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THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

PAGE THREE

OUR HOME PAGE



(Manager The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada)

N all young countries there is a prejudice in favor of imported Australia," it is somewhat surprising goods. The word "imported" seems to have a potent lure for the public and, in many instances, higher prices are paid for imported goods than those at which goods of domestic manufacture and drawers of water. and of equal, or better, quality are obtainable. The ill-informed too often depreciate the industries of their own country and magnify those of other nations. In the case of boots and shoes, many of the consideration to the fact that the in-leading retailers throughout the Dominion have been convinced that troduction of a pair of rabbits into the products of the Canadian factories represent the maximum in Australia provided the next generavalue to the consumer and that importations are unnecessary. It is true that considerable quantities of boots and shoes are being imported but this is due, in the main, to exchange and other special conditions, and it is against these special conditions that the Canadian ever studied three experiments in the shoe manufacturers and shoe factory workers are asking for adequate customs safeguards.

The factories of this country produce, in a wide variety, foot-wear of splendid quality, which in respect of appearance, style, fit dians, and Chinese. In each of these and wearing qualities is unsurpassed by the shoes of any other coun- cases there cropped up starious politi-try. There are Canadian-made shoes to fit every normal foot and for [cal, racial, economic and, moral proevery need

The following testimonials to the merits of Made-in-Canada boots | It was always an accepted axiom t and shoes prove that the Canadian retailers recognize that the home South Africa that unskilled manual factories are supplying excellent footwear at fair prices. Intense work must be performed by colored and absolute unrestrained competition amongst the shoe manufactur- people, that principle being laid down ing plants in this country ensures the lowest possible selling prices. by the Dutch East India Company in Indeed, it leaves exceedingly scant profits to the manufacturers and the 16th Century. in many cases no profits at all.

There Are None Better

Mr. C. R. LaSalle, proprietor of the business of F. X. LaSalle the greatest trading, body of the and Fils, Montreal, and president of the National Shoe Retailers' world in those days, having behind it and Firs, Montreal, and president of the Varbait Group the determine it the wealth of the Netherlands at the shoes than Canadian shoes and we are now buying none but the wealth of the Netherlands at the peak of that country's prosperity. But Canadian made. As long as the Canadian manufacturers keep up van Riebeck, with all his power and to this standard, we cannot see why we should buy shoes outside of wealth, was obliged to import his la-Canada.

Almost All Canadian Now

Mr. Howard C. Blachford, of the firm of H. and C. Blachford, around the Cape peninsula to man the Ltd., Toronto, ex-president of The National Shoe Retailers' Asso- vine-laden farms of Stellenbosch and ciation of Canada, says: "We take great pleasure in endorsing the Constantia. sale of high-grade Canadian-manufactured shoes and are pleased to state that, in the last ten years, our sale of Canadian-made footwear the East Indies and brought in Malays, have increased from forty per cent. of our total sales to at least while it also purchased slaves from seventy-five per cent., if not ninety per cent.'

Has Proved Them Superior

Mr. James Rae, "Rae--The Shoe Man," Vancouver, B.C., says: From long experience and close observation, I have proved that too has to send its agents to Port-Canadian-made shoes are superior, both as to general snappy appearance and wearing qualities.

The Equal of Any

Mr. E. A. Stephens, of the firm of A. J. Stephens and Son, Ltd., Ottawa, ex-president of The National Shoe Retailers' Association of was added to the native problems, a Canada, says: "After making very careful comparisons, we have ome to the conclusion that our Canadian shoes industry is producing footwear that is the equal in price and quality of any in the world."

The Maximum Value

Canada. Mr. R. J. Kidd, of R. Neill, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont., says: "We do not find it necessary to carry any but Canadian made boots and shoes, believing that they give us the maximum value, everything considered. We do not find it necessary to buy outside of our own country, not only for the fact that we wish to be loyal, but also with a view to handling merchandise that is profitable both to ourselves and customers.

Importations Unnecessary

Mr. L. C. Lockett of Lockett's, Kingston, Ont. says: "We are than a few weeks at a time, cast their buying all our shoes from Canadian manufacturers to-day and can eyes on India's teeming millions and get the very latest styles. We can get the best fitting lasts and all brought over large numbers of them would pay for imported goods. We are very glad to be able to say made good workers, for these people is, and we can add that the demand from our customers for import are patient, industrious and intellied footwear is getting less and less. We think it absolutely unneces- gent, and can live on the proverbial sary, except in extreme cases, to go outside of Canada for our foot- smell of an oil rag. But having com-

Cheap Labor Proble/ms

Imported Asiatic labor is ?the plan for the development of the Northern area of the great Common's sealth, his argument being that the region is not in a position to hear the coast of white labor. In face of the fac #, however, that the oft-reiterated slo gan in that far off part of the Empire is "A White

Has the reverend prels ite ever given tion with a pest which cost the counform of imported labor made in South Africa? This latter Dominion has tried the plan out with Malays, In-Joms

Malays For Cape

The Dutch East India Company was

bor, for the Hottentots and Kaffirs were too wild, too lazy, and too few

So the company sent out its ships to

Central Africa. Every great company in South Africa has faced this labor problem, and to-day the Witwaters uguese East Africa to get natives for the gold mines. At the outset, there fore, of the Cape of Good Hope's his-

tory under the Dutch regime, there Malay and Mahomedan population Sons and daughters got away from the semi-slavery state and today, as fruit and general merchants, they hold their own just as do the Greeks in

In Northern Natal

The next experiment came three enturies later under British rule, when the sugar planters and teagrowers of the north-eastern colony of Natal, failing to persuade the stalwart but lazy Zulus, to work for more



President: J. F. Hellmuth, K.C.

Sector Provident

"HE compulsory principle underlying Prohibition applies with peculiar severity to the classes comprising Labor.

With the ideal of voluntary abstinence there can be little quarrel. With the principle of compulsory total abstinence there is much room for disagreement. But when the principle of compulsion is unequally imposed-whether designedly or not-on different sections of the community an intolerable wrong is done.

In its present form the Ontario Temperance Act does not prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages in private dwelling houses. No pretense of even attempting to do so is made.

But it prohibits any one getting alcoholic beverages to consume in his private dwelling 11 house. If they were in his possession prior to the advent of the prohibition of importation, his right to use them is undisturbed-if not, the full force of prohibition is inflicted.

The effect of this has been that for those who were rich enough there has been no prohihibition. They could, and did, stock their cellars, and remain law abiding citizens.

Obviously the working classes could not do this

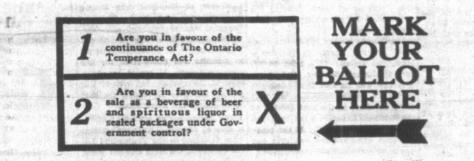
Further, if breaches of the law were committed the penalities were of such a nature that the wealthy could pay them in cash; those not so wealthy went to jail.

The results of this system-in surreptitious drinking and bootlegging on the one hand, and hardship and discontent on the other-are within the knowledge of every working man and woman in the Province. No statistics or hysterics can efface the cold facts observed by all.

The Moderation League of Ontario considers that the working man should have in his home the same privileges as are properly enjoyed by other classes.

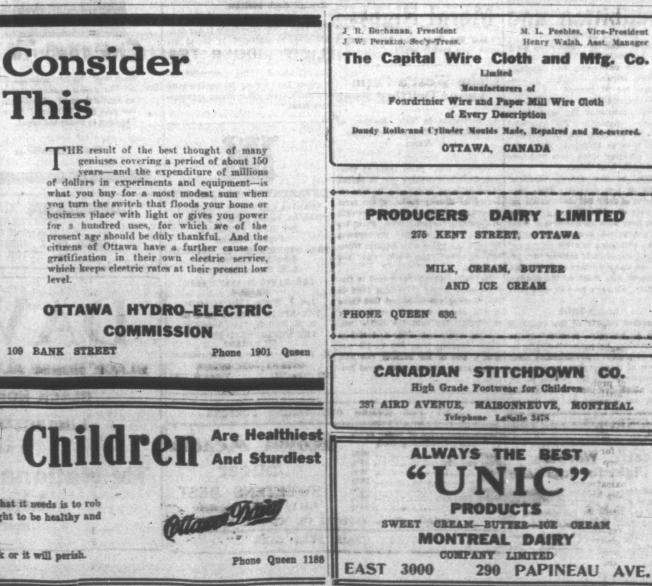
There is no proposal to revert to the public drinking har or saloon, but to substitute for the present harsh and inequitable system one which, under Government Control and regulation, will help to eradicate the evils which have grown up, will provide fair play to the whole community, promote temperance and increase the prosperity of the Province.

Mark your Ballot for GOVERNMENT CONTROL as follows:



Provincial Headquarters: 9 Richmond Street East, Toronto Telephone: Main 8387 and Main 1193

F. Gordon Osler, Treasurer; R. J. Christie, Vice-President; C. D. Boyce, Secretary.



M. L. Peebles, Vice-President Henry Walsh, Asst. Manager

More Honestly Made

Mr. H. Grey Hodges, Chatham, Ont. says: "After twenty-five stores, or entered into employment as ears' experience of selling both Canadian and foreign-made shoes, hotel waiters and house "boys." No side by side, our Canadian-made shoes are better value and more better table waiter than an Indian: he honestly made than the average foreign product."

Compare With World's Best

Mr. J. Dillon, of Messrs. Dillon and Moore, St. Catharines, Ont. says: "We are indeed glad to be able to quote that 'style problem plagued, the most English quality and distinctiveness combined, added to dollar for dollar value, Canadian-made shoes compare with any in the world.""

Excellence and Variety

Mr. D. W. Downey, Brockville, Ont. says: "After forty-seven portunity and he felt keenly the com years in the shoes business, it is with pleasure that I can now speak petition of these Indian traders. The of the excellence and variety of Canadian-made shoes. Practically spectacle was seen of rich Indian everything and anything required to satisfy the critical and exact-ing consumer can be procured from our Canadian manufacturers to in the centres of large either such as at prices not to be equalled by any imported shoes. Needless to say, Durbar and Pietermarizburg, and em-I do not buy any others."

Shipping to United States

Mr. George H. Wilkinson, proprietor of Wilkinson's Boot Shop, Windsor, Ont. says: "Canadian shoes to-day, in my opinion, are as good as any made on the North American Continent. Their fit, style and workmanship are equal to the very best. Of course, there are many grade of Canadian shoes and, when comparing them with other makes of other countries, one is frequently grome to compare a cheap shoe to a sitee of better grade made abroad. This is mani-festly unfair and, if the purchaser would but consider this point. I am sure he would find that Canadian shoes are equal to the best machine-made shoes anywhere. It is our pleasure and privilege to have many customers throughout the United States to whom we have many customers throughout the United States to which is ship goods continually to various points throughout the United States. These customers have been trading with us for some years and continue to be pleased friends."

PROTECTION AND PRICES

The fact, which is recognized and stated so clearly in the fore-ng testimonials from experienced shoemen, that prices of Gan-an-made footwear compare favorably with those of boots and as made in other countries, must not be considered as suggesting a protective tariff duties on boots and shoes are not required. TO DEPRIVE a child of the milk that it needs is to rob it of its God-given heritage—the right to be healthy and useful in body and mind. ng testim The Canadian factories must have adequate protection against im-ported footwear as a safeguard against dumping, exchange, low-labor costs abroad and other factors. Our shoe factories in this country are equipped to supply not only all the requirements of (Continued on Page Four)

pleted their terms of indentured labo they remained in the country, set up

> remembers one's favorite dishes, likes and dislikes.

A generation passed and the Indian colony of British South Africa. With a population of about 90,000 whites and six times as many natives, the white trader had not very much opploying whites. Then followed the political trouble

when M. K. Gandhi, the Moses of his race, sought to fileh from the Governments of Natal and the Transvaal the franchise and other citizen privileges Following that agitation the indea tured system which had been in existence for several decades came to an end, but the Indian community will