

who are unemployed and without insurance may easily become a menace to the security of the State, and it was largely on that ground that we came to the conclusion that we did on unemployment insurance. That to stabilize industry, the incentive to restlessness should be taken away from them, because men who are too proud to accept charity might not be too proud to take things at times. I am speaking now some ten years after, so I hope you will forgive me if I am not exactly correct, but I think it was governed largely on that basis, that we felt there should be unemployment insurance for that reason. That was one of the reasons, although others entered into it such as the stabilization of industry, for the prevention of the volume of unemployment. I might mention that that report was later taken to the National Industrial Conference, and discussed, and from there the recommendation was made that the joint Provincial and Federal Conference, held in March, 1920, should consider it and take recommendations, which they did not fully do.

*By Mr. Letellier:*

Q. Mr. Moore, do you believe that immigration may have a tendency to induce unemployment?—A. Undoubtedly it accentuates unemployment and is responsible for a lot of it to-day. We had Mrs. Rogers speaking of the farm situation. I would just like to show a little of how that works out. Men go to a farm. This is not as immigrants. They make good. There is no housing accommodation for them; it does not matter what the farmer would like to do, but they simply have to go back to the city for the winter season. During the winter they are living on a little surplus if they have it, or, they are accepting charity while trying to get some kind of a job in the city, and intending to go back to the same farm in the spring. But, before they get a chance to go back and notwithstanding our Provincial and Federal employment service, the railway agent—it has been said, but I have not proof of it, that he gets a commission—sees the farmer when he comes in to sell produce, and asks him to sign an appointment for another immigrant, and the result is that this man is left stranded in the city as a common labourer again, to bid for a job, or to go back to his trade, if he has one, and the result is he is competing for a job while another immigrant on an assisted passage is coming to assured employment on the farm, and the railway agent gets a dollar for his services. I am told that. I do not know it for sure, and so perhaps I should not assert it; but anyway, they get these nominative passages, and their employment for the season. Take the case of the Hollinger or one of the mines in the Porcupine district, about three years ago, or more. They brought out a number of Cornish miners. I was in London at the time, and I remember issuing a protest. The condition was that there were men registered in the employment service offices of Toronto, more than the number required. But, the mining authorities said, they did not want those in Canada because they would be liable to leave and go back to the places they came from when trade opened up. They wanted people who had no other home in Canada, in order that they would stay where they were put. So they were bringing in immigrants by consent of the Government, whilst there were still unemployed men waiting for jobs, who were qualified miners. They had to issue notices warning miners to keep away from Hollinger because there were men sufficient for the jobs.

*By Mr. McMillan:*

Q. From your experience, are there many firms who give the employees a hand in the management?—A. There are various experiments where some of them think they give them a hand. The Canadian National are developing quite a good system, and they have done much to stabilize employment, by budgeting their work annually through joint committees with the men. Instead of hiring a great number of men just a few months prior to the harvest to get

[Mr. Tom Moore.]