

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor



The Canadian Labor Press
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER
Ottawa Office: 140 Queen
Toronto Office: 79 Adelaide Street East
Montreal Office: Room 26, 223 St. James Street

THROUGH A MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY

The writer had the pleasure of being shown through one of the most modern and up-to-the-minute steam laundries in our country, and it is a perfect revelation, and surely an education to see the actual working in peace and harmony of this wonderful drugery saving institution and reliever of "Mother's Blue Monday."

PATRONISE WHITE INDUSTRIES WHO EMPLOY WHITE LABOR

The Ottawa City Council has decided that news-agents who carry on their business in the City streets shall next year be barred from selling any magazines, their sales being restricted to newspapers.

If this decision is a sound one, is it not equally true that the competition of the Chinese laundries is unfair to the laundries run by Canadians and staffed by white employees?

The Canadian Laundry, built, equipped, ventilated and organized in accordance with the plans, rules and regulations of Parliament, Federal and Provincial, is put in competition with Chinese Laundries, installed in any kind of house, generally old frame dwellings, equipped with the minimum of machinery, ill ventilated, and subject to few restrictions.

The Canadian Laundry can employ its workers only a stated number of hours per day. The Chinese Laundry can, and does, keep open practically night and day and there is no restriction on working hours.

In other words, the Canadian Laundryman is penalized because he provides good conditions of labor for his employees, while the Chinese laundryman, practically free of restriction, is at liberty to undersell his competitor and underpay his labor.

The position is, therefore, that while our City Council will not permit one Canadian to compete on unfair terms with another Canadian, the laws of Canada permit Chinese to compete on unfair terms with Canadians.

The Canadian Laundries are not seeking to drive the Chinese out of business simply because they are Chinese. All that they are asking is that Chinese shall be compelled to conform to the rules and regulations which have been imposed on Canadian laundries in the interests of their employees, for the provision of sanitary conditions, and for the protection of the public.

There are, at the present time, hundreds of men, women and girls out of employment in Canada. Many of them could be employed by the laundries now operating if these laundries got the full amount of work they are capable of handling. These men, women and girls cannot get employment in Chinese laundries, even were they prepared to take it, for the Chinese employ none but Chinese. Their profits are not spent or invested in Canada but are sent to China, where millions of dollars go yearly—a dead loss to this country.

There are good and bad Chinese, just as there are good and bad Canadians, but good as many of them may be, they never become Canadians, they never assimilate our ideas, they never support this country.

We ask you to give these facts careful consideration, and to support Canadian Laundries, employ Canadian Labor, and encourage Canadian Investments.

SIX MONTHS TOUR OF INVESTIGATION

Will Be First Job of C. N. R. General Manager.

The headquarters of the Canadian National Railways will be in the place from which the national lines can be most economically and most efficiently operated.

Sir Henry Thornton, recently appointed head of the Canadian National Railways in an interview with the representative of the Canadian Press, declared that this was the only statement it was possible to make at the present time, regarding the much discussed question of the probable situation of the head office of the Dominion's big transportation system.

"My first duty will be to get a thorough knowledge of the lines I am to administer," said Sir Henry tonight. "During the next six months I shall probably have to spend seventy-five per cent. of my time on the road. I shall have to familiarize myself with the various parts of the system and the problems which are to be faced in each. I also want to get acquainted with the officials of the system, and with the people of the country. I am going to operate these lines in the interest of the people of Canada. I must first of all get to know them and learn their requirements."

Sir Henry said it would be impossible to make any decision regarding the head office until he had opportunity for considering the situation. Questioned regarding a suggestion that the executive office might be in Montreal and the chief operating office in Toronto, Sir Henry said that he was opposed to such a plan. Separation of departments of the organization was not feasible, he said. The chief executive offices and the chief operating offices must be in the same city, though there would, of course, be a number of divisional headquarters for the operation (under the control of the head office) of the various sections of the system.

IRISH FREE STATE NOW RECOGNIZED

Bills Ratifying New States Pass British House of Commons.

The Irish bills ratifying the new Free State constitution and embodying other necessary legislation under the Anglo-Irish treaty were passed by the house of commons on Wednesday night.

The bills were given their third and final reading by unanimous vote after brief debate.

The measures were then hurried through the house of lords where they received their formal first reading.

It is expected the house of lords will pass the measures without amendment next week.

The debate in the commons today was again tame, and there was only a small attendance of members. John Robert Clynes associated the Labor party with the final stages of this legislation, which, he said, offered England an opportunity of atonement to Ireland, and like many other members he appealed to the leaders in both the north and south to bury the hatchet and work for unity.

The only government spokesman was Douglas Hogg, the attorney general, who expressed confidence that the Free State government would loyally carry out the treaty, which would expunge the memories of the past on both sides. He did not wish to discuss unity of Ireland, merely saying that if unity was desired by both parties, it would come much better without either party being preached at from this country, or any pressure being exerted. The British government looked to the future with great hopes.

The Irish bills just passed by the house of commons virtually complete the legislation necessary to set up the Irish Free State permanently under the Anglo-Irish treaty. Under the terms of the treaty signed December 6th, 1921, it was necessary to complete the enacting legislation within a year from that date, or by Wednesday next.

The bills have had such smooth sailing through the house of commons, as the government was unwilling to accept amendments, having obtained the opinions of the government's officials that the constitution, the most important feature to the legislation, conformed in every way with the Irish treaty, and that any changes would give rise to difficulties with the makers of the constitution and might conceivably wreck the whole project.

Tim—How are you getting along at home while your wife's away? Jim—Fine. I've reached the height of efficiency. I can put on my socks now from either end.

MAY OPEN GATE TO IMMIGRANTS OF BETTER CLASS

Hon. Charles Stewart Expected to Announce New Policy For The Populating of Country.

A Changed and comprehensive policy with regard to immigration, will, it is expected, be announced by Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, in the course of an address which he is to deliver before the members of the Canadian Club at Montreal. The minister is to speak on immigration matters, and will, it is thought, make clear the decisions of himself and his colleagues in the government which have been reached as a result of their conferences and study of the problem during recent months. Whether this will include the decision to appoint a separate minister of immigration is not yet known, but in a speech recently at Montreal, Mr. Stewart stated that he would "be glad to be relieved of the immigration department," of which he has been acting minister since he entered the King policy.

The policy to be laid down today, will, it is thought, include opening the gates to desirable classes of immigrants in Great Britain, the United States and certain European countries to a much greater extent than under present regulations. Immigration will not be limited to farm and household workers, but will also include people who will make their way to the cities. The regulations under which they will enter the Dominion will, however, be such that only desirable classes of future Canadians can pass the necessary tests which are proposed.

Efforts are likely to be made, it is understood to induce many Canadians, who have crossed to the United States, to return and make their home in the Dominion. The exodus of Canadians across the border in recent years has been serious in its extent, and this emigration has included both native born and adopted Canadians. The problem of inducing these to return as well as keeping others here who are already in Canada, is generally looked upon as one of the important phases of the immigration problem.

Boys and Girls. One of the fields of probable activity is in the bringing of boys and girls to rural homes in the Dominion.

During the recent conference on the matter it has been pointed out to the government that there are a very large number of desirable, teen-age boys and girls who could be brought from the British Isles to suitable Canadian homes, and that these would, if carefully selected, be an asset to the Dominion. Plans for a movement of immigrants of this type have been under consideration for some time.

The policy which is to be laid down tomorrow is the outcome of a number of conferences which have been held here and also between the Dominion and Provincial authorities during recent months. It is anticipated that provision will be made for consultation of the various provincial authorities before any movement begins, in order that the immigrants, when they land in Canada may be directed to where they will have the best chance of success. Other bodies, such as colonization associations, and other associations whose activities embrace immigration work are also expected to be consulted and asked to assist in the directional work which is to be carried out after the immigrants reach Canada and make their choice as to location.

While no announcement has yet been made as to plans in this regard, it is expected that advantage will be Empire Settlement plan of the British taken to some extent at least, of the government, under which, desirable immigrants are assisted to their new homes by the British government. In the course of the conferences here, a proposal was also placed before the government to reduce the rates to intending settlers. An announcement as to this reduction is expected to be included.

THE LONG EVENINGS.

When I get my pipe a-going, Seated in my ingle chair, With the smoke around me flowing, And forget my every care.

With my eyes upon the fire, And my mind in realms of dream, I obtain the world's desire, And of life I taste the cream.

O, how sweet 'tis to be quiet, When the work of day is done, Free from all the rant and riel Of the world beneath the sun.

Though four solid walls surrounded me, And my world seems very small, There is nothing that can bound me, For in thought I compass all. —James Lewis Mulligan.

BRITISH PAPER NOT ENTHUSIASTIC

Over Canadian Immigration Proposals. Lack of Free Land is Principal Handicap.

The London newspapers printed the recent immigration pronouncement by Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior for Canada, giving the details in a fairly full manner, but so far there has been little editorial or public comment thereon.

The Times remarks that apparently the Canadian government is going to concentrate on obtaining settlers who have money with which to conduct small farms, but among the thousands of men looking from these shores to wards Canada as the land of promise, the man with training and money to equip him as a tenant is not particularly common.

The recognition of this fact is found in Canada's determination to conduct a propaganda campaign here and also in Holland, Belgium and in France.

The strongest pillar of the Hon. Mr. Stewart and his colleagues of the Canadian government, the Times says, is the proposal that the overseas settlement board should co-operate in securing the migration of five or six thousand orphans.

The Times adds that Mr. Stewart has not minimized the size of the problem confronting him, and says Canada is embarrassed by not having for disposal broad acres of unoccupied crown lands available, as other still newer dominions have, where the difficulties in the way of assisted settlement are not so great as where free lands are not available.

The Dominion of Canada, may find, however, however, that its responsibilities to the new farmer do not begin and end with helping him to find a farm, the Times says, and adds that whatever problems arise Canada is assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the British people.

U.F.A. WANT HAND IN FINANCIAL GAME

Ask for Searching Parliamentary Enquiry Into Credit Conditions.

The annual convention of the United Farmers' Association Federal Constituency, Associations of East and West Calgary passed the following resolution:

Whereas, in the present deplorable state of the nation's economic life, the productive resources of Canada are impaired while the needs of the nation are urgent and increasing;

And whereas it would appear that defects in the financial and credit system are the fundamental causes, not only of recurrent periods of agricultural and industrial depression and stagnation, but also of modern wars;

Therefore, be it resolved: (1) That this convention call upon the parliament of Canada to institute at the forthcoming session a searching public parliamentary inquiry into the basis, function and control of financial credit, and the relation of credit to the problems of production and distribution.

(2) That notwithstanding any amendment of the Bank Act which may be enacted at the forthcoming session of parliament, this act shall be subject to such further revision at the next regular annual parliamentary session, as the Parliament of Canada may deem advisable in the light of such public inquiry;

(3) That a Parliamentary Committee, constituted as above, shall hold public sittings for the taking of evidence during the parliamentary recess, in order that all information obtained may be made available for the guidance of the public and of the members of the House of Commons when the matter comes before the House; (4) That this convention call upon the members for East and West Calgary to use their influence in the House of Commons, to the end that the terms of this resolution shall be carried out.

(5) That this resolution be referred to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta and to the Canadian Council of Agriculture with a request that it be sent on to the annual conventions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER SHOW IN BALKANS.

A novel exhibition is to be held in Prague from December 12 to 18, under the auspices of the various journalistic clubs in Czechoslovakia. It is to take the form of an International Newspaper Exhibition, and is intended to develop a mutual interest between the Press of that and other countries.

CO-ORDINATION

Continued from Page 1.

Canadian National Council of Child Welfare could assist also in the securing of needed social reforms and it is only by co-ordinated action in our own Dominion that we can bring to our own people the high ideals outlined in the Treaty of Peace, namely, complete social justice and humane conditions of labor.

In conclusion let me state that Labor is not only in sympathy with, but will support all movements for the conservation and betterment of humanity. In fact, a compelling sense of responsibility for human conservation and the desire to protect individual interests are among the causes for organization among the workers. In Labor's economic platform are demands for a shorter working day and a living wage—two conditions absolutely essential to physical well-being. Organized Labor insists upon safety, sanitation, compulsory education and many practical educational developments and advantages which aid the individual to reach the fullest expansion. We would have the children develop sound bodies and strong, healthy minds, would fit them for productive living and would enable them to do the best work of which they are capable and then assure to them a just compensation.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAVEL.

In this country of great distances "Transcontinental Travel" demands that every consideration be given the comfort of travellers. The trip from Ottawa to Vancouver by the Canadian National Railways consumes the matter of a little over four days constantly on your train. Under modern travel conditions, instead of being a tedious affair, this journey by the "Continental Limited" may be anticipated with delight. Not a feature is overlooked in the equipment of this train—the modern standard sleeping cars with large comfortable berths insure restful nights, while in the day time the observation cars, well supplied with reading matter, including popular magazines and a fine library of books, furnishes diversion between time spent in sightseeing and rest. The superior service in the dining car leaves nothing to be desired. "The Continental Limited" operates daily from Ottawa to North Bay, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. Close connection is made at Winnipeg for all important centres in Western Canada daily, except Sunday, connection for Prince Rupert and all Central British Columbia points is made at Edmonton. For full information, reservations, and illustrated literature descriptive of the route of this splendid train apply to Canadian National-Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, cor. Sparks and Metcalfe Streets, Ottawa, Ont.

The Minimum Wage Board of Ontario will hold a public hearing in its rooms at Spadina House, Toronto, on the evening of Thursday, November 30th, in connection with a group of trades for which it proposes to issue an order. This group of trades is mainly composed of those trades which manufacture Drugs and Toilet Articles, but includes the manufacture of cereals and the sorting and packing of tea.

The Board proposes to impose the same regulations upon this group of trades as were recently imposed upon the needle trades. Thus, the minimum wage for an experience woman worker in Toronto is to be \$12.50 per week. In the other larger cities of the province it is to be \$11.50 per week. Throughout the rest of the province it is to be \$10.00 per week. Lower rates will be permitted for apprentices. Special permits may be issued for any workers who are handicapped by reason of accident, ill health or old age.

Anyone who attends this public hearing and present any criticism or comment whatsoever. It is the custom of the Board to issue orders only after this public hearing in connection with the issuing of each of its orders. These orders are never issued until after a thorough investigation of the wages paid in the trades concerned, which is later followed by a discussion of the minimum wage levels suggested with groups of employers and employees. In every case the decisions reached by the Board have been approved by these representatives of employers and employees. The last step in the deliberations of the Minimum Wage Board is this public hearing, which affords a chance for anyone whatsoever to make any statement he may wish regarding the order that is soon to be enforced as law.

An old yokel saw a motor car for the first time in his life. It came dashing up the main street, and disappeared in a cloud of dust. "Well," said the yokel, "the horses must ha' his gals' a good speed when they got loose from that carriage."

ON OUR NEW PLANT THE ROOF IS FINISHED

The finishing touches have been applied to the vast expanse of roof that is to cover the most elaborate plant in Canada devoted exclusively to family washings at our new building on Ossington Avenue, just south of Dundas Street. Ready and waiting to be installed is equipment that will do more to help Toronto housewives in their wash problems than anything that has hitherto been attempted. Keep in mind the fact that we are doing one kind of laundry better than any other plant, namely—family washings—and our very special method is called "Semi-Finished." Soft water—pure soap—separate washings—and lowest prices. Let us serve you.

"FROM NOW ON"

SEMI-FINISHED TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY CO. LTD. 1123 Dundas W. (Near Ossington) Park 5280

NEW CLOTHES WITHOUT THE BIG EXPENSE. Pick out any old faded suit, dress or coat and phone for our wagon. Our scientific cleaning and dyeing service will make it look like new. TOILET LAUNDRIES, LIMITED Uptown 7640. MONTREAL, Que.

NEW METHOD SERVICE Does Delight Through Plant Conditions That Are Right WE KNOW HOW We Darn Your Socks, Sew On Buttons And Do Your Mending. NO CHARGE. NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, TORONTO PHONE MAIN 7486 Soft Water Washing

JOHN W. ARNOTT, Manager. Phone Carling 25 HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY CO. 31-33-35-37 CHAMBERLAIN AVE. OTTAWA, ONT.

TORONTO, ONT. Trinity 1466 MODERN LAUNDRY SERVICE LIMITED "The Housewife's Friend" TRY OUR WET WASH SYSTEM Your clothes washed in an individual compartment and guaranteed pure, soft water. Returned Clean, Fresh, Slightly Damp—ready for the line or iron. PHONE US FOR A TRIAL.

HULL IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES LTD. HULL, CANADA. PATENTERS OF CHROMITE HEAT RESISTING GRATE BARS. Steel Castings, Manganese, Chrome Nickel, Forged Balls, Mill Lining, Shoes and Dies.

Tel. Main 1382-3086. Cunningham & Wells, Limited Carriage Contractors. Office, 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

Dominion Paint Works Ltd Factory, Walkerville, Canada PAINTS VARNISHES ENAMELS OFFICES: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver

In a Class by Itself THIS IS NO IDLE CLAIM. There is no underwear made in Canada by the same process or on the same special machines as used for making "CEETEE" Under-Clothing. There is no low or medium grade. "CEETEE" is made in one grade only: the very best. Sole makers TURNBULL'S, of Galt, Ont.

SMOKE Hudson's Bay Company IMPERIAL MIXTURE "CANADA'S FAMOUS TOBACCO."

A Wise Purchase is the Best Economy "SALADA" TEA is the wisest purchase you can make. Pure, Fresh and so Delicious—Just try it. Persons Desiring to Locate Factories or Distributing Warehouses in Ottawa City should communicate with THE BRONSON COMPANY, OTTAWA