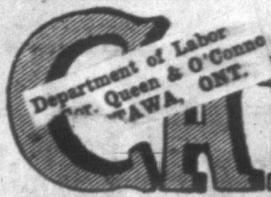


Let Every Man do His Duty on October 23rd



CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer and Employee Absolutely Necessary to Industrial Peace.

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Why Labor is Opposed to the O.T.A.

The O.T.A. is an Enemy in Disguise which Unintentionally has Fostered

**BOOTLEGGING
DRUG PEDDLING
IMMORALITY
INCREASE IN DEATHS
INSANITY AND CRIME**

A Study of the Personnel Engaged in the Retail Illicit Liquor Traffic in Toronto

The object of this enquiry was NOT for propaganda on behalf of any interest and some twenty cases were selected as typical of the retail illicit liquor traffic.

The study was made for the twofold purpose of finding whether the traffic withdrew men that were needed in industry and what was the trade and other activities of those engaged. Twenty houses of liquor sale were visited. Questions were asked, and were answered in the majority of cases, freely and, in some cases reluctantly, but all answers were given on the understanding that names and addresses would not be revealed. Of the twenty cases, all, with the exception of three, were located in the district bounded by Bathurst Street on the west, Bloor Street on the north, and the Don River on the east, and on the south, Front Street. The tables show that in a number of cases immoral traffic accompanies illicit sale of liquor.

No account was taken of convictions for breach of the Ontario Temperance Act, hence the column headed Prison Record only mentions convictions for other offences.

The column headed Engaged in Immoral Traffic does not necessarily indicate engaged for gain, for only in one case was such admitted, but it does indicate that in each case mentioned, the immoral traffic was encouraged for the convenience of customers.

Case No. 1—Husband and wife, both foreign; man has no trade. Bootlegging forms sole source of livelihood for family. Reason for being in traffic, claims he cannot get work.

Case No. 2—Son of above, Canadian, unmarried, in partnership with another. He has no trade and served six months in prison for serious offence. Claims he cannot get work. Partner, Canadian born, of foreign parentage, is a factory worker. He claims that he can get a better living by bootlegging.

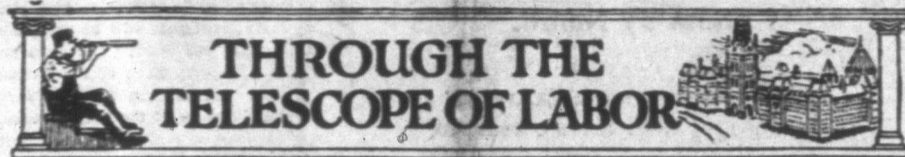
Case No. 3—Man native born. Trade: plumber. Has no prison record, but claims that he can make a good living in the liquor traffic. Also runs a club, in which gambling for small stakes takes place.

Case No. 4—Husband and wife foreign born. Husband works in

Ontario's Prohibition Farce

(Editorial from the "Canadian Labor Press" of Nov. 15, 1923)

ONE of the momentous questions of the day is prohibition in all its phases and it is particularly in the limelight at the present time with the majority of the provinces under Government control; and the comparison of Quebec's opposition with that of Ontario. It is estimated that within fifteen years Quebec will have paid off her debts and at the same time conditions are not so bad there as they are in Ontario with regard to the moral aspect. Immorality and vice exists to a more or less degree in any community, be it wet or dry, and we are of the sincere belief that Ontario would be ahead in every way if we handled the liquor question in a similar manner to that prevailing in British Columbia. We may be wrong, but we believe that the only individuals benefiting under the Ontario Temperance Act are the doctors and bootleggers. Instead of the citizens in general, through the Government, getting the benefit, it is going into the hands of a few. We venture to say that ninety-five per cent. of the liquor prescriptions issued by doctors are unnecessary from a medicinal standpoint and the present system, instead of prohibiting, only raises the cost to the consumer, and confines the use to those people having the means to purchase the beverages. We lose sight of the fact that a large majority of our working men would also like to share in the consumption of the beer, at least. The only ones who are restrained from drinking at the present time are those not having the price, and it is kept from them on the pretext that the beverages are harmful; if so, why is it not kept from those individuals who have the price? This whole question again demonstrates the inequalities that exist between the rich and the poor. Ontario's Temperance Act should be changed so that the business is run for the benefit of the masses. If there was absolute Government control with every citizen licensed, it would do away with exorbitant high prices and give every man an opportunity to feel that he was free to exercise his own judgement within due bounds and within reason. If a man abuses his privilege, his license could be taken away until such time as he knew enough to behave himself. The result would be that instead of the Government expending huge sums to enforce the O.T.A., they would receive all the revenue from licenses and profits and they could control the profits to the manufacturers as well, and the moral and business standard of the province would be on a much higher plane as a consequence.



When Prohibition is Not Prohibition

Prohibition as it exists to-day in Ontario, or in any other part of the world, is merely a protection for bootleggers and illegal business and fosters a spirit of law-breaking and lowering of social standards which is not in keeping with Ontario's good record. Prohibition is not prohibition as long as human beings know how to make alcohol.

We are told prohibition is for the protection of the youth, but we know that the very word prohibition encourages dissipation among the young and has fostered a careless attitude toward the worth while things of life.

There are rows and rows of houses in any city where prohibition exists where bootlegging is carried on and where the whole family helps, including the children. What attitude toward life are these children going to take as they grow older?

The workers in the province of Ontario are not satisfied with the Ontario Temperance Act. It deprives the working man of his glass of beer through legitimate means.

TAXES

The Ontario Temperance Act has resulted in the diversion of revenue from the treasury of the province to the pockets of the bootleggers and dope peddlers, thereby increasing the already too heavy burden of taxation which the workers of the province are called upon to assume in the face of depressed business conditions which have caused a lowering of wages.

Not only has the rightful revenue of the province been diverted but costs have been enormously increased through the enforcement of the Act and through the extra upkeep of hospitals, jails and asylums.

factory, while wife looks after the bootlegging business in day time. Husband assists at nights. No prison records. Reasons for carrying on such a business is "easy money."

Case No. 5—Husband and wife both foreign born. Husband has no trade. Has a well-established bootlegging business, with an exclusive clientele. No prison record. Reason for engaging in business is "to make money."

Case No. 6—Man Canadian born, of foreign parentage, unmarried, no trade, financed by backer of foreign birth. Morals: loose; no prison records. Reason for bootlegging, "wants to make easy money."

Case No. 7—Native born, of foreign extraction, no trade. Employs native-born help at salary of \$30 per week. Business is conducted behind guise of retail store. Reasons for carrying on business is "that he wants to make easy money."

Case No. 8—Woman, married, foreign born, not living with husband. Customers are brought by taxi drivers. Keeps girls for illicit intercourse with customers. Reasons for carrying on traffic is "that she can make a good living."

Case No. 9—Woman, native born, unmarried, keeps house in exclusive residential neighborhood, and has exclusive clientele. (Continued on Page Two)

Results of Prohibition in Ontario

(Editorial from issue of November 30th, 1923.)

IN the issue of the "Canadian Labor Press" for November 15th, we pointed out editorially the inequalities that exist in Ontario's Temperance Act. As a result of the weakness of the Act, the moral and social life of Ontario is seriously affected. It is human nature to want to do that which is prohibited. Even a child of two years of age will risk a whipping to act against the wishes of the parents, and so it is with the youth and adult. It is not considered good form for a girl or boy to attend a party nowadays without having a "little something on the hip," for the very reason that it is a contraband article. Naturally one thing leads to another and in Ontario to-day we have an immoral situation which is truly alarming. We also have a growing drug evil with us which to some extent is the outcome of prohibition. Being unable to procure liquor and feeling that they are being deprived of something make a fertile field for the drug peddler. The habit very easily and quickly develops, and we are informed that it is next to impossible to cure. Bootleg whiskey is known to be poisonous and is creating a degenerate race of people and is responsible for many deaths. Prohibition hits at the motherhood of the country also; the girl of to-day is the mother of to-morrow, and she realizes too late the havoc that liquor parties has wrought. Then there is the home influence. Dad is busy, and in lots of cases, mother is also, making home brew and all the various kinds of wines, while little Johnny and Mary are looking on and getting their taste; when Johnny and Mary grow up and commence attending at parties, the inevitable question is "who has a drink?"

A Vote Against the O.T.A. is a Vote for

**LOWER TAXES
HIGHER WAGES
BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS
General Prosperity of the Province from a Social and Business Standpoint**

Prussianism and Prohibition

The extracts given below are taken from the "Round Table," March, 1918, and make a very able analysis of Prussian social doctrine. It will be seen after perusal that the social beliefs of our Prohibition friends bear a very close resemblance in essential ideas.

Prussianism is a doctrine of authority. It is founded on a sense of the weakness and helplessness of man in his natural state. Man is not born free. He is born a slave—a slave to impulse and caprice, to bodily need, to the buffeting of an imperious environment. Isolated, ignorant, undisciplined, man, the latest-born heir of creation, is no radiant young prince, as some idealists see him, ready and fitted to enter into the rich inheritance of the ages, but a reed shivering in the wind of inward and outward circumstance.

What, on the Prussian view, is the object of political and social organization? Is it to secure that this shivering reed, this weak and trembling being called man, this plaything of nature, shall attain, through wise guidance, to the self-control without which freedom is a snare, and then through freedom to the powers and responsibilities which make up the full stature of manhood? That is not the Prussian answer. Prussianism has at once too little faith in the potentialities of human nature and too keen a sense of the practical urgencies of present day life. "Freedom," it answers, "may indeed be the hall-mark of complete being. It may indeed be desirable, in the abstract, for the children of men in all their relationships. As to that we will not be dogmatic. If the conditions of social existence were other than they are, the experiment of training the race to the exercise of uncontrolled freedom might well be tried. But within (Continued on Page Four)

Adopt Resolution Favoring Government Control

THE DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, REPRESENTING OVER 300,000 WORKERS OF THE DOMINION, AT THEIR 1924 CONVENTION IN LONDON, ONT., ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 19th, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION HEARTILY ENDORSING THE SALE OF BEER AND LIQUOR IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Civic Pay Is to Be Classified

Board Asks Report on Fair Rate for City Schedule

Vancouver.—Following the receipt of a schedule of the rates of pay received by city workmen, the civic board of works recently instructed C. Brakenridge, city engineer to report on a fair basic rate for each classification. The schedule, according to the engineers, showed that there are a number of anomalies in the various rates of pay. Most of these apparently inequitable rates arose from time to time owing to flat increases or decreases ordered by the council and latterly by the adoption of the straight \$4 per day rate of pay, said Mr. Brakenridge. Ald. J. Bennett objected to the action of the majority, holding that it was a matter for the conciliation board.

Prohibition in Ontario

(Editorial from the "Canadian Labor Press" of Aug. 15, 1924)

AFTER being able to think the matter over for the past three years, the working men of the Province of Ontario are about to have the opportunity of expressing their disapproval of the present temperance laws, legislation which was originally foisted on the public in 1916 without sanction of the voters and as a wartime measure; two referendum votes since that time, one in 1919 and one in 1921, were rushed upon the unsettled citizens and largely through the means of trick ballots, the original measures were sustained.

Now however, that the voting public of Ontario have had a chance to witness the evils brought about through the present system—we venture to say that many of those who, through ignorance, voted for the legislation at the last referendum, will change their ballots accordingly.

When the present laws were rushed into force in 1921, prohibitionists tried to fasten the badge of disgrace on everyone who did not side in with their views, but now citizens use their own heads in discussing this all important question and have discovered that a person is not necessarily damned because he is not a prohibitionist. Even now, when the present campaign gets under way, the prohibition forces will try to rule the roost and thrust upon the people their bigoted and selfish views. Within the past few days, a prominent man in financial and business circles in Toronto, who is an ardent prohibitionist, has made the statement through the press that he does not consider a vote necessary, which is a far different view from that taken by the toiling masses who need and insist upon their glass of beer.

From the standpoint of the moral effect from present laws, we have a decided increase in dope fiends who end up with horrible crimes; the undermining of the health standards through imbibing illicit and poisonous beverages and a decided lowering in the standard of our social life; confidence in our fellowmen has been shattered and it has developed liars and a feeling of distrust which lowers the standard of moral responsibility.

From the standpoint of finances, the foreigners in the bootlegging trade are getting all the revenue which should go into the public treasury to help lower our taxes which have reached the breaking point during the past few years. The doctors are also getting money which they are not entitled to and which is a financial drain both ways. Business conditions during the past three years have been very bad and in Ontario especially, there seems to be a lack of interest in making progress and in the welfare of industry, which is the backbone of Ontario's success. Revenue which should ordinarily come into Ontario through the channels of business and in other ways is being directed to other provinces and we need privileges such as they have in Quebec to attract American finances which will offset Ontario's commercial disadvantages.