

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper
 True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer and Employee Absolutely Necessary to Industrial Peace.
 VOL. VII. \$1.00 Per Year. National and Rational OTTAWA, ONT., TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1925. Live News and Views Single Copies 5c. No. 30.

Canadian Immigration Analyzed

Figures Show That in Spite of Immigration and Natural Increases, Canada's Population Is About Stationary

HUE AND CRY OF IMMIGRATION OPPONENTS ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED

It is a well recognized fact that statements made by public officials, politicians or by anyone whose line of talk is likely to get into the press of the country, are re-hashed and misquoted until they reach alarming proportions, depending upon the nature of the matter talked about and how others wish to construe the statements. Take for instance the publicity that was given during the winter of 1923-24 to the fact that some of the harvesters who went West in the Fall, returned to the cities in the east and could not immediately find jobs. The cry was raised that too many immigrants were coming to Canada and that a situation of untold hardship was being created. The radical element of labor also, apparently seeing its opportunity to create more disruption, caused letters to be written back home to the old country by a few of the more disgruntled of these immigrants.

These letters in turn were given publicity by the press of Great Britain and added to this the publicity given in Canada with all the flourishes tacked on to make a good story has brought about an unfortunate situation that bids fair to give Canada a serious setback for some years to come.

"The Canadian Labor Press" during the past few months has been running a series of articles dealing with this most important question. In an endeavor to correct the wrong impressions that have been gained through this harmful and erroneous publicity. The facts do not warrant the statement that Canada is being flooded with immigration that is not needed or is contributing to an abnormal unemployment situation. Canada or any other country will never be rid of unemployment but this does not mean that the fulfillment of the National policy of the country should stand still on account of this fact; rather that we should go on building up the country and by the co-ordination and the development of our resources, gradually lessen the unemployment evil to where it will eventually arrive at a point that is almost negligible, and while on the subject of unemployment it is not out of the way to state that much of Canada's unemployment is caused by natural conditions and should not create a hardship if the individuals protect themselves against the period of unemployment which they know must come in their particular line of work. In the industrial world, only a small percentage of the trades are seasonal while agricultural work, with which we are particularly dealing with, is an all year round job if one is to make a success of farming.

It is variously estimated that during the past two or three years, Canada's population has stood still and even gone backwards so surely it cannot be said that we have too many people. It must be admitted by

What Every Canadian Should Know about the Woollen and Knitting Mills of Canada

(Continued from previous issue)

Alarmed at the effects of the reduction in duties the Laurier Government in 1904 partially restored the duties on woollens, but by this time the channels for importing woollens had been cut deep and the destructive effects continued for some years.

At this time Germany had the market in Canada for knitted goods. But in 1905 a surtax on goods coming into Canada from Germany. The effect of this, instead of giving our market in knitted goods to Great Britain was to establish the knitting industry in Canada to the great advantage of rural towns.

Up to the War the woollen and knitting industry in Canada was making slow but sure progress, and during the War it was firmly established, for while the Government during the War controlled the price and allocation of wool and the prices it paid to the mills for goods, the great pressure for quantity production resulted in the mills being brought completely up-to-date.

On this point, Mr. Alfred F. Barker, Professor of Textile Industries in Leeds University, England, who made a visit of inspection through the mills in Canada and the United States in 1919, said:

"Upon the whole, the Canadian wool

Russian Donation Is Declined in N.S.

Glace Bay.—The citizens' relief committee here has decided not to accept the donation of \$5,000 offered by the Red International Labor Union and the Russian Miners' Association. "We have taken this stand because we believe its acceptance would be construed in certain circles as Russian propaganda and would result in diminishing contributions throughout the dominion," says the committee's statement.

Replying to the statement, J. B. McLachlan, editor of the Maritime Labor Herald, through whose offices the donation was obtained, said: "Conditions are such that only Mrs. Grundy in her dotage would object to relief coming from any and all quarters." He declared he would hold the money to see if adequate relief is forthcoming and will disburse the money himself if necessary.

Labor Conference Arranged for July

To Meet in England

A cable to James Simpson, Secretary of the Canadian Labor Party, was received recently from the British labor party fixing the date of the first conference of representatives of Labor parties and trade union organizations of the British Dominions. The conference will take place in England on July 27.

Planned for 1924 to bring Labor organizations of the British Empire together to discuss problems of mutual interest, the conference was abandoned on account of the British elections. From time to time the projected gathering has been before Labor parties and trade union federations during the past eighteen months.

The delegates from the Canadian Labor party who were chosen for the 1924 conference and remain as the party's representatives to the 1925 conference are: J. S. Woods, M.P.; William Irvine, M.P.; Mrs. Rose Hodgson (Dundas), James Simpson and John Macdonald. The Trades and Labor Congress is expected to send a delegate, but he is not yet chosen.

Must Reduce Public Borrowings

Canadians generally can look forward with satisfaction to the resumption of gold payments to Great Britain and Canada and the subsequent reopening of the London Money Market to Canadian borrowers, but the large borrowings by public authorities, which were so common in pre-war days, must no longer be a feature of our financial relations with the Mother Country. Before the war, our conception of the immediate future of Canada was somewhat too optimistic, with the result that too large sums of foreign capital were borrowed and invested in railways, for which freight did not materialize, and in governmental and municipal improvements, which new taxpayers did not come to share. We now await the increase in population required to justify these expenditures. In the meantime, public borrowing must be reduced to a minimum. If, however, British investors or their representatives see opportunities for placing funds in productive Canadian industries, all concerned will profit, since fresh wealth is created from which interest charges can be met and the country reaps the benefit of additional employment for its citizens. This is the type of financial relationship with Great Britain that we must hope the resumption of gold payments will result in.

Summary

Instead of Canada's commercial and financial relationship with Great Britain tending to become less important as time goes on, the tendency will be rather towards greater importance, if the outline of the situation which is presented above is not entirely inaccurate. We may expect population increases in number, but as Canadian products secure a better foothold in the British market; we may expect Canadian purchases of British goods to increase in the same way and for the same reasons! as our exports to Great Britain to increase, not only as that country's opportunities for immigrants become more and more numerous, we may expect the influx of settlers from Great Britain to equal or even exceed that of pre-war days; and finally, as the world requires more products of the sort which Canada can supply, we may expect British investors to recognize and take advantage of opportunities for developing Canadian industries, or for sharing the profits of existing concerns by increasing their financial interest in Canadian securities.

The subject of our business relations with Great Britain has been dealt with above from a purely business viewpoint. One important factor has been left out of consideration, and that is, our attachment to Great Britain and to all things British. There is a very real desire on the part of Canadians to strengthen the ties between the Dominion and the Mother Country. Canada's feelings in this respect are not given continual publicity, but they are none the less strong for that. The whole question of Empire development seems likely to receive much attention in the next decade, and we must hope that Great Britain will take the lead in evolving practical plans for a fuller utilization of the Empire's great natural resources.

Canadian Labor Press Represents Middle Class

BELIEVES IN THE MOST GOOD FOR THE MOST PEOPLE

An impression has been gathered in some circles and gone abroad that because various viewpoints presented by the "Canadian Labor Press" regarding the needs of Canada, co-incide with the viewpoints of some of the manufacturers and others of the Capitalistic Class in Ontario, that we must be subsidized in some manner or our views would not be in accordance with theirs.

To this we must give an emphatic denial as the "Canadian Labor Press" has not asked for, nor does it receive any help financially or otherwise from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of Canada or any political body in Canada.

It appears to be a popular illusion among some groups on both the side of Labor and Capitalism that one has to be either an out and out radical with murderous intentions on all those who do not hold the Communistic point of view and with the ultimate goal of the establishment of a Soviet in Canada, with all the attendant honors of Russia, or you are a bloated aristocratic arrogant capitalist with but one object in view—that of crushing the working-

man beneath your feet and condemning him to an everlasting life of torture and misery.

But—is there no happy medium to all this? Must one be a hated radical whether he be on the side of Communism or Capitalism in the sense in which these terms are used? What about the hundreds of thousands of people in between these two classes, and we strongly believe that they represent the majority, who do not hold the views of the Communist agitator nor hold a grudge against or aspire to be a capitalist?

The average workingman is happy with his lot and loath to accept the extremists point of view but is often driven to it through circumstances over which he has no control. He wants to live a normal life as exemplified by the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, raise a family, own his home and have something for old age and he accepts this as his glory and reward for a life of faithful service and he is satisfied that he is far better off than if he had followed the dictates of radicalism and discontent. If, however, this normal average man is continually harassed by the spectre of unemployment and want and privation, it is then that the seeds of Communism takes hold, sprout and burst forth in a feeling of antagonism.

As an illustration of a perfect representative of the class, in between the two extremes, the writer's father is a good example. Without so much as a common school education or even

Premier Fed Hungry Man

Strange Guest at Hon. Mr. Ferguson's Table Enlightened Him as to Charity of the "Army"

Wending his way home after a recent strenuous day in his office, Premier Ferguson was accosted by a man who asked him for the price of a meal. He did not seem to be the usual panhandler, and after a few questions the Premier, who, strange as it may sound, had no money in his own pockets, invited the wayfarer to come home with him and share his evening meal. Perhaps it was the fact that he was himself "broke" that gave the Premier a fellow feeling for the unfortunate stranger.

All unsuspecting who his host was the man accompanied Hon. Mr. Ferguson to his home in St. George St., where he enjoyed such simple fare as premiers indulge in for dinner.

Pleased With Army's Work

During the meal Premier Ferguson questioned the man about unemployment conditions, relief measures, etc. Among other things he asked him about the various philanthropic organizations in the city, and he was particularly pleased with the report his guest gave him in regard to the Salvation Army's work for the hungry men of the city.

The stranger told him the Salvation Army was feeding a great many men every day, and were it not for its efforts there would have been very much more suffering during the past winter than there has been.

A few days later when a Salvation Army officer made his annual call upon the Premier for his donation to the Army's self-denial fund, he found the Premier had quadrupled his last cheque and gave for his reason the story told by his quondam guest.

"Coolidge Boom" Has Not Arrived

Federation of Labor Officials Report Much Unemployment in U. S.

Organizers of the American Federation of Labor agree with the statement made on Saturday by William Green, President of that body, that unemployment in the United States at the present time affected millions of workers. Mr. Green was optimistic of the future and the ability of industry to absorb the army of workless.

"Conditions appear to be a trifle better in the United States than in Canada just now," said William Blackland, Vice-President of the Hockamith and Boiler-makers' International Union, who spent a month in the railroad shops of New York State. "The States did not get the boom it expected with the election of Coolidge. For the first time in years the New York Central closed its shop in Albany for a week."

Letters to union officials here reveal that Canadian mechanics in the States have had little work since October, while trade journals are warning men away from many cities of the United States on account of unemployment.

THE NEED FOR LARGER MARKETS

Canada Is Becoming More Than Ever Before a Manufacturing, as Well as Agricultural Country

As Canada urgently requires larger markets for the products of her farms, in order that increased population and increased production may be justified, the importance of the great British market is self-evident. Not only do we want a larger share of that market for Canadian wheat, but we want to increase our sales of cattle, bacon, packing house products in general, cheese, butter, apples, fish, eggs and other foodstuffs. Advertising, proper salesmanship, and most important of all, the production of a class of product suited to British tastes, and of a uniform standard of quality, are necessary for success. We believe that Canada is making progress along these lines. While the consumption in Great Britain of certain articles, such as wheat, is not likely to increase to any extent except as population increases, greater prosperity should enlarge the consumption of goods of other classes, and favorable prospects for better business conditions in Great Britain during 1925 and subsequent years are, therefore, a good omen for Canadian producers.

The figures printed below show that exports of wood and wood products have increased less than 50 per cent in value since 1913, and it may therefore be assumed that volume has not increased at all. European competition has been an unfavorable factor. It is to be hoped that greater prosperity will result in larger purchases of Canadian lumber, since the restricted British demand has been a bad feature of the lumber business of Canada for some time.

Imports

Turning to imports, it can be seen from the following figures that Great Britain has lost ground in the Canadian market during the last twelve years, since the value of her sales to Canada increased so slightly that the volume is evidently materially less. During this period, the value of our

Imports from the United States	Imports from Great Britain	Percentage of Total
(Millions of Dollars)	(Millions of Dollars)	
1913	\$139	26.7
1914	139	21.4
1922	117	15.7
1923	141	17.6
12 Months ending		
Nov. 1924	148	18.2

(Continued on page 2)

BULLETIN NO. 2

TARIFF PROTECTION

WHAT IT MEANS TO CANADIAN WORKERS

The average wages in gold paid to skilled textile workers in Germany is 11 cents per hour, or approximately \$5.72 for a fifty-two hour week.

The average weekly wage paid in the textile industry in Great Britain is approximately \$9.71 Per Week

The average weekly wage paid in the Textile Industry in Canada is approximately \$19.20 Per Week

The same ratio applies to other industries.

AN ADEQUATE TARIFF WILL PROTECT YOU AGAINST THE UNFAIR COMPETITION OF THESE LOW WAGES

A Dollar spent for Canadian-made Goods keeps the Dollar in Canada.

BUT

A Dollar spent for Foreign-made Goods leaves you nothing but the goods.

BUY MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

(Reproduction of Bulletin No. 2 of "The Canadian Labor Press")

ASK FOR MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

When You Spend Your Made-in-Canada Dollar

Every time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the counter—ask for Made-in-Canada goods!

Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way.

Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow.

The Made-in-Canada idea is good for everybody; it is a stimulant for Canadian raw materials, Canadian labor and Canadian capital. All sections of the Canadian working world reap the benefit; it keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the industrial workers buy the produce of the workers on the land. It is good for all classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the unemployment problem.

Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make low ideals. Union labor has been for years and is battling for high ideals. High ideals come only where the workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.

For high ideals—for general Made-in-Canada prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada goods for me every time!"