

# Our English Page

## The organization of social work in Sweden.

These public relief works, form of Communal Relief have resulted in the making of Works, or on its right to dis-remaking of about 3 000 km. of tribute pecuniary relief in ac-highway; forest work has co- cordance with the poor law-tered some 35,000 hectares, that may be in force.

In all measures carried out by the State or the communes, the Labour Exchange occupies a central position as an organ of control and for indicating employment to those dependent on the relief. Where relief-takers or relief-workers refuse to accept employment, at reasonable wages, indicated to them by the labour exchange, the individuals concerned are debarred from relief for a longer or shorter period. In every commune where publicly organized unemployment relief in any form is carried on, there must therefore exist some organ for public negotiation of labour. Consequently, in localities where there has been no regularly established bureau, labour exchange agents have had to be appointed, with the office of acting as intermediaries between the respective communal unemployment committee and the central bureau of the Labour Exchange for the County.

A special form of unemployment relief work is the so-called Statecommunal relief works. By this is meant that a commune, with the approval of the Unemployment Commission, on its own account carries out relief work which is subsidised by the State, whilst applying the wages scale authorised in respect of works undertaken by the State. Contribution is payable to the amount of one half of the wages paid, but must not exceed 3 kronor a day. While in works carried out by the State, preference is given to unmarried unemployed, the State-communal works have principally been recruited from supporters of families who, since these works are localised within the district or the commune concerned, are able to remain at their homes during the period of their employment.

For assignment to State, or State-communal, relief work the same qualifications are required as are laid down in the case of pecuniary relief-takers, except that the applicant's age must not be below 18. In order to take advantage of what possibilities might present themselves in general trade and industry, as well as for maintaining the mobility of labour, the State-directed relief works are restricted or expanded according to fluctuations of trade or changes of season. In consequence of ample labour supply or favourable seasonal earning-possibilities that occur within certain trades, these trades are generally debarred from State unemployment relief. Among such trades may at present be numbered those of lumbering, timberfloating, farming, building, brick-making, dock-work and stevedoring. Labour conflicts arising in any particular trade would also disqualify all unemployed connected with that trade from obtaining unemployment relief.

The State, or State-supported, measures enumerated above for the alleviation of unemployment have not placed any restriction on the right of any commune to carry on relief work by means of their own financial resources in the

latter, however, exceeding liberal exemption is granted, on application. Thus, if the State, as regards legislative measures, has taken up a neutral attitude towards emigration, the question has still — quite naturally in a country from which during certain years in the eighteen-eighties every hundredth inhabitant emigrated — been the object of serious consideration as to measures to counteract it. During the years 1907—1913 the causes of emigration were the subject of an exhaustive enquiry by Professor Gustav Sundbärg, with the assistance of several experts. The result of this investigation indicated that the question of measures to prevent emigration was bound up with making the best use of the natural resources of the home country. There will probably be a certain connection between emigration and the measures taken by the State to offer increased possibilities of subsistence within the country. From this conviction there grew up a widespread smallholdings (Oyn Homes) movement, subsidised by the State, and a private association, "The National Association against Emigration", working for the same object, although with the direct and clearly avowed purpose of endeavouring to keep at home intending emigrants.

Under the influence of a vigorously growing industrial life, the emigration figures fell up to the time of the Great War. At the conclusion of the war a new situation arose, owing to the quota legislation of the United States, as a result of which the number of Swedish emigrants to that country was limited to 20,042 (law of 1921), and after that to 9,561 (law of 1924) persons per fiscal year. The importance of the American quota legislation for Swedish emigration will be obvious from the very fact that previously about 97 per cent of all the transoceanic emigrants went to the United States. A further reduction of the quota for Swedes to 3,259 has been decided upon, but the application hereof has been postponed. Beyond the United States there is only Canada which has been of any considerable importance as an immigration country.

In consequence of the widespread unemployment in the country since the Great War, a great need for emigration will certainly have made itself felt. Under the influence of this, public opinion on the question of emigration will also have changed to a certain extent. Since the enforcement of the American quota laws, emigration is no longer considered a danger to the Swedish race, but rather as a very necessary safety-valve for the Swedish labour market. The attitude of the State towards the question of emigration has not hitherto changed from the old liberal point of view. But it may be remarked that the Social Board, which has to give special attention to such questions, made a proposal for a new emigration law in 1928, in all essentials conforming to the old emigration regulations, but at the same time containing measures for giving information to emigrants and certain measures to assist them. It may

also be mentioned that in 1927 an information bureau was set up, on private initiative, for qualified emigrants, engineers, doctors, foresters, etc. Immigration into Sweden has long been relatively negligible. In connection with the compulsory passports and visas introduced during the war, Sweden, like other countries, began to regard the immigration of foreigners from the point of view of the labour market, especially as the Swedish labour market was depressed owing to severe unemployment. The whole of the control of immigration was, up to the first of January 1928, based on Royal Proclamations. From the beginning of 1928, however, a law has been in force governing the right of foreigners to stay in Sweden, which stipulates for special permission for those who wish to remain in the country for more than three months (sojourn permit) and in addition establishes "work permits" as a condition for the immigration of foreign workers. These permits are issued by the Social Board. The law is only provisional and expires in 1932.

### INDUSTRY.

Every industrious person should try his hand at something, and, if he does not succeed, he should try both hands.

"His bridle reins were golden chains" (Slave's Dream). This means that he had just been married.

### YOUTH.

God gives thee youth but once. Keep thou The childlike heart that will his kingdom be: The soul pure-eyed that, wisdom led, even now His blessed face shall see.

### Modern armada till Västern.

Flygare från Östern på 7000-mila färd i propagandasyste.

Den största flyg-armadan i av många olika sorters flygplan, kommer att lämna Hamiltons flygfält den 1 juli för att företaga en 7,000 mila flygning. Ändamålet med turerna är att öka allmänhetens intresse för flygning, i synnerhet när det gäller anläggandet av nya flygfält, luftpostlinjer, och civil flygning. Följande städer i västra Canada komma att besökas av armadan: Fort William, Ont., Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton och Vancouver.

### Sådden av sockerbeter i Manitoba avslutad.

Sådden av sockerbetsfrö på 421 acres inom provinsen är nu avslutad. De största besädda arealen är runt Emerson och Gretna. Detta är det andra experimentåret för att utvärdera sockerbetsodling i Manitoba. Det är förstås ett stort arbete att odla sockerbetsfrö, och C. T. Lund chefsagronom och J. B. Bingham, direktör för American Sugar Beet Co's, Grand Forks-avdelningen, besökte i dagarna betfältet och

uttryckte sin stora tillfredsställelse med planteringsframskridande.

### Saskatchewanfarmare begära poolens upplösning.

Förbud för användandet av poolens penningar i propagandasyste.

En delegation av poolmedlemmar, företrädd av W. W. Hammans och R. M. Winkler, båda från Milestone, uppvaktade i fredags Saskatchewans regering. Delegationens medlemmar medförde en petition undertecknad av flera hundra medlemmar, vari begärdes poolens omedelbara upplösning, förbuds utfärdande för användande av mera av poolens pengar i propagandasyste, samt att en kommission, liksom vid det gamla kooperativa elevatorkompaniet, tillsattes för att omedelbart övertaga poolens affärer. Hon. M. A. MacPherson förklarade att regeringen skulle taga petitionen under övervägande. Man väntar ett uttalande från regeringen inom en snar framtid.

### Särskild frakttaxa å Alberta-kolen.

Den särskilda frakttaxa av \$6.75 per ton, som sedan någon tid tillbaka varit i effekt för transport av Alberta-kol till Ontario, har nu förlängts för ytterligare ett år.

### Finska skogsarbetare avresa till Ryssland.

Närmare hundra man från Ontario redan på väg.

Ett hundratal finska skogsarbetare, som tidigare varit bosatta i Port Arthur och Fort William samt å olika platser i västra Ontario, avreste i förra veckan via C. N. R. till östkusten för att därifrån fortsätta resan till Ryssland. De komma att efter framkomsten få sig arbete tilldelat i närheten av finska gränsen och vid avresan hyllades de av ett tusental landsmän i Port Arthur.

### Dodd's Kidney Pills befriade henne från en mångårig plåga.

Saskatchewan dam har använt Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. F. Mountney rekommenderar dem till andra lidande

Rocanville, Sask., den 4 juni. "Under många år led jag av plågor i min ena sida, skriver Mrs. F. Mountney från denna plats. Jag brukade vakna upp om nätterna med så ohyggliga plågor, att jag ej visste vad jag skulle taga mig till. Jag försökte då med Dodd's Kidney Pills och fick omedelbar lindring. Jag fortsatte att taga dem varje gång plågan kändes vara i annalkande och nu är jag fullkomligt fri från min gamla plåga. Jag har alltid en burk piller till hands och rekommenderar dem till de av mina bekanta som hava någon slags sjukdom. Dodd's Kidney Pills är helt enkelt ett läkemedel för njurarna och verka direkt på desamma, styrker dem och sätter dem i stånd att utföra sitt reningsarbete inom kroppen. Dodd's Kidney Pills hava funnits i Canada för snart ett halvt århundrade och hava under denna tid visat sig vara synnerligen välgörande för alla slags njursjukdomar såsom reumatism, ryggvärk och urinåkommor.