

Government to Restrict Entry of Orientals into Canada

POLICEMEN'S UNION SCORES BIG VICTORY IN MONTREAL

Montreal.—Mr. Justice Bruneau has delivered judgment in the Superior Court yesterday, quashing a writ that had been issued, on a petition of the city, to prohibit further sittings of the Board of Arbitration that was sanctioned by the provincial minister of labor, Hon. A. Galipeault, to adjudicate on the differences between the city and the police force with respect to wages and hours of duty. Accordingly, the sessions of the board will now be continued from the stage where they were interrupted by the city's action.

The board is composed of J. T. Foster, representing the police union; Joseph Quintal, representing the city; and Grant Hall, the chairman, who was appointed third arbitrator by the minister of labor on the joint recommendation of the two other arbitrators.

The city, after proceedings had commenced, attacked the constitution of the board on the ground that the minister had overstepped his powers by approving the appointment of a board that was not sanctioned by resolution of members of the union.

When the men's demand was first made, it was refused by the minister because the union's letter was not worded in accordance with legal formalities. Accordingly, the men's executive amended their request to bring it within the letter of the law. Appointment of a board was then authorized. The city's contention was that the second letter constituted a new demand requiring the calling of another meeting of union members to vote approval in accordance with the provisions of the provincial statute, II George V, chapter 26.

Mr. Justice Bruneau's ruling yesterday was that the city's petitions were unfounded. The second letter of the union did not constitute

TORONTO MEN MAY MARCH ON OTTAWA

Toronto, Ont.—About three hundred turned up for the mass meeting of veterans in Queen's Park last week, called by the "Unemployed Veterans of Canada" to hear that body's plans for a march on Ottawa to demand an extension of relief for unemployed veterans and improved rehabilitation measures. The meeting was informed by E. C. McDonald, chief executive of the organization, that he proposed to start out for Ottawa next week, and he appealed for volunteers who were willing to follow him to form up in companies.

McDonald assured his hearers when making the appeal, that they would "sleep and eat well on the way and the government will pay for it."

Members of the committee declared that they had the signatures of 3,400 men in Toronto and 700 in Hamilton, who had agreed to make the march, while sympathizers had promised trucks to convey disabled men.

The various speakers strongly scored the government's rehabilitation efforts and were especially bitter against the precipitate manner in which the present Liberal government had cut off the relief.

PREMIER KING MAKES STATEMENT WHEN QUESTION BEFORE HOUSE

BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMBERS DECLARE FOR A WHITE CANADA

Monday afternoon and evening the House discussed the motion presented by W. G. McQuarrie, Conservative member for New Westminster, B.C., calling for the exclusion of Oriental immigration. For the most part members from British Columbia—where the Oriental question is most pressing—held the floor. They painted a dark picture of Oriental penetration west of the Rockies. The Oriental problem, it was declared, was no cross to be borne without a murmur. This was no time for "pussyfooting." A white Canada must be preserved, and there was danger that the Rockies would soon be the western boundary of the white race. Charges were made that the drug traffic was a direct result of the admission of Chinese and Japanese. A. W. Neill, Independent from Comox-Alberni, B.C., spoke of Japan as a "yellow, alien, heathen Germany."

In the latter stages of the debate Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, expressed his strong belief in the restriction of Oriental immigration, and intimated that the Government had already opened negotiations with China with a view to the more effective restriction of Chinese immigration through a system of passports. He suggested that the resolution should call for the "effective restriction" instead of "exclusion" of Oriental immigration, and, in that form, was ready to accept it.

FINISH HEARING AT CAPE BRETON

Sydney, N.S.—The Scott conciliation board, which has been probing the wage dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its mining employees, concluded its Cape Breton sessions at Sydney Mines Wednesday, adjourning to meet again on Wednesday next at Stellarton, in the Pictou coal field.

The Scott board set a new record in Cape Breton coal inquiries when for the third day in succession, it went into the mines to make a personal examination of conditions, the scope of its explorations this time being Florence colliery, a short distance from Sydney Mines. This trip occupied all the morning, and the taking of evidence did not commence until 3.30 at Sydney Mines town hall.

The case for the Scotia men was handled by United Mine Workers' Board member, Angus McPhee, assisted by District President Baxter. Some of the witnesses, however, evinced in their testimony, a bitterness which rather spoiled the good effect produced by the previous sessions.

The principal grievances of the Scotia men is the "differentia" between their rates and those which prevail in the Glace Bay field, the pay at Sydney Mines being considerably lower all around than at Glace Bay. This is a condition which has prevailed for years, and the Scotia men claim that it should be abolished, as their work is as arduous and their mine produce as abundant as those at Glace Bay.

Housing and working conditions were also criticized by the witnesses.

ENGINEERING TRADE DISPUTE INQUIRY HAS NOW CONCLUDED

London.—The court of inquiry conducted by Sir William MacKenzie on behalf of the government into the dispute in the engineering industry which has resulted in the locking out of three-quarters of a million workers, was concluded Saturday last. The most noteworthy speeches delivered in the closing proceedings were those of representative Brownlie of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, and Sir Allan Smith, on behalf of the employers.

Mr. Brownlie said the recent offer of employment to the workers on individual contracts was an insidious attempt to sap the foundation of trade unionism. He warned the employers that the working people were determined that they would not again tolerate pre-war conditions in the work-shops.

Sir Allan Smith said he was much concerned to hear Mr. Brownlie's excuse for departing from solemn agreements with the employers. It justified the employers in the belief that the trouble behind the dispute was of a political or social nature. Vituperation, venom an innuendo imparted to the proceedings had made it infinitely more difficult for the employers to agree with the trade unions. His hopes for reaching an early settlement during the course of the inquiry to a great extent had been blasted by these attacks. Sir William MacKenzie's court has no power to make an award, but can present a report with recommendations to be laid on the table of the house of commons.

The chief point at issue is the refusal of the men to accept an agreement giving the employers a greater measure of control over workshop rules, especially in the matter of overtime. On May 3 the employers reopened their shops to men willing to enter upon individual agreements accepting the new conditions.

UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD TAKES LONG HOLIDAY

Toronto.—Lack of interest among the delegates from trades unions, presumably on account of the changed conditions which have placed many members of the organizations they represent at work, caused the adjournment of the Unemployment Council of the District Trades and Labor Council until August.

The Council has been dealing with unemployment and the grievances of the unemployed since January, and it met to temporarily wind up its affairs last night.

Trades unions were represented up on the Council, delegates of which attended regularly until some weeks ago. The improvement in the building trade industry, and the ability of the skilled mechanic to secure work caused many delegates to lose interest in the activities of the Council.

However, those who attended the last meeting of the Council took the view that the improvement in conditions, noticeable to the trades unions were temporary, and that unemployment would be acute again next fall.

MAY SETTLE DISPUTE WITHOUT THE BOARD

London, Ont.—While J. M. McEvoy has just been notified of his appointment as chairman of the conciliation board which was formed to deal with the wage dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its employees, a settlement may be effected without the board's assistance.

The executive committee of the union and the company officials held a two hour conference. The men submitted a proposition which included an increase in wages to approximately fifty cents an hour, but no agreement has yet been reached. Another conference may be held shortly.

WANT INVESTIGATION IN INDUSTRIAL ACT

Hamilton, Ont.—The Trades and Labor Council will ask the Labor Congress of Canada at its Montreal meeting this year to take up the question of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Their contention is that the Dominion Power and Transmission Company was allowed to reduce the pay of its employees while a conciliation board was investigating their case. The council pressed Hon. James Macdougall, minister of labor, for a ruling and while he entered a protest to the company against the procedure, the council is not satisfied and it will be brought before the Dominion council.

The minister wrote the council, in effect, that the case not having come before the courts he was unable to submit it to the department of justice for an opinion as to whether the law had been violated.

SCOPE OF RESOLUTION

Mr. McQuarrie said that his resolution did not include British subjects, such as, for instance, East Indians, popularly described as Hindoos. He read the definition of "immigrant" as defined in section two of the Immigration Act, which sets forth that the term does not include Canadian citizens, diplomatic and consular officers, officers and men in the British army or navy, students at college, members of dramatic or spectacular organizations touring the country, commercial travellers, or holders of permits from the Department of Immigration. This definition should, he said, be kept in mind in considering the resolution.

The object of the resolution was to prevent increase by direct immigration of an element in the population which was not only undesirable but dangerous to Canadian interests. In regard to the Chinese, Canada had an open field, because there was no treaty with that country. Canada had consequently adopted a policy of restriction in regard to the Chinese, but large numbers succeeded in entering the country as students or merchants. In 1919 an Order-in-Council had been passed which prohibited the entry of skilled and unskilled labor at certain British Columbia ports.

While Orientals were given liberties in Canada, Canadians in Japan were under many restrictions. Canadians could not hold land in Japan as individuals, nor could they own ships under the Japanese flag, nor engage in mining.

They were forbidden to hold shares in certain banks and railways or to become members of chambers of commerce or financial exchanges. Unskilled Canadian laborers were not permitted to work outside certain restricted areas. Neither could Canadians lease land to engage in agriculture for profit.

WILL USE MEASURE TO RESTORE WAGES

London, Ont.—According to a report received here the Labor members of the Legislature who supported the London Street Railway Company's higher fares bill in the Private Bills Committee, have decided to use the measure to bring pressure to bear on the company in order that the wage reduction enforced on March 1 may be rescinded. It is claimed that the Labor members, through Karl Homuth, of Waterloo, and F. Swayze, of Niagara Falls, have notified R. G. Ivey, vice-president and solicitor of the London Street Railway, of their intention to withdraw their support unless the company comes to terms with the men.

The board of conciliation to settle the wage dispute is now being organized. Today J. M. McEvoy, K.C., of this city, was notified by the Department of Labor at Ottawa of his appointment to the chairmanship of the conciliation board.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

China.
Arbitration.—The request of the Chinese Carpenters' Guild that the minimum daily wage of carpenters be increased from 50c to \$1.00, and the employers' offer of an advance of 15 cents, have been submitted to arbitration. Pending the decision of the arbitrators the carpenters have been given a temporary increase of 25 per cent.

Czechoslovakia.
Eight-Hour Law.—A new bill on the eight-hour working day, with a more exact text than the existing law and containing additional clauses, will be submitted during the spring session of parliament. The proposed law will include amendments relative to overtime, rest periods, and night work, together with special provisions relative to female and minor workers.

Glass Strike Ended.—The general strike of the glass workers which started on March 13, 1922, has been ended by a preliminary agreement between the representatives of the Glass Union and the glass manufacturers. The terms of the agreement actually provide for less compensation than that received before the strike, subject, however, to the formation of a new collective contract.

Germany.
Metal Workers' Strike.—Practically all metal workers in Bavaria are idle as a result of strikes and lockouts which are due to the refusal of laborers to accept the decision of an arbitration board in favor of the 48-hour week, instead of 46 hours as heretofore.

Mine Safety Bureau.—There has been established within the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Trade a mine safety bureau in whose hands will be placed investigations of minor accidents, measures for accident prevention, experiments with new improved mine equipment, and the general policing of mines in Prussia.

Italy.
Insurance.—A Royal Decree of February 5, 1922, provides for obligatory insurance against the unemployment of all manual workers of both sexes, whether on a fixed salary or time basis, and non-manual workers, with private firms, whose salaries do not exceed 800 lire monthly. One-half of the sum required is taken from the worker's pay and the other half is paid by the employer. The employer is held responsible for the entire payment, and can deduct the requisite amount from the pay envelope.

Madeira.
Embroidering Wages.—It is said by a member of the Madeira Embroidery Club (which is composed of thirty-two firms in the embroidery business in Funchal) that the market in New York has dropped so that all firms are selling at a loss, making a wage reduction imperative.

Portugal.
Street Railway Strike.—It appears from the increased number of cars seen in the streets of Lisbon that the strike of the Electric Street Railway's employees has been finally broken. With authority from the Municipal Council of Lisbon to increase fares, the street railway company hopes to be able to satisfy the wage demands of its employees.

Spain.
Bilbao.—It is reported that the major portion of the iron mining companies have offered to resume operations on a full time basis, but on the 1919 wage scale, which would mean a considerable reduction in the average daily wages of the miners.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND RE-CLASSIFICATION
These civil servants who have been worrying over a tie-up in their increase in pay under new classifications and whose classification has been approved by the Civil Service Commission, need worry no longer. The cabinet has ratified all cases on hand, removing the necessity of a re-vote on the appropriation for the purpose, which would have been necessary had action been delayed until the middle of the month, when last year's appropriation would have lapsed.

A great many cases were ratified, most of them having been recommended by the commission, while a few from the board of hearing may have been among them. Those civil servants, therefore, who know that they were recommended by the commission for increases under re-classification, need have no fear about getting their increases punctually.

The announcement affects a great many employees, who did not know just what to expect. Before a change can be made in the salary schedule of a civil servant, it must be approved by the governor-in-council, and there were a great many cases of this kind, after being recommended by the commission, which were being put off from day to day on account of the pressure of other business. Had the matter been neglected until after the middle of this month, it would have necessitated a re-vote on the appropriation, a procedure which might have delayed the increases for some weeks.

The announcement does not affect every civil servant who applied for an increase under re-classification, but only those whose cases have run the gauntlet of departmental and Civil Service Commission investigation, and

BRICKLAYERS' CASE TO INTERNATIONAL

Toronto.—Representatives of the general contractors' section of the Builders' Exchange are at the headquarters of the International Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union in Indianapolis, endeavoring to secure an enforcement of the award of the Board of Arbitration which recently fixed wages of bricklayers for the 2 1/2 cents an hour, a reduction of 1/4 cents an hour.

Vice-President Thomas Izzard of the union, and President William Jones of the local union, accompanied the representatives of the Exchange who were Edward Teagle and Harry Jennings. Mr. Izzard represented the union as the Board of Arbitration, but would not sign the award, and Mr. Teagle was the nominee of the employers.

It was stated by officials of the local union that its international office had supported Mr. Izzard in refusing to sign the award, and the members in refusing to accept it, although they had agreed to settle the dispute in this way. The union is critical of Rev. Byron Stauffer, who acted as Chairman.

If the truth were known, some need likely are so convinced that they write letters to themselves, starting with "Dearest" and ending with " Lovingly yours."

CARPENTERS REJECT LATEST WAGE OFFERS

Winnipeg.—International carpenters at a special meeting in the Labor Temple voted overwhelmingly in favor of rejecting the latest wage proposals of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange. The offer made by the employers called for a reduction of 10 cents an hour in the prevailing rate, according to C. J. Harding, business agent of the carpenters. Other officers of the trade commenting on the proposal declared that such a big cut was absolutely unjustified at the present time, in view of the reduction made in the wage schedule for carpenters last year.

"Members of the Millhands (inside carpenters) local are out 100 per cent. strong, according to an official of the organization. He intimated that the men were determined to remain solid in the fight for recognition of the principle of collective bargaining."

TEXTILE MILLS RE-OPEN

Lowell, Mass.—The Hamilton Mills re-opened after being closed by a strike for 13 weeks, were operated with partial forces today. The strikers claimed only 600 were at work. Officers of the mill placed the number at 1,200, or 75 per cent. of normal. The company which makes cotton goods, cut wages 20 per cent.

WELSH TIN WORKERS RESUME

London.—After a strike lasting two weeks for an increase of wages which they contended they were entitled to under the terms of an award of the joint conciliation board in 1919, the tin workers at Pontywydd, Wales, resumed work today upon their employers' promise to make up the balance of £100 to each man from the original check for £72.

TO REDUCE WAGES

Montreal.—At a general meeting of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, held here, it was decided that a general reduction in wages in the building trades should be enforced, amounting to from 10 to 30 per cent. the change to become operative at the beginning of the pay week nearest the first June next.

Following the meeting it was stated that prospects for building this year were brighter than they had been for some time past and that there was an ample supply of labor, both skilled and unskilled.

Man never realizes how frail and mortal he is until he comes home and finds everything in the throes of spring house-cleaning.

:: Items of Interest from Overseas ::

OBJECT TO LABOR AS PRIVY COUNCILLORS

The English Labor party's annual conference will be occupied with resolutions from all parts of the country, condemning the labor leaders for holding privy councillorships. All the resolutions are very similar, demanding that the leaders either resign their councillorship or clear out of the party.

There are six Laborites against whom this attack is levelled, namely: Arthur Henderson, M.P.; J. R. Clynes, M.P.; J. H. Thomas, M.P.; W. Adamson, M.P.; J. Hodge, M.P.; and Thos. Richards, former member for Ebbs Vale. C. N. Barnes, M.P.; C. W. Bowersman, M.P.; and William Brace, former member for the Aberdilly division of Monmouth, are also privy councillors, but they are not now members of the Labor party.

Sometime back, J. H. Thomas was

LABOR LEADER'S SERIOUS WARNING

London.—A serious warning to France is given by J. H. Thomas, labor leader, who has just returned from Berlin, in a speech at the labor demonstration at Derby today. With the possibility of war almost as threatening today as it was in 1914, owing to the possible failure of the Geneva conference, the position of the people of Great Britain should be made clear, said Mr. Thomas who added, "If France is determined to follow a warlike policy she must proceed by herself for the people of Great Britain are sick of war and are not going to be parties thereto."

MAY DISMISSALS BY FRENCH GOVT.

London.—Over 50,000 government employees in France are being dismissed for reasons of economy, says a Reuter despatch from Paris. The wholesale dismissals will mean a saving of 300,000,000 francs. Most of those dismissed were taken on as auxiliary servants in the war period. The dismissals from the ministry of war number 10,000. The state railways will liberate about 9,000 men.

The finance commission suggests, in view of the economic situation, that cuts be made in the salaries of ministers of the government, also members of parliament and leading state officials. The commission has taken a vote on the question, which will again be brought forward.

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FRANK HAYES HAS STRUCK IT RICH

Frank J. Hayes, former President of the United Mine Workers of America and who was a resident of Springfield for a great many years has been spending some time in the mountains of that State. Frank resigned as the Executive head of the Mine Workers on account of his health and the result is that he has not only found health but a bonanza gold mine that promises to equal some of the big finds in the early days of the gold mines in the West.

The uncovering of a body of ore as weighing up to \$5,743 a ton in what is known as the Elizabeth mine is the discovery. The mine is owned by Hayes and a group of friends and is situated near Idaho Springs. The strike has caused no end of excitement in that district, and the old timers are flocking to the place. The company known as the Frank J. Hayes Mining Company, will develop the mine.

This will be good news to the many friends of the former National President of the Miners who have known Frank ever since he was a driver in the coal mines.

PAPERMAKERS CAPTULATED

New York.—The International Brotherhood of Papermakers have capitulated to the terms offered by the manufacturers two weeks ago, thus retaining their present wage scale, eliminating non-skilled organization from consideration in the future wage agreements and averting a threatened strike in the industry.