

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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

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## Canada Offers Good Possibilities to the Prospective British Emigrants

### Not All "Milk and Honey" But a Country That Gives Exceptional Returns to Its Citizens of Their Original Investment

There is always a certain class of individual who are ever ready to decide anything and everything that comprises their circle of activities until it gets to be a fixed habit with them so that they are able to pick a flaw in whatever comes before their notice. In Canada we seem to have our full share of such individuals judging from the way in which they even discuss their own country as evidenced by the large amount of wrong publicity that Canada has been subjected to during the past few months. Indeed, we believe that a large amount of selfishness, narrow-mindedness and lack of perspective accompanies their entirely erroneous viewpoint of the situation as it exists.

We would like to know how any new country can grow without immigration? History tells us that it is only a few hundred years ago since the first immigrants came to Canada in the shape of explorers, seeking new worlds to conquer and stirred by the natural human trait of ambition to ever be on the lookout for something better; and just as the Indians (the original Canadians) opposed their coming, we find to-day certain classes of people in Canada offering strong objections to new immigrants coming to our shores. We advisedly say "new" immigrants, for weren't we all immigrants in the true sense of the word at one time. If it was not for immigration, none of us would be here to-day and the Indian would roam the country with perfect freedom.

No country is without its drawbacks and in a comparatively new country such as Canada, there are bound to be numerous difficulties, but these difficulties are not of such a nature that they are insurmountable as it is plain to be seen from the progress that has been made in the past. In fact, our ambition and energy has exceeded our capabilities to make the proper use of what we have created. By this statement we mean that it has long been known that Canada has unlimited natural resources and our energies to date have been bent in the direction of establishing means to handle these resources but we are now somewhat at a standstill for lack of the necessary amount of population to take care of our needs. Our national machinery has been built on an enormous scale with the idea that some day Canada would be a great country on an equal scale with its neighbor. To-day we have everything but the population and Canada should now rank first in the consideration of the prospective emigrant.

**The Need for More People**  
The need for more people is admitted, in fact, it cannot be denied and everytime we think of those great vacant areas in Western Canada, it is with a feeling that it is not a question of limiting the number of people we can afford to admit to this country, but whether we will in any reasonable time be able to secure suf-

ficient newcomers to put those areas under cultivation and thus add to the production and wealth of this country. There are approximately 25,000,000 acres of land in the three prairie provinces situated within fifteen miles of existing railways which are vacant. If these lands were sub-divided into 320 acre farms, it would mean 78,125 new farms suitable for immediate cultivation. If on each half section there were four colonists, the total would be 312,500. Government statisticians have estimated the value of each colonist in the purchase of goods to be \$1,562.95 net per annum, so the value of this settlement to the country would be \$122,106.00 per annum.

Now, there is nothing that will hold our people and invite others so much and effectively as national prosperity, particularly prosperity among the producers. If production is made profitable and distribution effective, we have solved our principal national problem. The way it can be solved is in a combination of the realization of the needs of the respective parts of the country together with the maximum of individual effort by the people themselves. Canada does not hold out much promise to the person who comes here with the idea that they have reached Utopia, but it does offer a wonderful opportunity to that individual who realizes that Canada possesses exceptional possibilities and only requires the spirit and ambition to make use of those possibilities to the fullest extent to be successful.

No one who knows Canada can have anything but faith in its future, and no one who has any knowledge of conditions can be improved. In its present economic conditions should hesitate to point out its difficulties and the respects in which culture, when this country has come to the full realization of the step which have been taken by Great Britain and the United States, and rid itself in a large measure of the burdens which are pressing it will be found that our prosperity depends upon the extent to which we can translate the pioneer spirit which has been responsible for the country's progress thus far, into the more intricate modern commercial enterprises.

### 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, swinish 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!"

## Unsanitary Camps Rapidly Disappearing

### Outbreak of Typhoid in One Camp Due to Faulty Sewage Disposal Plant in Town

"The old unsanitary industrial camp is rapidly passing," declares Alex. R. White, chief sanitary inspector for Ontario, in his annual report, recently published.

Much of the credit for the improvement is given by Inspector White to the co-operation of the employers. Mr. White adds: "The absence of sickness or other labor troubles in connection with these great northern industries is a tribute to both capital and labor alike."

The extent of dysentery in the fall during the months of August, September and October gave concern. While the camps were apparently in reasonable sanitary condition, diarrhoea and dysentery caused considerable sickness and loss of time. Camp physicians gave various reasons for the epidemics. Some imagined that meat had been served which was partially spoiled. Others spoke

of strong soap being used for wash washing purposes, the utensils being left to dry while considerable soap adhered to them. In some cases the water was blamed. But the chief inspector has reached the conclusion that "in the majority of cases it is a question of too many flies." I am convinced that most of our dysentery

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## Fleeing Into U.S.A.

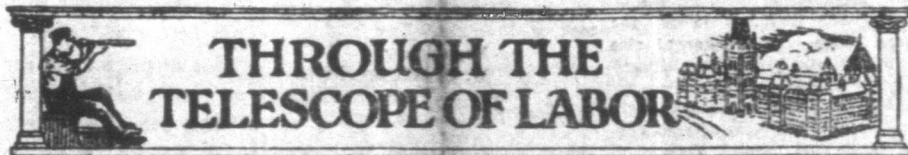
### Surprising Figures of New Immigration

Some curious figures of immigration into the United States are given in the annual report on the quota law, states the Exchange. Immigration has risen very rapidly between 1922 and 1924.

The principal sources of the increase were:

1. Ireland, 10,579 to 17,111; 2. Germany, 17,931 to 75,091; 3. the Scandinavian countries, 14,625 to 35,577; 4. Canada, 46,810 to 200,690; 5. Mexico 19,551 to 89,336.

During the same period immigrants from England, Scotland and Wales showed a decrease of from 25,152 to 19,496. Southern and Eastern Europe and Turkey, which sent 915,974 immigrants in the fiscal year of 1914, contributed only 163,813, or considerably less than Canada, in 1924.



## THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

### Brilliant Example of Industrial Welfare Work

#### A Forward Step in Providing for the Needs of Canadian Workers as Exemplified by the National Iron Corp'n, Toronto

We have often wondered at the nearsightedness of many employers of labor at not making any provisions for their employees outside of paying them their weekly wage, as it has been proven that the direct loss to an employer through lack of interest in his workers, is a heavy one. Efficiency and the absence of that spirit of co-ordination among workers, which is so essential to success, is not to be found in the factory where there is no reciprocation from the employer.

From this thought grew a desire on our part to make a tour of some of our representative industries with the idea of illustrating just what can be accomplished by proper co-operation between employer and employee. In this connection, we visited the National Iron Corporation of Toronto, and we were glad that our itinerary included this company. We were met by Mr. Atkinson, the Comptroller, who fairly radiates goodwill and confidence. Mr. Atkinson very candidly explained to us that they had found by experience that it paid the company in dollars and cents to foster a spirit of goodwill among their employees and in his own words he says, "We believe that by treating our men well and by cultivating an atmosphere of mutual consideration, both the employees and the company are benefitted, and we may say from experience, that any outlay which the company makes in carrying out its activities is compensated by greater efficiency and enthusiasm on the part of our employees."

A tour of the plant quickly confirmed what Mr. Atkinson had told us and we found that a splendid feeling of "esprit de corps" existed among the men and that they reacted most favorably to the humanitarian advances made by the executive. Last year the National Iron Corporation erected a combined cafeteria and washroom building of the most modern type and installed lockers for each man with an individual key for same. In the cafeteria they provide a hot meal each day of a substantial character at the very nominal charge of 30c. Christmas week a Christmas dinner is put on of turkey, plum pud-

ding, etc., free for every man in the works.

As soon as a man has been on the pay roll for three months he is presented with a thousand dollar life insurance policy which increases every year in value from one hundred dollars to a maximum of fifteen hundred dollars.

An annual picnic is also run for the employees and their families and this has only been cancelled once since its inception which was last year, due to depressed industrial conditions.

A "Suggestion Box" has also been inaugurated and it is the privilege of every employee to make suggestions as to labor-saving or "Safety First" improvements and any suggestion which is found practical is rewarded with a prize of \$5.00. Mr. Atkinson stated that the company is very keen on the "Safety First" movement and endeavors to do its part by providing safety appliances such as goggles, etc., to all men whose work is of such a nature as to require such safety appliances.

### President Coolidge Economizes

It has been often pointed out that part of the popularity of Coolidge in the United States rests on his policy of reducing taxation. He now proposes to carry this policy still further by a second reduction (by \$341,063) of the present appropriation to the Federal Department of Labor. The Women's Bureau is already crippled for lack of funds, but its expenses are to be reduced still further. Other points in which the richest country in the world will economize, if Coolidge's proposals are adopted, are:

inception which was last year, due to depressed industrial conditions.

In passing, we would just like to mention the fact that Mr. Gordon Perry, the President, has always shown a keen interest in labor matters and paid particular attention to the needs of his workmen, appreciating the fact that confidence and co-operation between employer and employee is absolutely necessary to industrial peace and progress.

In conclusion, "The Canadian Labor Press" wishes to commend the National Iron Corporation upon its policy and hopes that those employers who have not already adopted such a co-operative principle may do so in the very near future.

### "The Canadian Labor Press" and a National Policy for the Canadian Workman and Canadian Industry

(By Travail)

Let us start the New Year, 1925, by buying Canadian home made goods, by supporting Canadian labor, by supporting a national policy of protection of the Canadian workman and Canadian industry. Let us consider one hundred and ten millions of people to the south of us and see if we can compete with this great horde of people—we with our nine millions of people for the whole of this great Dominion.

Is there any wonder that our factories are closed, and our payroll gets smaller when we allow that hundred and ten million people to send their goods to us in Canada? How is it to be expected of us to keep up our pay envelopes. When the Dominion government lowers the protection duty to 12 2-3 p. c. as against the previous government's duty of 22 1/2 per cent. No raw material should leave our country, but it should be manufactured into goods in

Canada, thereby creating work for the Canadian workmen and keeping up the national wealth of our own country. Canada has maintained a protection for her people and industry for 42 years. But our greatest competitor to the south of us has maintained it for 131 years, if protection is good for "Sam" why not for Jack Canuck? Toronto's industries, according to statistics in 1918 had an aggregate capital of \$392,945,178 and employed 106,128 persons with a payroll of \$105,509,695 and the cost of raw material was \$266,580,781 and produced goods to the value of \$506,429,283.

To Keep Wanted an Untrue Sign  
There are good signs and bad signs. But the most unwelcome sign of all in business places is the one to be seen "No Help Wanted." It is rather strange. But it is true, help is never so much needed as when the signs state that it is not wanted. What does the man looking for a job want. He wants help it is true. That same man is willing to pay for the help with the service he can render, but the main object is to get the help he needs.

## Tariff Protection What It Means to Canadian Workers

Stable Industrial Conditions will result when the manufacturer is not obliged to meet unfair competition.

Steady Employment for the workers when the factories are operating full time.

Higher Wages are possible through increased production and reduced consumption.

Lower Taxes and our capacity to take care of present taxation will be the natural result of Canada's increased prosperity.

This is what appeared on the first Bulletin issued by "The Canadian Labor Press" touching upon the critical industrial problems facing Canadian workmen to-day.

work of the man. You are paying the man for his work. But how much does that work owe to his home. How much to his position as a citizen, how much to his position as the provider of a family. The man does the work in the shop, but his wife does the work of the home, and the shop must pay them both or what system of figuring is the home going to find its place on the cost sheets.

## Trouble Predicted on British Railways

### National Union Secretary Cramp Sees Difficulties Over Wage Demands

London, Eng.—"Trouble of the most serious kind" in the railway world of Great Britain is anticipated by C. T. Cramp, Industrial Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, as a result of the managers of the railways refusing the new wage demands of the union and the Railway Clerks' Association and submitting counter-proposals for big reductions in wages.

The union's program of increased pay and improved conditions in connection with the railwaymen's work is far-reaching, and the railway companies estimate that the men's demands would mean increased wages amounting to £20,000,000 a year, this not including the cost of the pensions demanded for all grades of workmen at 60 years of age on a contributory basis.

As against the serious views of Secretary Cramp on the present position of the matters in dispute between the men and the companies, it has been assumed generally that both sides will decide to refer their claims and counter-claims to central wage boards, and that the final decision probably will not be reached before the middle of April or the end of April.

## King George's Navy



### CHEWING TOBACCO

Small that! See how moist and tough it is! That's what I call real chewing and no mistake about it! 25 ct.—the new low price for TWO plugs! Some buy! The finest in quality and value!