

Unemployment Serious Question for Britain

CANADA'S CRIME STATISTICS 1922 ARE NOT ENCOURAGING READING

All Classes Show Increase Except Juvenile Delinquency. Majority of Criminals Are Young People. Liquor Fines Total Total Nearly \$2,000,000.

Convictions for indictable offences in Canada during the year ended September, 30, 1921, increased by 953, or 5.17 per cent. over the convictions of the previous year, according to the criminal statistics of Canada, 1921, just issued. Charges on indictable offences during the year numbered 24,943, an increase of 1,730 over the previous year, and convictions totalled 19,396. Summary convictions during 1921 numbered 157,704, an increase of 13,439 over the 1920 totals, being an increase of 9.31 per cent. In 1920 the increase in non-indictable offences was 29.24 per cent. over 1919, this being an abnormal figure.

Juvenile delinquency decreased in 1921. The convictions for indictable offences were 3,227 for the year, compared with 3,255 for 1920, a decrease of 3.82 per cent. There were 2,963 convictions of juveniles for minor offences during the year.

Male persons convicted of indictable offences during the year, numbered 17,503 as against 16,732 in 1920. Females convicted totalled 1,893 in 1921 as compared with 1,721 in the previous year.

With respect to birthplaces of the convicted, the returns show that the percentages to total convictions were: Canada, 54.7 per cent.; England, 8.5; Ireland, 1.4; Scotland, 2.7; other British possessions, 0.6; United States, 5.8; other foreign, 12.9; not specified, 13.4.

Of the total convicted persons during 1921, 58.4 declared that they used liquors "moderately," 6.8 were

stated to be immoderate drinkers and 34.5 were not specified. Single persons comprised 69 per cent. of those convicted; married 24.8 per cent.; widowed, 1 per cent. and not stated 14.2 per cent.

For breaches of liquor acts during 1921, 9,031 persons were ordered to pay fines totalling \$1,806,630, or an average of \$200.05 per head. The figures for 1920 were \$1,687,430 total fines, or an average of \$174.43 per head. For drunkenness the total fines imposed on 32,001 persons in 1921 was \$309,228, or an average of \$12.45 per head, as against \$380,393, or 10.56 per head in 1920. The decrease in convictions for drunkenness in 1921, as compared with 1920 was 5,407 or 13.6 per cent.

During the year police officials in various centres had reports of 4,298 automobiles stolen, valued at \$5,094,116. Of these, 3,962, valued at \$4,710,129 were recovered. Bicycle thefts reported numbered 5,633, of which 2,915 were recovered. In addition to these there were 2,219 bicycles recovered by the police which had not been reported stolen. Of other articles the police recovered \$1,601,875 worth from \$2,426,070 reported lost or stolen.

Police statistics showed the total number of offences known to have been committed in 1921 to be 138,708. The number of persons prosecuted was 153,159, and 132,886 convictions were secured, thus 84 per cent. of the persons committing offences were brought to trial and 86 per cent. of those prosecuted were convicted.

GOVERNMENT WILL STATE POLICY OF IMMIGRATION

An important announcement in respect to immigration policy may be expected from the government in the course of a few days. The subject has been under consideration a long time, following representation by the transportation and other interests. After weighing the question from every angle, the government is understood to have practically reached a decision, though some details are to be worked out. There is reason to believe that the bars will be lifted rather extensively next spring and immigration permitted to come in not only to the farms but to the cities as well. Only by such a policy, it is considered, will the country be built up and its future safeguarded. There will be preference to certain peoples, but high physical standards will be maintained.

WALKED TO DEATH WITH A STEADY STEP

Dublin.—"He died like the brave man that he was," Rev. E. H. Walter, Protestant Dean of Kildare, who was with Erskine Childers at the end, declared today.

"I arrived at the barracks today at 6.30 a.m.," said the dean. "Childers was confined to the guard room and had not breakfasted. I sat with him as he ate his meal, and he was quite calm and resigned, even cheerful. The execution was fixed for 7 o'clock, but as it was dark, it was not until some time later that he was taken out. He marched with a steady step, head held high, to a spot behind the main building, and the firing squad lined up in front of him.

"Before I heard the report of the rifles he had fallen. "The military doctor examined the body and certified the death and the remains were enclosed in a coffin and carried to the grave already prepared near by. I read the burial service—he was a Protestant—and when it was all over the officer said to me: 'That was a brave man.' The calmness and fortitude with which he met death were very impressive."

LITTLE HARD COAL COMING TO CANADA WARNING REPEATED

Federal Committee Urges on the Public the Importance of Using Substitutes.

In a statement issued last evening the Federal Advisory Fuel Committee once more warns householders that there is little anthracite coming into Canada from the United States and that it is important to lay in a supply of substitutes. Dealers as well as consumers, it is stated, are facing a situation which may lead to difficulty and possible hardship "unless the attitude of the public towards substitutes greatly alters."

The shortage of anthracite, according to the statement, is likely to continue throughout the winter, and in the United States the public has been warned to lay in a thirty per cent. emergency supply of either bituminous coal, coke, or the smaller sizes of anthracite, such as pea and buckwheat. It will be the middle of February before the shortage of anthracite can possibly be caught up with, it is stated, by which time winter transportation difficulties are generally at their worst.

PUBLIC HEARING.

The Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Ontario will hold a Public Hearing in the Board Rooms, Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto, on Thursday, November 30th, 1922, at 8 p.m. for the discussion of the proposed decrees fixing minimum rates for female workers employed in the manufacture of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical or Toilet Preparations, Cereals, Teas, Dyes, Inks, Shoe Blacking or Polish, Meats, Medicines, Yeast, Non-Corrosive Acids and Non-hazardous Chemicals or Chemical Preparations in the Province. Any comment or criticism may be presented. J. W. MACMILLAN, Chairman, Minimum Wage Board.

BRITISH HOUSE DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT

John R. Clynes Blames Foreign Policy and Issues Warning to the Government. No New Remedies are Offered. Little Interest Taken in Irish Bill in the House of Lords.

London.—Having disposed of the Irish legislation, the house of commons addressed itself to the routine business of debate on the reply to the speech from the throne. John Robert Clynes, former parliamentary Labor leader, in moving an amendment to the address, raised the question of unemployment which, outside the foreign policy, is the biggest problem facing the new government.

Mr. Clynes' criticism of the government followed the familiar lines of a general attack on the foreign policy as being largely responsible for the poor commercial and industrial situation. He declared that what the unemployed wanted was work, not doles, and that the greatest opportunity would be found in an adequate housing scheme. On the question of unemployment insurance by the separate industries, contending that insurance of the working men was a national obligation. This warning was prompted by rumors that the government was contemplating some such scheme.

The debate showed that the government had no new remedies to put forward and that it relies mainly on the proposals of the previous government in regard to building and improving the roads and similar public services, as well as inducing the railway companies to hasten work upon contemplated extensions as the best means of absorbing a large amount of unskilled labor.

In none of these projects, however, was any government assistance foreshadowed. The only effort in the latter direction mentioned by the minister of labor, Sir Montagu Barlow, was a proposal to renew the existing Rail Facilities Act for twelve months and to increase the maximum guarantees under that measure to \$250,000,000, which is about double the existing amount of guarantees. He also mentioned a similar extension of facilities under the existing expert credit scheme. The labor minister expatiated upon the success already attained by guaranteeing the capital issues of about 200 schemes under the Trade Facilities Act, and said he hoped much from its extension. The government had reappointed the cabinet committee on unemployment and would keep the question under close attention, bringing up fresh proposals as they became necessary. He admitted that the question of unemployed insurance by industries was a complex one, and said the government had taken steps for a full examination of the matter.

DISCUSS THEIR TRADE PROBLEMS

Tribute was paid to the part progressive laundry owners are playing in advancing standards of cleanliness and sanitation in Canada, by Mayor Church in extending Toronto's hospitable welcome to the 150 odd delegates assembled at the King Edward for the third annual convention of the Ontario Laundry Owners' Association, with which are now affiliated more than 50 provincial plants. Due acknowledgement was made of his Worship's cordial reception, on behalf of the association, by Roy Williams, of London, an ex-Torontonian.

Reviewing the progress achieved during the past year and conditions obtaining in the industry throughout Canada, President J. A. Wright, of Hamilton, reported 361 power laundries representing investments of \$7,954,000 now operating in the Dominion, Ontario being represented by 144 plants. These give employment to 7,227, to whom are disbursed in wages and salaries yearly \$5,287,000, material costs averaging \$1,573,000. The gross business of the past year was roughly \$11,000,000 and the approximate profit averaged 7 per cent.

Research Institute. Much interest is evinced by the laundry owners in the proposal of Dr. Rutlan, of McGill, looking to the establishment in Toronto of a research institute to which problems of various industries, the laundry included, may be submitted for scientific solution. Internationally through affiliation with the L. N. A., Canadians in the trade now have consultant rights in such an institution in the United States established for the laundry interests exclusively at a cost of \$500,000. The workings of this institution were being elaborated during the afternoon by L. J. Rumford, of Winnipeg, Canada's first representative on the executive of the international body. In the event of a National Research Institute being founded here, Canadians in the trade will naturally connect up therewith.

"Marking and Sorting" and "Removing the Troublemaker, Hard Water," are technical matters of special interest to the trade, set for discussion by Mr. R. H. Tynes, of Cincinnati and W. J. Westaway, of Hamilton, respectively.

UNEMPLOYED MADE THINGS VERY LIVELY

The unemployed were in evidence at a meeting of 3,000 representative citizens of Glasgow on Friday on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city of Glasgow to Lord MacLay, ship owner and shipping controller at Glasgow, formerly Sir Joseph Paton MacLay, who was in Lloyd George's honor list on the retirement of the ex-premier, and also the presentation of the freedom of the city of Glasgow to Right Hon. George Nicoll Barnes, P.C., former Labor member of the House of Commons for the Gorbals Division of Glasgow, a member of the war cabinet in 1917, and minister plenipotentiary at the Paris peace conference in 1919.

The ceremony was continuously interrupted by men and women in the balcony shouting and making loud remarks about the unemployed. The police found it necessary to eject several of the noisy ones before peace could be restored.

ARTIFICIAL ICE RINK AND CONCERT HALL

Some Ottawa men who have been identified with sporting enterprise in the Capital, including Mr. Franklin Ahearn, Major Burpee, and Mr. W. H. McIntyre, have organized a company, to whom a charter will shortly be issued, for the construction and operation of an artificial ice arena for hockey playing. Stock in the company will be offered to the citizens of Ottawa. In our opinion, this is a community undertaking more than it is a commercial project. Hockey is a feature of community life in Ottawa and a valuable feature. It is the national game, the game in which Canada excels, and it is fitting that Ottawa should be, as it is, the home of hockey. And the interests of hockey require artificial ice. More than ever, now, with the increasing mildness of our winters.

We have no hesitation in commending the project to the support of the public-spirited citizens of Ottawa. We regard it as having a community aspect that makes its success of concern to the city, but the men who are behind it are an assurance that it

Washington, D.C.—Not satisfied with demanding an injunction that denies constitutional rights to striking shop men, Attorney General Daugherty notified big business that it could depend on him to fight the anti-union shop. While no one ever doubted the position of the attorney general he made it a matter of record by the following declaration:

"But it may be understood that so long as to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States, I will use the powers of the government of the United States within my control to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop."

The attorney general's public avowal for the cause of anti-unionism will be welcomed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations. These bodies now know that Mr. Daugherty's secret service system, headed by the "great detective," Burns, is at their disposal to aid them in their fight against organized labor.

Mr. Daugherty's assumption that he speaks "for the government of the United States" recalls the reply made by Congressman Huddleston to the president when the latter stated in his recent message to congress that "I am resolved to use all the power of the government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

"The president is not the government," said Congressman Huddleston. "In using 'government' as meaning the administration he forgets America in his old world phraseology. There is no 'government' in or of the United States except that composed of three co-ordinate branches, of which the president represents only one—the executive."

Congressman Huddleston also made this statement, which can be read with profit by every anti-unionist, he fed federal official or private citizen: "Let me further remind him that neither the president nor federal government has any constitutional warrant to protect strike-breakers. The American system of sovereign states yet remains."

CO-ORDINATION OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

With Special Reference on the Present Status of Child Labor Legislation in Canada, in Comparison with the Terms of the Draft Convention of the International Labor Conference.

By J. A. P. HAYDON.

Continued from last week. **Minimum Age for Admission.** The variations in the minimum age for the admission of children into industrial undertaking and commercial pursuits is one that should be the very grave concern of the Canadian National Council of Child Welfare.

Child labor should be abolished and I believe all of the people here assembled that it is most desirable that this be done. For this reason I do not need to dwell upon its causes and effects, for you are all acquainted with them in your various activities in connection with social service work. However, the Canadian Labor Movement desire that child labor be abolished and for that reason have insisted that the minimum age for the admission of children into industrial undertakings and commercial pursuits be fixed at sixteen years. However, the inequalities of our present child labor laws are again apparent when one examines the varying provisions in the different provinces of Canada.

Ontario has taken the forward step and has fixed the minimum age at sixteen years—and at this point let me say that strenuous efforts are now being made to destroy this humanitarian legislation—not on the grounds that it abolishes child labor, but rather on the false plea of economy. The ages in other provinces are: Nova Scotia, fourteen for girls and boys, except for some occupations; New Brunswick, fourteen for boys and girls; Quebec, fourteen for boys and girls; sixteen for boys and eighteen for girls in dangerous occupations; Manitoba, fifteen for girls, fourteen for boys; Saskatchewan, fourteen for boys, fifteen for girls; Alberta, fifteen years; no provision for unhealthy occupations; British Columbia, fifteen for girls, fourteen for boys.

Hours of Labor. The hours which children may be employed in industry and commerce also need co-ordinating. It is specifically stated in the Treaty of Versailles that the hours of labor should be eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, yet in the Provinces of Alberta, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec we find that children may be employed for ten hours per day and sixty hours in the week, although the Province of Quebec textile workers may be employed for fifty-five hours per week only. In the Provinces of Manitoba and Nova Scotia children may be employed for nine hours per day and fifty-four hours per week. Only in British Columbia and Saskatchewan is the eight hour day and forty-eight-hour week effective for children in industry. All will agree, therefore, that reform is necessary in this direction and co-ordination essential.

While the minimum age for the admission of children into industrial undertakings and commercial pursuits is still below the desired standard in many of the provinces and the hours of labor far from those declared in the Treaty of Versailles to be "the standard to be aimed at where they are not already attained" we are making progress. The great Labor Movement has played no small part in the movement for better opportunities and protection of children in industry. When one recalls that not so many years ago children were employed in the textile industry of Lancashire, Derby and Nottingham, being recruited from the workhouses and employed at the ages of seven years and upwards for a period of sixteen hours per day, we must admit we are making progress. It was only on July 1, of this year, that child labor was prohibited in British industry, and hereafter no child under the age of fourteen years may be employed, even as a part time worker in British industry. Let us work, hope and pray that the day will soon come when no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any industrial undertaking or commercial pursuit.

School Leaving Age. It would be useless to amend the Factory Law to prohibit the employment of children under the age of sixteen years unless provision was also made for the free and compulsory education of children up to the age of sixteen years. It has therefore been found necessary to consider both

questions jointly and the Canadian Labor Movement, as represented by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has also requested free and compulsory education for children up to sixteen years. It is apparent that the school leaving age, and the age for admission into industry should be the same. Like other matters affecting child labor, there has been no co-ordination in Canada.

Some of the Provinces of Canada have no minimum wage laws, and whilst minimum wage laws are primarily for the benefit of women wage earners provisions are made in some of the Acts giving the Board jurisdiction over young persons as well. Any one who has had experience with the working of the Minimum Wage Boards will readily understand the necessity. Again let me refer to Ontario where the Board has no power over young persons. When the Board made its award for women employed in retail stores a number of employers immediately discharged their female employees and employed boys, ranging from fourteen years upwards, in their stead. Boys were from one to two dollars per week cheaper than girls and this was the excuse. Of course in Ontario under the Adolescent School Attendance Act these boys must now secure certificates from the authorities to allow of their continuance, but I regret to say that in some instances the certificates are too easily granted. I believe this is only a temporary arrangement and the day is approaching when no child under the age of sixteen years can be legally employed in industrial undertakings and commercial pursuits in Canada.

Mothers' Allowance. Mothers' Allowance Laws are not effective in all of the Provinces and here again the great Canadian Labor Movement has pressed for uniform legislation in all of the Provinces of Canada. Vocational and Technical Education. This important legislation was created upon the recommendation of a commission representative of employers and employees appointed by the government. Some real progress is here being made and a fuller development is essentially in the interest of Canada. Some of the provinces have not, as yet, taken full advantage of it, but real progress is being made and when the school leaving age is fixed at sixteen years in all the provinces, with provision for the adolescents above that age, then real and substantial progress will have been made. There are many other topics upon which I might touch but I believe those quoted are sufficient to convince all those interested in child welfare that some action is necessary to co-ordinate the child labor laws of Canada. Under the British North America Act certain rights and privileges are vested in the various provinces. Most of the Provinces resent any action which would deprive them of exercising their fullest rights and privileges under the British North America Act. For this reason extreme care is necessary in approaching the subject of the co-ordination of child labor laws. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada believe that the finding of the International Labor Conferences should be treated as Treaty obligations but successive Governments have decided otherwise. We have suggested that the British North America Act be amended, if necessary, to allow for this action. Again we tread on a delicate subject. The British North America Act was enacted two years after the American Civil War which was due primarily to the fact that the United States Federal Government had too much authority over the State Governments. However, the Canadian National Council of Child Welfare can be a medium of great value and strength to the forward movement for a better Canadian citizenship. Through this medium statistics could be compiled showing the number of children employed in each province, the state of their health, the hours of labor, wages paid, etc. The organizations represented in the

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THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Ontario Government has issued a proclamation stating that the success of the savings offices inaugurated early in 1922, warrants the government in authorising a new departure. An "Assured Savings Department" has been organized to administer a combined scheme of life insurance and savings. Premiums are payable in the form of monthly deposits for a period of ten years. The amount insured is payable at any time after the first monthly deposit is made, while at the end of the term, or 120 months, the insured person may withdraw the amount deposited, plus 4 per cent. interest compounded half yearly, plus the dividends accruing from the participation of the policy in profits, less only the annual costs of carrying the risk for the ten years.

Any person between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five years may participate in the scheme. For persons joining under the age of fifty, there is no medical examination. The monthly deposit ranges from \$5.25 at the age of fifteen to \$13.97 at the age of sixty-five.

LEVY ON CARLETON FOR FIRE VICTIMS

A request from the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee that the County of Carleton make a half mill levy to give financial assistance to the north county towns destroyed by the recent fire was received by Council. The request was similar to that made to the city. The letter was signed by Mr. W. H. Alderson, of the Toronto Board of Trade, chairman of the committee.

County Clerk Washington has been notified by Mr. J. S. C. Wolf, clerk of Eastview, that the Eastview Township Council had declared. Deputy Reeve J. E. Charrier disqualified and named Mr. D. A. Gingras to replace him. The deputy reeve of Eastview is a member of the County Council.

Word was received from Toronto to the effect that the retiring allowance which Council granted Mrs. M. Stevenson, retiring matron of the county jail, had been approved.

A baby kangaroo is not much bigger than a man's thumb.

SCHEME TO PLACE BRITISH SETTLERS IN N. SOUTH WALES

New South Wales Government Confirms Agreement with the British Government.

Sydney.—After an all-night sitting the New South Wales Parliament, by a majority vote of six, confirmed the agreement with the Imperial government and the governments of the Australian Commonwealth and New South Wales by which 6,000 British settlers will be placed on land in this state at a cost of \$6,000,000. The New South Wales Commonwealth and Imperial Governments each bear one-third of the cost, the Imperial government to provide the \$6,000,000 in the first place.

Sir George Fuller, the premier described the project as the beginning of the biggest immigration scheme ever undertaken. The premier intends to visit London next year in connection with the undertaking.

There was acrimonious opposition in parliament to the scheme. Those who opposed it contended that Britons who were adapted for settlement on land in Australia were not available for this purpose because they had better prospects in Great Britain. They argued that there was a danger of the project falling owing to the possible wholesale arrival of undesirables.

A \$50,000 SHORTAGE IN TEN YEAR PERIOD

New York Bank Manager Admits Theft.

New York.—Max W. Hensel, of Larchmont Gardens, Harlem, for 10 years manager of the Harlem Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, today was indicted for grand larceny and was released in \$5,000 bail after he confessed he had stolen more than \$50,000 from the bank over a period of several years. Hensel said, according to bank officials, that he worked his scheme in security-buying transactions of the bank's depositors. The securities would be delivered by Hensel, who it was declared, would pocket the check and keep accounts straight by debiting the amount against some inactive account. The scheme worked so well, it is said, that it deceived the bank examiners.