

Canada is far behind most industrial countries in this respect. Even Spain the land of to-morrow has awakened to the necessity of providing a clearing-house for Labour... The condition of the Unemployed workman is even more serious than in England because of the great extent of the country and the long distance between important centres. Here it is possible to hawk Labour from door to door but only in a limited degree from town to town. This increased handicap upon the Unemployed makes it all the more desirable that the State should provide reliable information through Labour Exchanges as to the openings for employment in various parts of the country and should bring the worker into touch with the Employer who requires his services. Somewhere there are "frills" in the Federal programme that could be cut out to make room for so highly important a necessity as well operated Labour Exchanges.

Toronto Globe, May 13th, 1915.

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#### A NEEDED ORGANIZATION

These Labour Bureaux are doing very admirable work in some other countries, in the way of providing in all large centres of Industry lists both of Employers who want help and of Unemployed people who want jobs. The cost of such an organization would not be large, while the public value would be very great.

Ottawa Evening Journal, May 18th, 1914.

There will be much sympathy in Labour circles with certain features of a proposal now being advocated at Ottawa by Miss Etta St. John Wileman. Her suggestion is that the Federal Government create a Canadian Government system of Labour Bureaux and that a General representative Board be established in London to cooperate with Labour Exchanges throughout the Empire. In elaborating her plan Miss Wileman emphasizes the foolishness of overstocking the Labour Market by means of unchecked indiscriminate immigration.

Sir JOHN WILLISON, Toronto Daily News, Jan., 28th, 1914.

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