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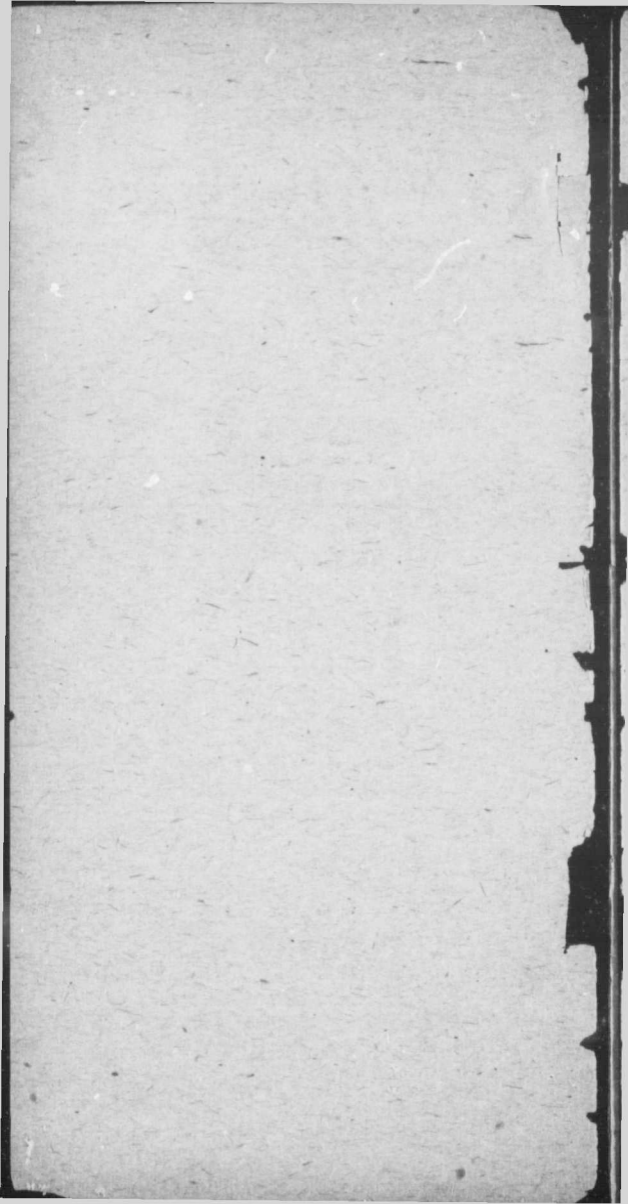
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# What Has Been Done For Labor



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ON THE threshold of the reconstruction period after the great upheaval caused by the war, a consideration of the policy and achievements of the Hearst Government towards the problems affecting labor is timely and profitable.

*What  
About  
Labor*

At no time during the four years of the terrible struggle has the betterment of the conditions of labor been out of mind. No administration in the history of Ontario has approached labor questions with keener sympathy, nor has any been better equipped by vision and vigor to meet the constantly changing conditions and provide the remedies that are necessary.

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One must go back a few years to find the beginning of that great outstanding step in the social and industrial progress of Ontario—the Hydro-Electric public ownership, cheap power policy. The Hydro-Electric was conceived by the Whitney Government and enlarged during the Hearst regime. In these years, under the successful direction and aggressive leadership of Sir Adam Beck, it has become the largest

*The  
Success  
of Hydro*

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public ownership scheme of its kind in the world, and more universal in its benefits than any other. During the most strenuous days of the war when the factories of this Province, along with those of other allied countries, were making every effort to keep the stream of munitions and supplies going to the armies of liberation, the Hydro-Electric, aided by the co-operation of the loyal householders of Ontario during the period of power shortage, was a great factor in keeping the wheels of industry turning.

The Hydro-Electric to-day is distributing 210,000 horse power to 225 municipalities with a population of one and three-quarter millions people.

At the present time work is proceeding on the Chippewa-Queenston development. Other Hydro undertakings are to follow, making for the continued industrial leadership of Ontario, to extend to the rural and urban community alike the boon of heat, power and light at cost.

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In the Workmen's Compensation Act the industrial classes of Ontario have the most efficient, advanced

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and envied legislation of the kind in any country. The care taken in the preparation of the law has been well justified by results.

*Where  
Ontario  
Leads  
the  
World*

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario is a state-administered fund, guaranteeing to each individual worker—and his or her dependents—without cost, without delay, without legal complications:

- (1) Compensation for injuries or industrial diseases.
- (2) Compensation for permanent total disability. The payments in Ontario are as high as in any state in the Union.
- (3) Medical, hospital and nursing attendance, the prompt application of which frequently prevents further and perhaps more serious disablement.
- (4) Funeral expenses in the case of fatal accidents, and
- (5) An annuity to the widow and to each child to provide for its care and education until it becomes self-sustaining; and an extended annuity to invalid or otherwise afflicted children who may be unable to support themselves.

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**FOR THE MAN WHO WORKS**

**The  
Snares of  
Litigation**

Thus a worker in any factory or plant who has the misfortune to be injured, is not faced with that "unholy trinity of legal defences" often resorted to before this law came into operation, namely:

Contributory negligence.

Common employment.

Assumption of risk.

Since the Act went into operation on the first of January, 1915, to the end of 1918—four years—there have been dealt with by the Workmen's Compensation Board, 93,615 accidents and \$9,701,870.71 paid out in compensations.

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**Money  
for  
Moderate  
Homes**

At the approaching session of the Legislature the Government will ask for authority to carry out its proposal to lend money at a low rate of interest to municipalities or housing companies to assist in the erection of suitable homes for workmen. A competent commission, with representative labor men among its members, has been enquiring into the problem, and the Legislature will have the benefit of its findings.

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**Health  
of the  
People**

One department of the public service to which the Hearst Govern-

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ment may point with pride is that of Public Health. An important feature of the work—one that touches every home in the country—is the free distribution of anti-toxins and preventive vaccines for diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever, tetanus, rabies, spinal meningitis and other diseases. This action by the Government has undoubtedly been a great factor in the saving of life by not only forcing a reduction in the price of these products by those concerns which have been engaged in the manufacture, but the free distribution has insured an ample supply for every case.

Another branch of the Public Health service is the maintenance of an infant welfare bureau, which has already done singularly good work in the large cities. Laboratories are maintained at Toronto, London and Kingston to assist in the diagnosis of diseases, and at the sanitary experimental station over \$5,000,000 of plans for municipal water works and sewage disposal systems have been approved.

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In the midst of the war, when the shortage of food became serious for

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**Food  
Resources  
in War  
Time**

the allies, along with its campaign for increased production, the Government arranged for a supply of fish from lakes in Northern Ontario and reserved also for home consumption a portion of the catch by commercial fishermen heretofore exported. As a result of this, large supplies of food were released for export overseas, while an ample supply was assured for those at home at a reasonable cost.

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**Strong  
Patriotic  
Policy**

Throughout the war the Hearst Government has maintained a strong patriotic policy. Leadership was given to all necessary patriotic work. In the days of voluntary enlistment funds were supplied to assist Ontario battalions; the purchase of machine guns was timely and these were of great service with the Canadian troops; Ontario's contributions to the British Red Cross have become known the world over. The furnishing in London of Maple Leaf Clubs and the erection, equipment and maintenance of the Orpington Hospital are works of signal advantage to the soldiers. During all these years supplies of fruit, vegetables, other foods and comforts went to the men at the front, in

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hospitals and to the needy people of Belgium and Serbia.

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The Hearst Government recognized the right of women to share equally with men the responsibilities of government. This right was emphasized by the splendid example of service and sacrifice on the part of the women of the Province during the war. Not alone in patriotic work and in those spheres which are properly given to women to superintend, but in the more vigorous activities connected with production of food and munitions and other war supplies they proved their faith in the cause to which the fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and sweethearts of Canadian women had gone to maintain. The franchise has been committed to the women of Ontario in the assurance that the same zeal that they had in the cause for which Britons fought they will show in the discharge of this new duty which is placed upon them.

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*Women  
in War  
and  
Peace*

Three years ago a Trades and Labor Branch was created to supersede the old Bureau of Labor. Legislation was passed to enable the Government to carry out its plans

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*Labor  
Branch  
Created*

**FOR THE MAN WHO WORKS**

for organizing this Branch on lines of broad and efficient service to the people of the Province. It came into existence at a time when conditions surrounding employment were acute, more labor was needed in the factory and on the farm. The problem was not only to use the available supply to the best advantage, but to increase the supply as well. A system of offices was organized to (1) relieve unemployment where it might exist, and (2) to assist as far as possible in supplying labor for factory, shop and farm.

*Ready  
for the  
Soldiers*

In the extension of this service facilities have now been provided to assist members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to obtain satisfactory employment on their return home. For this purpose an employment bureau will be found in close proximity to every discharge depot. There is a central clearing house in Toronto, with branches at Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Sudbury, Port Arthur and Fort William. Sub-branches will be found in the smaller places as well as a farm labor bureau in connection with the district offices of the Department of Agriculture which are situated in practically every country. In the towns and

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villages arrangements have been made for the Post Offices to act as registration offices for unemployment, while the closest co-operation is maintained between this chain of employment offices and the Department of Labor and Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment at Ottawa.

Every grade of position is available both industrial and farm, for the skilled and unskilled worker.

It is the intention of the Government to enlarge this organization in such a manner as to supplant altogether private employment agencies in the Province, so that all the people desiring assistance to get work, and employers wanting any particular class of labor, will have the service free of cost.

As an evidence of the manner in which the facilities of this service have been used, in 1917, the total number of persons placed in employment was over 23,000 while in 1918 the records of the branch show that 27,536 were assisted to secure work. In addition to this the advertising propaganda for farm help conducted in the interest of greater production resulted in many thousands engaging in farm work during the season,

*Used  
by the  
People*

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thus materially assisting in relieving the situation.

Under direct charge of the Superintendent of the Trades and Labor Branch now is the work of factory and shop inspection, boiler inspection and the Board of Stationary Engineers and the regulation of employment agencies.

One of the most useful functions that this Branch is able to perform under its enlarged powers is research and investigation into matters affecting the welfare of industrial workers in the Province. This deals with factory and shop conditions, sanitation, ventilation, hours of employment the study of the latest development in the "Shop Organization for Safety" movement, and the education of workmen in the need of personal caution, and employers in the need of safe-guarding machinery and plant.

The law affecting the employment of women and children has been improved to insure proper hours, healthful surroundings and agreeable conditions.

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In the fulfilment of its educational policy, the Government has main-

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tained the low price of text books, increased the efficiency of the public schools, assisted secondary education and secured higher salaries and better training for the teachers. In the matter of technical and vocational training substantial progress has already been made, and important plans are about to be announced to enable Ontario to take advantage of the industrial expansion, incident with the work of reconstruction after demobilization. In 1904 the total grants to education amounted to \$964,577; last year they reached the splendid total of \$2,538,989.

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It is important in the days that are ahead that the hands of the Government be strengthened, and that there should be no unnecessary division among the people. During the years that the Hearst Government has been in office, the public life of the country has been untarnished by any act of wrong-doing. The Government has led public opinion well along the path of progress, its legislation has been humane and beneficial, enhancing the worth and position of Ontario among the provinces of the Dominion. For the future the policy will be as broad

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**FOR THE MAN WHO WORKS**

and vigorous and courageous as in the past, with the same humanitarian purpose before it. To enable this **GOOD WORK FOR ONTARIO TO CONTINUE**, support the Hearst Government.

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