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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

1. The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

The Assimilation of New Canadians

THE question of the assimilation of the growing number of new peoples whom Canada is again increasingly receiving, is a most important one, for, unless the newcomer is kindly welcomed, given a helping hand, encouraged and made to feel that his presence is considered an asset by this country, he will, as United States immigration figures would indicate, be eventually drawn away to the great republic to the south of us.

While it is clear that the movement of our trades population to the United States, particularly at times when wages are higher and work more plentiful (for no amount of patriotism or sentiment will prevent a man from going where he can better his condition), will always continue. The excessive immigration of last year is caused by temporary conditions which, in time, will right themselves, and they do not apply to any extent to our agricultural population. The United States, itself, has admitted, after a very thorough, recent inquiry, that the grain produced in Canada, at lower cost, is of higher quality and enjoys lower transportation rates, and in view of these facts and the further fact that some disheartened Canadian farmers abandoned Western Canada last year, it is high time that this question of assimilation be thoroughly understood by the general public, in whose hands largely, lies the power to remedy it.

Those who have been strangers in strange lands will remember with what pleasure they welcomed the first friendly overtures made to them by the inhabitants, the encouraging effect it had on them and the stimulus it gave to their activities and outlook.

Those who come to live in this country, no matter of what walk in life, have more or less the same general sentiments and feelings we have. They are human, subject to encouraging and discouraging influences, inspired to success or failure by their immediate surroundings and neighbors. It is but a little thing for Canadians to give—a great thing to these new citizens to receive—the welcoming hand of encouragement and co-operation which, for the first few months, is so necessary to banish home-sickness, depression and doubt, and instil in their places, confidence, contentment and faith, once in possession of which they will become satisfied, producing citizens, a distinct asset to this country and all who dwell therein—indeed, any other attitude is prejudicial to our best interests and to the development of Canada as a whole.

Trades and Labor Congress Convention

THE fortieth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is being held at London, Ontario, commencing Monday, September 15th, will be a memorable one from every standpoint, in view of the acute industrial and labor problems confronting Canada at the present time.

Never in the history of the Congress has the affiliated membership been faced with problems more difficult of solution. Questions of paramount importance to the workers, such as the ratification of the various conventions adopted by the Labor Section of the League of Nations—old age pensions, minimum wages for women, mothers' pensions, immigration laws, and last but not least, unemployment—will have their place on the agenda of the London Convention, and in order to formulate plans to deal with these problems it is essential that the most sincere and the most constructive thought be brought together for an exchange of ideas. This can be done by having a full and representative gathering at the London convention and we cannot too strongly urge on all affiliated locals, the advisability of being properly represented. The policy of the Congress is determined by its constituent members. Its future success will depend entirely upon the amount of interest and enthusiasm displayed.

It must not be forgotten, that through depressed conditions, there has occurred a gradual recession from the ranks of properly organized labor which has rapidly increased until now it reaches alarming proportions. This band of recessionists has set up standards of radicalism and disruption which are far removed from the constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and instead of improving conditions, will in time undermine and weaken organized labor to such an extent that the country will be turned into a place of bloodshed and strife. Radicalism has no place in Canada and will only aggravate the present unsettled conditions which are truly disheartening.

Stormy sessions will no doubt characterize this fortieth convention and strong wills and stout hearts will be essential to surmount the multitude of intricate and perplexing problems on the calendar for discussion. Labor unions can do no better than to see that Tom Moore, Faddy Draper and the present strong executive are re-elected to carry on the good work of keeping Canadian trade unions on a sound and safe basis, where they will be a recognized force in the establishing of Canadian industry.

Calling Out Militia Is Up to Province

Ottawa, Ont.—Third reading was given to a bill to amend the Militia Act in the house of commons. It affects the conditions under which the militia may be called out to preserve order in the case of industrial disputes. There was a good deal of discussion in which party alignment was disregarded, as to the extent to which the provinces should be responsible for the expense of such an emergency.

The minister of national defence explained that the district officer commanding, in consultation with the adjutant-general, was really the court of last appeal in such matters. The bill was read a third time and passed all stages of the house of commons.

Justifies U.S. in Exclusion of Japs

Sheet Metal Union Officer Claims Protection Absolutely Necessary

Montreal, Que.—Restrictive measures against the Japanese by the United States are absolutely necessary, according to John McCarthy, vice-president of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, who has arrived in Montreal to attend the executive meetings and triennial convention of the organization at the Mount Royal Hotel. Mr. McCarthy submitted a report to the executive recently on "The Yellow Peril." Ten years' study of the problem along the Pacific coast has led Mr. McCarthy to his conclusions.

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When the Japanese first invaded the Pacific coast, he said little objection was raised, the people having had experience of the Chinese. But it had been found that neither in the United States nor Canada did the Japanese amalgamate with the white residents. They entered into every walk of life but they did not assimilate or adhere to American civilization. Moreover they pulled down the standard of living set up by the white races. A whole family, and sometimes two or more families, inhabited one room; they worked for at least 50 per cent less than the white man's wages; and worked very long hours, toiling in the fields up to ten o'clock at night and later by lantern light.

Dissatisfaction in the United States grew as the people understood that the influx of Japanese really amounted to an invasion. It was realized that the line must be drawn very closely, and that restriction was necessary.

The percentage of Japanese births to American births within the State of California was 35 per cent. Mr. McCarthy pointed out, and this tended to bring about a very dangerous state of affairs. Inter-marriage was very rare.

A further danger was that under the old law, Japanese were getting control of the land. In Northern California, for instance, there was a Japanese settler known as the Potato King, who was gradually getting control of all the land in his district. Under the new law Japanese could not hold land or even lease land.

Japanese went in largely for truck gardening and sold their produce very cheaply, and the question has been raised whether the restriction of the Japanese would not raise the price of garden produce along the Pacific coast. As a result of his investigations, Mr. McCarthy stated positively that the white population along the Pacific coast would be willing to pay more for garden produce to avoid the Japanese invasion. There had been no anti-American demonstrations along the Pacific coast following the announcement of the new restrictions, new restrictions, Mr. McCarthy stated.

To Define Authority On Eight Hour Day

Commons Refers Issue of Jurisdiction to Highest Canadian Tribunal

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons adopted the report of the new Committee on Industrial and International Relations, which refers to the Supreme Court of Canada the question of eight-hour day legislation in Canada, that court to be asked to define the jurisdiction of the Federal and the Provincial Parliaments respectively on this matter.

An amendment to the report, moved by J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Centre Winnipeg), that the report be referred back to the committee for adoption of a recommendation that the Dominion Government should limit the hours of work on Federal Government works to eight hours a day, and forty-eight hours a week, and also a recommendation to declare such works as may be deemed advisable to be in the general interest of Canada under the British North America Act, so as to bring such works within the control of the Dominion, was later withdrawn.

Then E. J. Garland (Progressive, Bow River) moved for William Irvine (Labor, East Calgary) another amendment, proposing the eight-hour day in public works. This motion was ruled out of order by the Speaker, as it repeated the principle contained in the Woodsworth amendment.

Says Canada is Pledged to It
As a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, Canada was pledged to the adoption of the eight-hour day in industry, Mr. Woodsworth argued. By referring the question to the Supreme Court of Canada, the report of the committee left the issue where it was five years ago, and meanwhile workers were employed eleven and thirteen hours a day. Not to adopt the

eight-hour day principle was for Canada to treat the Treaty of Versailles and the Washington Convention as scraps of paper, said Mr. Woodsworth. Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, feared the Woodsworth amendment was not consistent with the partnership between the Dominion and the provinces. Again, there often underlay the demands for the eight-hour day a desire for the opportunity of earning overtime wages. Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Conservative, Wellington) supported the Woodsworth amendment. R. J. Woods (Progressive, Dufferin) opposed it, while A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni) favored it, as he said he was elected on an eight-hour day platform. Hon. Charles Marcell (Liberal) thought the committee's report should be adopted and allow the Supreme Court to settle the matter of jurisdiction. He scolded the Quebec pulp mills for refusing to observe the Sabbath. J. T. Shaw (Progressive, West Calgary) favored the amendment, as also did Mr. Irvine, who derided the Minister of Labor for forgetting about the eight-hour day "after thirty-six years in the front line of Labor."

Government Favors Eight-Hour Day
The Prime Minister said that the purpose of the committee's report was to support the principle of the eight-hour day in so far as Parliament was empowered. The Woodsworth amendment, however asked for a great deal to which the Government could not commit itself. He stated that it was because the Government supported the eight-hour day that he favored the committee's report, but opposed the Woodsworth amendment. Mr. Meighen doubted the value of referring the question to the Supreme Court and thought the ruling of the Department of Justice should be sufficient. At the same time he argued that Canada should either make a serious effort toward realizing the eight-hour day or abandon subscription to the Geneva Convention. He opposed the other part of the Woodsworth amendment. It would be a gross misuse of the powers of Parliament to declare certain works in the general interest of Canada for the purpose of instituting the eight-hour day.

Resolution Contains Suggestion for November Bylaw—Labor Party Discussed
Winnipeg, Man.—A resolution to the effect that a Winnipeg exhibition would be a desirable thing for the city, was among the first communications to be brought before the Trades and Labor Council at a meeting held in the Labor Temple. The communication was from the Photo Engravers' International Union, No. 37. The proposal of a new bylaw in November was among the ideas given in the letter. The resolution was passed by the council.

Additional data concerning state insurance acts was received by the secretary, following passing of a motion some time ago to that effect. The data was forwarded from the Trades and Labor Congress, Ottawa.

Trades Council Votes to Revive Exhibition

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The instituting of a provincial body of the Canadian Labor Party was discussed at length, following a talk on the aims, objects and methods of organization of the Canadian Labor Party by J. A. Kavanagh, of Vancouver. The meeting resolved that the matter should be left in the hands of the executive council.

U.S. Labor Men Help Canadians

That holders of international union cards were not permitted to work in the United States of America if the quota of the holder's country of origin had been filled under the recent immigration regulations of that country, was brought before the meeting by James Winning. He asked for more extensive enlightenment on the subject. The subject of Canada's autonomy as then raised as the immigration question and to the selection of immigrants by both Canada and the United States.

Sudbury Labor in Peaceful State

Unemployment Believed to Be Decreasing

Sudbury, Ont.—The unemployment situation at the present time in this town and district is at an exceptionally peaceful stage, according to officials of the Government Employment Bureau. There are about 150 men looking for suitable work and this number is gradually decreasing. The men are going to other points to try their luck or are hiring out on their own. The demand for labor of all kinds is low and there is no great pressure from the unemployed yet.



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