. In his place its appointed a confidential committee of five members to carry on the Confederation's work.

## English Building Trades Sees Trouble

London.—Trouble is threatened in the building trade throughout the country over the question of the ratification of the proposed new national agreement governing wages and working conditions in the trade.

The dispute originated when the employers intimated that they were prepared to ratify the agreement if the bricklayers and plasterers' unions would become parties thereto. These unions however have withdrawn from the operatives' federation.

## Irish Public Works Contracts to Aliens

Dublin, Ire.—German economic and industrial control seems to be steadily taking the place of British political control in the Irish Free State. The process is one of peaceful penetration. It was aroused, in many quarters, bitter criticism.

Two of the largest industrial enterprises decided upon by Government policy have been entrusted to the keeping of German contractors. The first of these is the Shannon hydro-electric project. The second is the large Barrow drainage scheme. In both schemes, the entire work from the beginning has been in the hands of foreigners. In each case Swiss, Swedish and German engineers were entrusted by the government with the initial investigations.

## Cost of Dole Is Heavy

London, Eng.—The Daily Mail, which for some time has been agitating against the payment of doles to unemployed persons as proving a hindrance to emigration from Great Britain to the dominions, asserts that the British taxpayer is paying £190 in doles for every shilling he contributes under the migration agreement with Australia.

It is recalled that Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, during his recent visit to Great Britain, referred to the payment of the dole as a hindrance to emigration, and that others have taken a similar view of the situation.

Many of the authorities take pains to advertise convictions for abuses of the dole system although it is doubtful if this acts to any great extent as a deterrent.

## Mine Mules Passing

Hazleton, Pa.—Many mules in the Lehigh coal field are likely to find themselves out of jobs when work is resumed at the anthracite mines. While the collieries are idle a number of big operators, with permission of the United Mine Workers, are extending the use of electric power in their slopes, with the result that fewer mules will be needed than heretofore after a settlement is reached with the union.

## Italy's Living Costs Steady Increase

Rome.—Cost of living in Italy has been on the increase constantly since 1914 and is still mounting, recently published statistics show. Taking 100 as an index figure in 1914, the cost of living has reached 498.22, including bread, spaghetti, rice, beef, bacon, milk, potatoes and olive oil, shows an average rate compared with the index figure of 432.95 in December 1923; 492.29 in December, 1924, and 498.22 in June, 1925.

## Punish Leaders of Postal Strike

Paris, France.—The recent two-hour telephone and telegraph strike was a revolutionary coup d'etat in the opinion of Commerce Minister Chaumet, who declared no Government could tolerate such an act without betraying the nation.

M. Chaumet announced the leaders of the movement would be punished severely. At a Cabinet meeting he told the other members of the Government that such a usurpation of the public authority is intolerable. The entire Cabinet agreed, for, as he explained:

"If the servants of the state, at the bidding of an occult organization, interrupt telegraphic and telephonic communication, they prevent the Government from corresponding with its representative in the provinces and abroad, not to speak of the prejudice to the business interests of the nation."

That such a strike is possible was declared by the press to prove the "impotency of the state." Ex-Premier Herriot is blamed for pronouncing legal the syndicate of the civil service employees, which previously was held to be unlawful.

## Jubilee of Belgian Labor Party

Recently the Belgian Labor Party celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its founding. In the morning of 15th of August the Minister of Education opened an exhibition in the Trade Union Club and later on a memorial tablet was affixed on the house in which the Belgian Labor Party was founded. In the afternoon of the same day there was a procession so arranged as to present the history of the movement.

Vandervelde, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Bertrand, another Cabinet Minister, and Amsel, Minister of Transport, all made speeches; there were also present at the jubilee numerous guests from abroad. L. Jousiaux represented the international trade union movement in his capacity as vice-president of the I.P.T.U.

## Want Dole Used to Send Men Overseas

London, Eng.—Over 100 ex-service men from the east end of London, after having visited the Canadian and Australian pavilions at the British Empire Exhibition, passed a resolution urging the British government to spend a portion of the dole for the establishing of unemployed men in positions in the overseas dominions.

## Pledged to Wipe Out Child Employment

Atlantic City, N. J.—American Federation of Labor advocates of the national child labor amendment may take a leaf out of the prohibition book in their fight to wipe out employment of children in United States industry.

Vice-President Matthew Woll brought into the convention during the course of a debate on the subject specially arranged, a suggestion that Labor follow the course pursued by the drys when they secured enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law which prohibited shipment of liquor from wet States into dry States.

Woll proposed that labor endeavor to secure enactment of a law to prohibit shipment of child labor products into States which by their own laws prohibit employment of children. He further suggested that labor seek to secure State laws to back up the National law, as was done by the drys before the national prohibition amendment was ratified.

President William Green pledged the Federation to continue the fight for the child labor amendment until it is ratified.

## Will Vote on Labor Law

Phoenix, Ariz.—A special election will be held in the state to amend the state constitution to permit operation of the workmen's compensation act.



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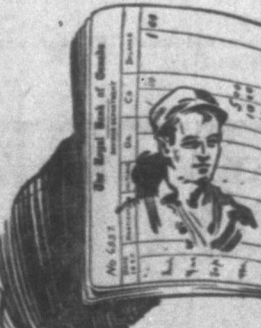
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