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THE WORLD
10 King Street East, Toronto

The Toronto World.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1932.

BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES AND LABOR.
The board of trade, the corn exchange, and the manufacturers association are formed for the purpose of looking after the interests of business men. The doctors and lawyers are incorporated in order the better to take care of their respective interests, and they are not slack in doing so either. And just as good a right have workmen to form their union for each particular trade, also a trade and labor council representing the whole body. At the meeting of the council held last Friday night the finishing touches were put to a report on legislation required in the interests of labor. On two points in the report we have some remarks to offer.

The workmen have commenced none too soon to press for the taking of action in some way or other to avert from Canada the threatened plague of a large immigration of Chinese. This side of the Rocky Mountains the plague is only threatened as yet, but in British Columbia it is a present and not merely a dreaded evil. A certain exigency of great importance—the necessity of immediately finding labor to go with the Pacific railway—is the reason given for the recent rush of Chinese into that province. But it is high time to be inquiring whether the Chinese have come there to stay, as what prospects there are of getting rid of them after the railway has been built. We hold it to be the duty of the Dominion government to stretch its powers to the utmost to preserve our first duty to its own people. Our first duty is to those of our own household; to find work for the Chinese is no part of our duty at all. We continue to invite immigration from Europe, of course, but immigrants from Europe are people of our own sort, who soon become absorbed into the general mass of Canadians. It is emphatically not for the good of the country that work and wages be brought down to the Chinese level. We have adopted a national policy of protection, which has been established to stay, let us hope. But were we to allow the wages of labor, we should be repudiating the very bottom and basis of the N. P. principle. The government that gave us the N. P. is bound by the clearest sequence of logic to protect our workers against Chinese competition as well as to protect home manufactures. Both these hang on one string; if the former can with good reason be refused then the bottom falls out of the latter. The trader's council should see to it that this point be well and strongly pressed upon the Dominion government.

It is asked that a bureau of labor statistics be established, and this also is something for the Dominion government to attend to. The country's interests stand in urgent need of a bureau of manufactures, and such a bureau would only be doing half its work if it did not take in labor statistics too. Let us quote something in point from the Textile Record (Philadelphia):

Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, recently made a suggestion which, in our opinion, will be worthy of serious attention. Referring to the inquiry recently directed to his office by the senate, respecting the comparative rates of wages in the manufacturing establishments of the United States and of foreign countries, he said: "The inquiry contained in the senate resolution ought to have been referred to an office of the government which should have been created at least fifty years ago. I mean an office charged with the duty of furnishing information to congress in regard to manufacturing, just as the department of agriculture is now charged with the duty of furnishing information with regard to agriculture."

It is not detracting from the importance of agriculture to insist that manufactures and labor also have rights which the government is bound to respect. Now that Canada, under the operation of the N. P., is developing into an important manufacturing country, the need of a bureau of statistics for manufactures and labor is obvious enough and even pressing. The occasion which drew forth Mr. Nimmo's remarks above quoted is an instance going

to show that these two must be taken in charge by the same bureau. Without accurate information as to rates of wages and cost of living in our own and other countries, we must be a good deal in the dark when legislating for manufactures. To return to the claim which manufactures and labor together have upon the attention of the government, we quote again from our Philadelphia contemporary:

The need of a bureau of manufactures may be regarded as superior to that of a bureau of agriculture, in so far as the manufacturing industries are the subjects of regulation, and as the task of dealing with them in all the forms of legislation is much more involved and difficult.

Add "labor" to "manufactures" in the above and we have a most cogent and convincing argument, the force of which it is not easy to withstand.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY FINANCES.
The address delivered by Dr. Wilson at the last convocation of University college apparently marks a new departure in the policy of university management. Heretofore there has been either complete silence about the financial needs of the institution or a speaking with bated breath as if some mischief were sure to result from making public the fact that more revenue is needed to make the university and college more efficient. The case lies in a nutshell. Either these institutions have warm friends in the community or they have not. If they are without a constituency of patrons then the sooner they are made known the better. If they have friends now in the name of common sense can they be expected to expect by making the felt wants known. By all means let us have more of Dr. Wilson's plain talk and less boasting about the magnificent endowment and still more magnificent building which has swallowed up so much of the money.

We do not propose to express any opinion just now about the correctness of Dr. Wilson's views as to legislative relief. He thinks it useless to look in that direction for aid and advises an appeal to the graduates. But we do wish to call attention to the most pointed way possible to the folly of expecting any substantial aid from private sources so long as the institutions are under government control.

At present the graduates of the university are incorporated into a body called convocation, but it is a body without power to do anything except advise the senate and that only on matters relating to the university. The college being cut off of their purview altogether. Even the senate and college council, the executive bodies have their hands closely tied. They are supposed to manage all matters academical as distinguished from matters financial, but every ordinance they pass is subject to government approval. What do the members of the government do with such, know about courses of study and regulations for collegiate discipline? They may or may not be perfect ignoramus on these points, and yet, so long as the institutions are under government control, they must make at least a pretence of approving or disapproving of all academical enactments.

In the most important department of all—the finances—the senate nor college council can say anything. The endowment is managed by a financial board which may not have amongst its members a single member of either the senate or the council. How can any private citizen be reasonably expected to subscribe funds which in this way pass entirely beyond his control and influence, and may be used by the government of the day for a purpose quite different from what he intended?

It is quite clear that if the government are going to do nothing to aid the college and university then they must either fall behind in the race or they must get funds elsewhere. It is quite clear also that no funds can be procured elsewhere if the government retains the control of them. Let Mr. Mowat make up his mind either to propose to the legislature an addition to the university endowment, or to initiate such legislation as will enable subscribers to that fund to control it. The best thing he can do, both educationally and politically, is to hand the university and college over to the graduates—to convocation—giving them by legislation such increased corporate powers as the nature of such a trust may seem to call for. But above all things prompt action is to be decided upon and carried out at the approaching session so as to give time to improve matters for another session. At present things are not in very good shape financially, and unless some energetic and radical movement is begun soon the college will suffer in reputation. There is no reason why there should be any more tax on the forbearance of candid friends.

THE WINDUPPED TIMES. The St. John News and a dozen other conservative papers are republishing the Mail's ill-timed quarrel with Archbishop Lynch. Here is what the News says: "It was all very well to keep up the war against the Mowat government as occasion offered, but it was not well to do this about Marmion at the expense of alienating friends at the very moment when their aid was pressing needed."

BANK CLERKS AS INSURANCE AGENTS.
(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: I am a depositor in a certain bank in the city, and in the usual course of business have to ask for discounts. A clerk in the bank approaches me and says he is the agent of an insurance company and wants me to place my insurance with him as he can make a commission on it. Now sir if I refuse to do so I may find some morning that "money is so tight just now that it will be impossible for you to get your little note discounted." It is a small piece of business to say the least of it, and the president of every bank in the city should have an order prohibiting the clerks from doing the names of several banks who allow their clerks to practice this game, etc., etc.

ABOUT COLONIZATION.

SIR: My last letter to you appeared with several misprints. One of its sentences, which was reproduced in a reversal of its intended meaning, I beg leave to set right by going at some length into its subject—settlement and immigration.

An outflow of population goes on ordinarily from this province into the United States. The "boom" of federal claspnet had aggravated that drain so very seriously that a small counter current from the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding, the increase of population in 1891 is almost all the result of immigration. In presence of that general fact and of the special facts that notwithstanding the inflow of 253,000 immigrants, the population of several of our counties shows for the ten years ended with the last census a startling falling off we are face to face with the question whether we shall consent that Ontario enter on retrogression or, to prevent that, infuse new energy into our agencies of settlement and immigration.

The local government seems to have foreseen the warning of the census, that Ontario is being drained exhausted of its sources of growth. The provincial administration has, at all events, thrown new vigor into one of the two measures necessary for arresting that decline—the state of affairs during the last decade in working for opening up the back country to settlement. The other is the state of affairs during the last decade in working for opening up the back country to settlement. The sales of crown lands have during the last ten years averaged 184 per cent. The increase of the free grants branch has been 190 per cent, whilst in that of the whole department it has been within a fraction of 80 per cent.

The falling off in which the local government has been engaged to arrest the forces in the theory of government. The Jesuits, the most able, most subtle, and best informed body of ecclesiastics in the world, on the subject of the human heart and its most skillful in entangling it in their meshes until it becomes powerless in the hands of the Jesuits. The Jesuits, the most able, most subtle, and best informed body of ecclesiastics in the world, on the subject of the human heart and its most skillful in entangling it in their meshes until it becomes powerless in the hands of the Jesuits.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC AGGRESSION.
(To the Editor of The World.)
SIR: On reading a letter in "The World" signed "T. R." on the "Aggression of the Roman Catholic church," I was very forcibly reminded of what the late Judge Halliburton said more than thirty years ago. Speaking of the ultramontane party, he said: "That they submit to equality when inevitable, not only with good grace, but also with much laudation. They always claim, however, at supremacy, and when supreme they are ever intolerant. They never are affected subjects to a principle, but rather, they are ever intolerant. They never are affected subjects to a principle, but rather, they are ever intolerant."

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