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Problem of UNEMPLOYMENT

(assomption College, Sandwich. Ont.),

Date ?,

No. 129

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The Problem of Unemployment.

1. The most serious problem of Labour is the question of unemployment. The statement of the problem.

2. In a thesis of this kind we shall have to discuss,
   (a) The causes of unemployment.
   (b) The effects of unemployment.
   (c) The remedies against unemployment.

3. The problem of unemployment was unknown in the primitive state of man.
   (a) The modern city was unknown.
   (b) Men lived in the country.
   (c) People did not depend upon their neighbours.
   (d) The individual produced his own food and clothing.
   (e) Things were produced, for the most part, by manual labour.
   (f) Seldom would he have a surplus.

4. With the increase of population, came the question of unemployment as we have it to-day.

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5. The causes of unemployment:

(a) The inability of the worker arising from,

1. Accident
2. sickness
3. Old age
4. Laziness

(b) Seasonable unemployment in the different occupations. Statistics.

(c) Intereference with labour caused by war.

(d) The failure of agriculture to co-ordinate with industry.

(e) The failure of industry to absorb the surplus of the agriculturalist.

(f) The cost of production on the farm interferes with the farm absorbing the product of industry.

(g) The drift of farm labourers to the cities. Legal attempts to prevent this.

(h) Trade laws affecting local industry especially noticeable in Canada.

(i) Food shortage and cost of food interfere

with industry.

(j) Cheap foreign labour.

(k) Unskilled labour

6. The effects of this problem,

(a) On country life.

(b) On city life.

(Special, reference will be made to Canada.)

(c) Strikes and labour unions.

7. Remedies against the problem of unemployment:

(a) Some false attempts, on the part of Socialism to solve the problem. Reasons for their failure.

(b) There must be a better understanding of the idea of work and the worker. The worker must not be exploited by Capital.

(c) False notion that idleness constitutes a good time

(d) Anew agriculture where 'Efficiency in Production' will have a place.

(e) 1. Intelligent farming.

2. Proper machinery.

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3. Better selling methods.
4. Honesty in representing their products.
5. Thrift.
6 Borrowing power.
7. Farm help to be used intelligently.

(e) Agriculture must solve the seasonable unemployment problem.
1. False solutions
2. True solution.

(f) Foreign trade in agricultural products

8. Capital and Labour will have to assist oneanother in the solution of unemployment:
   (a) Speed production.
   (b) Less profits.
   (c) Less waste in time and materials.
   (d) Better working conditions.
   (e) At least a living wage for the worker.

9. Ideal conditions of Capital and Labour as seen by Pope Leo XIII.

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10. Unemployment insurance
    (a) Dangers.
    (b) Benefits.
11. The industrial outlook in Canada.
    (a) Peace.
    (b) Immigration.
    (c) Markets.
12. Conclusion.

Foreword.

In the preparation of this thesis an effort has been made to indicate the more important causes of unemployment. If economists and those affected by the ailment were thoroughly conversant with this side of the question there would be a more intelligent effort to eradicate the evil.

More attention has been given to the agricultural problem than is usual, because this seems to pertain especially to Canada. In the solution of the problems presented our own Canadian needs have been given special notice and some remedies have been suggested, which if applied, might lessen the burden of our people, both rural and urban.

Unemployment.

Probably the most dangerous and, without doubt, the most serious problem labour has to face today is that of unemployment. It is dangerous on account of its prevalence, and it is serious on account of the lengths to which men will go when driven to desperation, and the status of the unemployed it desperate. That it is wide spread is common knowledge, and this common knowledge has given rise to many theories whose avowed purpose is the solution of the problem.

In this thesis it would be impossible to give all the international aspects of this problem, and the different complications that follow in its wake. However, we shall attempt to discuss its causes, both real and fancied. Then, after having observed some of its more noticeable effects we shall outline some of the remedies which might at least curtail some of its deplorable effects, even if they do not wipe out unemployment all together.

Unemployment is a comparatively new evil which has afflicted humanity. There was a time in man's history when this evil did not exist. In this period when society was on a more simple basis than it is today, this problem was practically impossible.

In the primitive state of man our modern city was unknown. Great industrial centres did not exist, and great numbers of men and women did not congregate within the narrow bounds of a small space. In the modern city there is waged a constant struggle among the citizens and the strong alone survive the rigours of the conflict. The strong, as it were, snatch the food out of the mouths of the weak and they being helpless are left to perish, or at most, lead a life of pitiable squalor. Such a warfare did not exist in ancient times because the conditions which produce such a conflict were lacking.

In those days man lived a purely rural life. The field was not over crowded with labourers and each found all the work that it was possible for him to do. At first man was a hunter. With the crude instruments at his disposal he found it hard work to wrest a living from the hostile forest. He had to be up before daylight in order to catch his unsuspecting prey, and the ones he did not catch he pursued far into the night. If the animals were scarce, either by reason of the time of the year of pestilence, his work was all the more difficult. He had little or not means for preserving or curing his meat to provide against the winter and this increased his diffdcultiss and made his labours all the more strenuous. He had either to follow the migrations of the beasts, like our [illegible] Eskimos follow the caribou in the barren lands, or he had to work doubly hard to catch en-

ough of the animals that remained during those off-seasons, to supply his needs for food. In this precarious existence of hand to mouth feeding, his constant battle was with nature and its very constancy precluded the danger of a period of unemploymnet.

The next stage in man's existence might be called the herding period, and life was still a strenuous battle against the forces of nature. The shepherd's hours were long, because the flocks fed from sunrise to sunset. As the season advanced the herds had to be moved on to new pastures, because, the art of agriculture being unknown, it was impossible to store up a sufficient supply of food against such periods. It is true, of course, that this life could not be lived in a very severe climate, where the winters were long. But the fact remains that even in these countries where this was the mode of existence, there were seasonal changes which worked a hardship on the workmen, and increased his labours. However, since there was much labour, with few workmen to perform it, there never could be a labour problem of unemployment, Even when the shepherd's family increased and thus provided more labourers his flocks likewise increased and the supply of workmen was swallowed up in the demands of labour.

During the primitive ages man was, for the most part, independent of his fellow men. Indeed, his success lay in the fact that he avoided his neighbour, otherwise there would be a clash of interests. Each one followed his own flocks, and to keep them in pasturage it was necessary to avoid, as far as possible, the neighbour's flocks and pastures. In this way the shepherd had no fixed abode, but pitched his tent along side his flocks and moved it when new pastures were desired.

In this pastoral existence man's needs were few, and these few he could supply himself. He lived in a country which produced its fruits without cultivation. The only cost was the labour employed in gathering a sufficient supply of these food products so bountifully provided by nature. The flocks supplied milk in abundance and meat, too, when it was required. In the mild climate in which he lived clothing did not cost much labour or worry. From the wool of the flocks yarn was spun which later was woven into cloth.

Thus it is evident that unemployment was never one of the worries of this age. Man was not dependent upon his neighbour to supply him with a market for the products of his labour, because he and his family could absorb all these products themselves. This may be understood when

we remember that everything was made by hand labour, and it being a slow mode of manufacture it would hardly be possible to have a surplus stock on hand. Living this simple contented life man was wholly engrossed in his work and as a result did not develop costly tastes which could not be satisfied by his slender revenue. There was no waste, and whatever was produced above his needs, whether it be in the products of his manual labour or in the natural increase of his flocks, it all was saved against a day of need.

A final factor which kept the labour problem in the background during these years was the high death rate. It is true that living a simple life man was not subject to the modern diseases which afflict humanity. Children were, however, born and reared in such unsanitary conditions that it was generally a case of the survival of the fittest. Even today if we visit the nomad peoples of the East we find them suffering from all manner of diseases and infirmities any one of which a little modern care and knowledge would have prevented. Among these people it is almost impossible to find a physically fit person and we may be sure the same conditions prevailed in ancient times. Plagues and pestilences were the scourges of the day, and no one class seemed immune.

Smallpox and leprosy were as frequent as the modern "cold", and they left their survivors badly handicapped in the race of life, Thus the lack of care and the disregard for the rules of health had a tendency to lessen the number of available labourers, and the consequence was that there was plenty of labour to engage those who were willing and able to work.

But a change came with the natural increase in population. The resources of the pasture fields could not keep up with the increased demands made on them and people left them to take up other modes of employment and to begin new forms of business. From now on labour troubles will develop because the relationship between production and consumption will vary.

During the middle ages and even a few centuries before, life was based upon agriculture. But here, like in the early period of the shepherds, trade was chiefly local; thus each country would have to supply its own needs, no matter what they might be. International trade, and even trade between distant parts of the same country, was greatly hampered by reason of the impossibility of commercial intercourse. Road-building, as we have it today, was an unknown art. It is true that there were a few great highways, such as were built by the Romans for mil-

itary purposes, but there were no roads built with the idea of fostering international commerce. Travel was by foot or by horseback and these means did not supply much opportunity for a varied cargo. There were no cold storage facilities, as we have them today, so that it was absolutely impossible to transport perishable goods from one country to another.

Another factor that interfered with commerce was the lack of a proper police force to afford protection for the traders. The roads, such as they were, were haunted by robbers who waylaid the unwary traveller and took from him his merchandise. Conditions were so bad that day travel was limited to groups, strong enough to defend themselves against attack. Night travel was out of the question. With these handicaps it is quite evident that international commerce was sadly curtailed.

Land travel being practically impossible, commerce naturally would take to the water, but here, too, there were difficulties. In the first place the knowledge of the sea was limited. It was the dawn of Geography, as we have it, and coast places were not charted. If the hardy mariner ventured out of sight of land he was in danger of losing his way, while along the coast were the haunts of murderous pirates who preyed upon the unprotected ships.

Sea trade was restricted, for the most part, to the shores of the Mediterranean and the coast of the Atlantic. But as time advanced the volume of trade increased and we find that the great trading cities made an effort to protect the trade by offering inducements to the traders to make such cities their headquarters.

But even with these opportunities cargoes were pretty much limited to wool, spices, precious stones, leather and dried fruits. The open boats, subject to the danger of storms and water, did not offer a very safe means of transport, while changes of climate prevented the transportation of perishable goods. Besides these natural difficulties there was another that seemed harder to overcome. It takes a country a long time to build up a marine trade and if people are not suited to it by reason of temperment or geographical location its development is greatly retarded.

With all their difficulties, both by land and sea, staring them in the face, one can readily see how international commerce would be refused peoples so circumstanced. The result was that, for a long time the European nations did not trade with each other, and each became self-sufficient. In this way, while each was busied in the production of the bare necessities of life there did not arise

among them the problem of unemployment. There was always work to do and the difficulty was in finding men to do it. There was no reason for idleness and if it did exist the cause must be placed in the individual himself and not in the economic conditions of the country.

With the discovery of America a new epoch was introduced into the world of commerce. The old caravan routes to India were closed by the Turks and in trying to find a water route to those rich lands many of the greatest world discoveries were made. Men sailed around the Cape, discovered America, and sailed across the Pacific. Indeed an unlimited opportunity for trade was opened up with these newly discovered lands. But it took the trade a long time to develop because as yet people were not prepared for it.

From this period on politics interfered in the development of commerce. National lines were being sharply drawn and the European nations were building up, each its own economic structure. With this increased horizon peoples needs grew. Not satisfied with the products of its own it sought those of other land and we have the European countries establishing colonies in the new world on the basis of "feeder" colonies. Thus, in the course of years, the European countries became not only dep-

endent on these colonies, but dependent, too, upon one another.

To this dependence upon one another may be traced most of the economic ills that afflict the race. Out of these relationships grew the great industrial and commerce revolutions. The basis of these commercial relationships was trade, which in turn was founded upon a medium of exchange. No longer could goods be used as this medium and we have the introduction of money.

With the adoption of money as the medium of exchange we find the economic structures of the nations being more closely linked with each other. The result is that we have two forces, the one, the economic force, attempting to unite, while the other, the nationalistic force, tending to disunite. To these two forces are to be attributed most of the troubles the economic world has suffered during all these years since the adoption of money bargaining as the basis of international commerce. National jealousies and trade wars follow in their wake.

The industrial revolution was one of the results of this increased international trade. If a nation was to keep up with its fellows, or even to surpass them, it was necessary that it speed up its production. The old anti-

quated system of hand manufacture had to be abandoned and newer methods adopted. Now this need produced the means which were necessary to satisfy it. Two factors contributed to the change. The modern capitalistic system by which accumulated wealth is applied to industry to accelerate production was adopted. Labor was hired at a fixed wage and capital took care of the cost of production and the finding of suitable markets. Capital, directing labor, would necessarily speed it up, because it is the main object to capital to increase itself as quickly as possible.

The other factor which aided in the industrial revolution was the invention of machinery. The steam engine, the power loom, and the blast furnace were the new inventions which hurried along the revolution. It was, in reality, a change in manufacturing methods which brought about the revolution. Of course the change was spread over a great period but it became more marked after 1750.

This combination of capital and machinery transformed the commercial world. The craftsman living in his cottage had no chance in competition with it. His slow, costly, laborious method was supplanted by one which practically eliminated hand labor, increased the production, and, for

the most part, kept up the quality in the goods manufactured.

Naturally, the revolution produced a change in the status of the workmen. In the first place a machine is able to produce more products than a great number of men working long hours. Again, it was necessary that men congregate in towns or factory centers because it would defeat its purpose to set the machines up in the workmen's homes. These two factors contributed much to the troubles of the industrial world of that period, and these troubles extend down to our own day. The unemployment question would project itself into the picture and the fact is that we find, during this development or pioneer period, men attacking the factories and smashing the machines.

The social evil, that naturally followed, was the weakening of family ties. In the old days the workmen had his shop in his home and was within reach of his family the whole day long. As the members of his family grew he adopted them into his trade and thus the family was kept together. But in this new age, ushered in by the industrial revolution, the man left home before the family was up and he did not return until late

in the evening. Of course, the modern eight hour day was unknown. In the new process the workman, instead of being an honored member of his craft, became little more than an automaton who worked in unison with his machine. This unfortunate circumstance is, even, more pronounced today. In the highly specialized modes of operation of our own day the individual repeats with machine-like monotony a single operation day in and day out. Standing beside his punch press, he simply pulls a lever a and watches a punch force a hole through a piece of tin; of he may take his place beside a conveyor belt and screw on a little nut as the partly assemble product passes by his standing place. A condition such as this, and it is the condition of thousand of men in our factories, tends to breed a spirit of discontent and this discontent will be reflected in the industrial world by the groups of unemployed who sit on the benches of our over-crowded public parks.

Now this increased production resulting from the industrial revolution produced world wide effects. To keep these new mills employed a great quantity of raw material was needed. It is obvious that the country in which the mills were situated could not supply the demand.

Thus the raw materials of foreign parts had to be utilized and a large foreign trade soon developed. Then, there was the other problem, that of suitable markets. With this vast production the home market could soon be supplied. The result was that foreign markets had to be utilized.

These needs, the need of raw materials, and the need of new foreign markets, produced two very important result in the economic structure of the world. The first of these, as we have already stated, was the establishment of dependent relations of one country upon another. Thus the colonies of the new world required the industrial centres of the old to which they might send their raw materials. On the other hand the old was dependent upon the new to supply markets for the surplus products which the home market was unable to absorb. The prosperity of the one depended upon the prosperity of the other and the failure of one was reflected in the disaster of the other. The second influence was the effect upon labour. We saw that the machines deprived a great number of men of their accustomed employment. These new ventures in the field of commerce, the supplying of raw materials and the finding of new markets, absorbed most of the labourers disc-

arded by the introduction of machinery. This is evident when one remembers that hand in hand with the industrial revolution came the great commercial upheaval. Just as the industrial revolution was a change in the methods of production, so the commercial revolution was a change in the methods of transportation and communication.

The improvement in transportation was due, primarily, to the invention of the steam engine and secondarily, to the great program of railroad building which took place during the nineteenth century. All the older continental countries were joined together by one or more railway systems and journeys that took weeks were now accomplished in the space of a few days. In the new world the same thing was happening. At first in America the people settled along the coast and followed the rivers inland, but they did not dare to venture far from the water and the reasons for this are obvious. But with the opening up of the country this was changed and the factor contributing most to the change was the railroad. Transcontinental lines were built by which the Atlantic and Pacific were connected and people settled along these lines because they offered to them an opportunity to market

their products and lessened the cost of goods they must buy. As soon as a railroad passed through a district people settled in it and finding work they solved for a time their labor problems.

Here, however, we should not overlook the effects of the revolution on ocean transportation. We saw how steam revolutionized land travel and the change in transportation on water was no less remarkable. The old sailing vessels took from three to six months to cross the Atlantic but with the advent of steam this time was cut down to less than a week. The value of this in the transportation of food, and raw material cannot be overestimated. With the opening of the Suez and the Panama Canals international trade even in bulky cargoes was made possible on a scale that would astound the traders of the old sailing days. Today we have air travel, but it is limited pretty well to passenger and mail service. But even this is of great assistance to the commercial world. What the future holds in this regard challenges imagination. One hundred years ago few dreamed that great liners loaded with passengers, freight and mail would leave Montreal on Monday and arrive in Liverpool

by the following Saturday. Aviation may produce correspondingly great changes in the near future.

In studying the industrial revolution we saw that it resulted, to a great extent, from the application of capital to labor. Here we must not overlook the financial aspects of the commercial revolution. For the development of industry an enormous accumulation of capital is necessary. This capital has to be handled in such a way that it can be called upon when necessary. That is, there has to be established a reserve of credit and this function is performed by the great national banks, the most important of which is the Bank of England. It it hardly necessary for us to go into details concerning the gigantic system built up by the national banks any more than to say the banks made industry. It has merited the confidence of the people who have entrusted their saving to it, and it furnished the life blood, as it were to industry. Men in charge of these national institutions were above reproach and the paper issued above their signatures was accepted for the valued which it represented.

One may appreciate the significance of this factor

in the development of industry when he recalls the tremendous sums of money that are necessary for our great commercial enterprises. Right here in fromt of my window is being constructed an international bridge. The Ambassador, the cost of which is twenty-six million dollars. People have been talking about it for tairty years and it was needed all the while. But it is only today that a sufficient amount of capital has been at the disposal of the interested parties. For the time being that money has to be taken out of industry and spent in the construction of the bridge. It is a large sum of money and only the banking system could accumulate it and make possible the work. Again we may see what an important factor this investment of capital is. In England there was invested in the railroads the fabulous sum of ten billion dollars. Only the great banking utilities could finance such undertakings.

So far we have been attempting to show how the commercial system has been built up and we see that its foundation is wealth. The saving of wealth and the application of its accumulated resources make possilbe the maintenance of trade and the expansion of commerce. Now the application of this capital to industry has greatly

increased the wealth of the world, and this wealth is reflected in the capital wealth of each individual. Thus at the outbreak of a great war the per capita wealth of a citizen, in Canada was about fifteen hundred dollars, in United States twenty-one hundred dollars, in England sixteen hundred dollars and in France fifteen hundred dollars. These figures are approximate but they indicate the effects of capital applied to industry.

However, this structure which has been raised upon the foundation of capital and industry is very complex and unstable. It is a delicate structure and it does not take much to interfere with its workings, and interference with its material operations soon manifests itself in the commercial and industrial world. Let a storm destroy the cotton fields of America or Africa and its effects are felt in the mills of England. Let the miners in the coal and iron regions of the United States strike and the steel workers of South America and Canada are immediately affected.

Now the first indication that things are not right in the commercial structure is seen in the labour workers. Any interference always results in unemployment with its attendant unhappy consequences. From this it is quite

clear that, in general, unemployment results from some breakdown in the economic structure of the world. Of course the breakdown might be far distant from the points where its effects are most severely felt. Thus a breakdown in the production of the raw rubber in Brazil, whether it be by reason of a long dry spell or the apathy of the natives, will close the rubber mills of America and leave the labour, usually employed in this industry unemployed.

In the general way this phenomena would give us the reason of unemployment. But in a thesis of this nature we must further analyze the cause that we may be in a position to indicate particular measures which might alleviate the trouble or wipe it out completely.

Examing the elements concerned in unemployment we must first consider the most vitally concerned element and that element if the workman. Since his very life depends upon his daily work the reasons why he, himself, might be a cause of unemployment would be of great importance. Althought employment is so necessary to his existence, that without it he could not live, yet the fact is that the worker or would-be worker is very often the reason of his own unemployment. Many a man is out of employment

for the simple reason that he is unable to do his share of the apportioned work.

This inability of the workman may arise from many causes, some of which may be attributed to himself and for which he is perfectly responsible, while others are to be attributed to agencies over which he has no control and for the operation of which he is not responsible. Many a time an opportunity for employment offers itself to a man who is out of work, but by reason of his lack of skill he cannot accept it. We had a good example of this during the last year. A great number of men, many of them being miners, were brought out from England to Canada with the idea that they could help in the harvest fields in the Canadian West. They had hardly arrived when trouble began and their cry was that the Canadian farmer was discriminating against them. When the case was investigated it was found that these unfortunate men were lured to our fields with the promise of big pay and fairly easy labor conditions. The farmer in most cases was anxious for help and was willing to give a reasonable wage, but these men were unable to do the required work. They knew little or nothing about harvesting operations and they were not physically fitted to undergo the strenuous labor of a har-

vest season. The farmer could not meet their demands for pay when they were unable to supply him with the brand of labor he required. It was a mistake to expect anything but friction, when the circumstances were such as they were, and our sympathy is for the farmer and for the help. We are sorry for the farmer because he had a great deal of work to do and it had to be accomplished in a limited time and his help was inadequate. On the other hand we must sympathize with the laborers. They were out of work, in fact had been out of work for a long time in England, and they had suffered a great deal, then they were brought to Canada with the promise of much work and high wages. When they arrived at the fields they found plenty of work and the high wages, but they were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity that would have been theirs had they been able to do the work.

The same thing happens in our large industrial cities every day. Even when the crowds of unemployed are greatest the newspapers carry long lists of help wanted columns. Lured by the story of good times and high wages men and women rush into the city to seek employment and all they do is swell the lists of the unemployed. They are not prepared for the work which may be off-

ered them. The man who has spent most of his time on a farm in the middlewest has no special mechanical skill, has not learned a trade, and when he applies at the office of a factory employment bureau he must realize his mistake. He has to inform the employment agent that he has had no experience in factory work and that there is no factory work he is competent to do. The results of such an interniew are quite obvious.

the same holds true in the case of women seeking employment in the city. They come in from the small towns and more probably the country. They are now placed in an entirely new environment, which they are unable to face. Even the housework which they performed so well at home has new terrors for them. They find the economical kitchen with all its labor saving devices, the use of which they know nothing, an enigma. If they do happen to obtain a position they soon become discouraged and lose it. Many a heartbreak, which with a little foresight might have been avoided, drives the girl into the street where, by reason of her unemployment, she becomes a burden to herself and a source of worry to the social workers of the city. Her troubles, like those of the men, are caused by the fact that she is an unskilled laborer, and

as a result is not able to meet the demands of skilled labor that so many occupations require.

Anotner cause of unemployment arising from the inability of the workmen results from industrial accidents and sickness. We saw that primitive man was rendered less efficient by reason of physical infirmity resulting from the ignorance of the laws of health and hygiene. But in spite of our present day medical knowledge, sickness greatly interferes with labour. There seem to be certain diseases over which medical science has no control. At the present time, December 1928, we are in the midst of an epidemic of influenza. Last spring the surgeon general of the United States predicted it, yet, with all the time given to prepare against it, when it appeared late in the fall men were unprepared for it. To add to the seriousness of the situation medical science had no efficient remedy to combat it except to give this advice which was broadcast throughout the country. We were told to go to bed when we felt the disease approaching and to remain there until we were better. Of course this did not help the labour situation. In many places factories were closed and business was generally depressed. It was estimated that over three million people

were incapacitated and that Christmas trade was reduced over twenty per cent.

Working conditions in most factories are such that they are detrimental to the health of the workman. First there is the constant strain. High geared machines are driven at a terrific rate and a false movement means disaster to the workman. The air is generally filled with a fine dust and with every breath the workman is doing irreparable injury to his lungs. The big drafty building in which the perspiring workman must stand for hours at a time extract their toll in impaired efficiency. It is true that health authorities and factory owners in the larger cities have done a great deal to relieve the danger to the workman, but with all the care that is exercised a great number of men are dropped each year from the pay rolls by reason of sickness and industrial accidents. Now these men being rendered useless to industry by reason of their occupational disability swell the ranks of the unemployed.

A final cause of unemployment arising from the workman himself is old age. This probably is the saddest case of all. In this age of speed and efficiency there is little or no room for an old man. Just at a time when

he needs work most it is denied him. He has spent most of his time probably in the mills, and since age has deprived him of much of his strength and stamnia there is nothing that he can do. He has probably lived a hand to mouth existence, and here arriving at old age he finds himself out of employment and with no money saved against such a day. He may have been shiftless or his wages may have been insufficient, but the result in either case is just the same. Another man is unemployed and a new burden is placed upon society.

The next cause of unemployment which we must consider is that which is know as "seasonal unemployment." In practically every occupation there are periods of slack. By this we mean periods when there is little or no work to be done. The busy period in the building industry is during the spring and summer months. In this industry, in most places there is a great deal of work to be done in a very limited time because when the cold weather sets in it is almost impossible to carry on construction work. In large cities, where skyscrapers are being built mechanical means are used to overcome the effects of the cold. But in the smaller buildings the industry is at a

standstill. Thus great numbers of skilled labouring men find themselves out of employment. It is true that men engaged in this industry are well paid, but since there is so much idleness during this long period of slack we find that the yearly wage is not so large as one, at first sight would expect.

The agricultural industry suffers the same complaint. In our Canadian west the chief grain raised is wheat. The ground is ploughed in the spring and the grain is planted. Then there is a period of little or no work which lasts up to the middle of July or the first of August. The harvesting begins with the reaping of the grain, Harvesting and threshing are both done by the middle of October. Then from the beginning of November to the middle of April there is little or no work. Now the fact to note is that a great number of men are required for the harvesting operations, which work lasts for about two and one half months. After this period ther is no work and the industry cannot support these idle men. They must go east to swell, again the ranks of the unemployed. This is very noticeable in a middle western city like Detroit. Harvesting operations begin, in the south west agricultural regions, about the

middle of June. By the middle of July the harvest hands, having completed their work, find themselves out of employment. The natural thing for them to do is to drift towards Detroit which of course is a great industrial centre. The result is that August and September are months when the supply of labour exceeds the demands of industry. These unfortunate men remain in the city until their means are exhausted and then not having found a job, with the prospect of a severe winter ahead of them, they turn southward to take up their abode in the mild climate of some southern city. This causes the centre of unemployment to shift southward while the employment peak rises in the north.

The following table of seasonal unemployment has been supplied by Beveridge in his book, "Unemployment."

Building trades:	80 per cent more unemployment during the slackest month, December, than the busiest, August.
Furnishings:	Three and one third times as much unemployment during the slackest month January, as during the busiest, April.
Machinists:	Fifty per cent more unemployment during

the slackest month, December, than during the busiest, May.

Printers: Twice as much unemployment during the slackest, August, as during the busiest month, November.

Furniss supplies some statistics for the United States. He says the average unemployment in March is seventy five per cent higher then in September. In Massachusetts the average of unemployment in March is eighty per cent higher than in September. "For the country as a whole" says he, "reliable studies indicate a total unemployment during the worst month of one and one half millions in excess of that of the best month."

It is probable that our own contry would reveal figures of a similar nature. On account of climatic conditions our percentage with regard to the total population might even be higher. In the first place we have not the large industrial centres of the United States, but are given more to agriculture. We have not the variations of climate, that one finds in the States. The Northern states have about the same climate as Canada, while the southern and southwestern are very mild being almost semi-tropical. Being an agricultural people, with a fairly

long severe winter, it is quite evident that industry will slacken during this period.

Of course, a great number of our young men are employed in the woods during the winter months. This would take up some of the men freed from the farm labour but, like the work in the harvest fields, it requires hardy men. Labourers who might do well in other branches of work might prove a failure here. It seems an evident fact that many of the timber men remain idle all summer, waiting for the winter when they again may betake themselves to the woods.

Beveridge gives an interesting example of this phenomenon. "At London docks, for instance, tea comes in at one season of the year, timber at another, and fruit at another according to the climate. The net result is to make the general level of employment higher in the months about Christmas and again in July than it is in the early spring or in August or September. But with this goes a fluctation dependent upon the customary dates of the wool sales for which large masses of additional labour are required. Sometimes, again, as in conspicuously the case with fluctuations of dock employment the climate to be considered is not that of the United Kingdon, but that of

the country whence the goods come."

On the whole this seems a very serious cause of unemployment. It is not simply a local condition but rather one that is wide spread. Every part of the country and each trade seems to be affected by it. Not its seriousness lies in the fact that it appears to be a condition due to the natural climatic changes of the world. If this is true it will be pretty hard to do much to remedy to evil since climate is beyond the agency of human control.

Another factor which certainly disturbs the economic peace of the world is war. Previous to August 1914 the world had enjoyed a long era of peace. For almost a hundred years therewas no great loss suffered through the ravages of war. It is true that sad effects followed the Crimean War, the American Civil War the Franco-Prussian War and the Boer War. However, the number of nations engaged in these wars was few, and the field of operations was quite limited. But the World War of 1914-18 affecting all the first class powers of the world caused so much injury to the economic structure of the world that the damage is not yet repaired.

The peculiar feature about this trouble is that for

a time it increases employment and the difficulty is to find sufficient help to do the required work. We might take the case of the last war as an example. No actual fighting was done either in the United States or in Canada, but they became involved in the struggle. At first a great number of Canadians enlisted freely and went to the seat of war in France and Western Europe. As time went on, and the allied powers found their man power being seriously depleted word came for more men. Not realizing the necessity of aid, or not caring to suffer the hardships of war few answered the call. Conscription being the next resort it was applied and a number of men were forced into the service. Whether this extreme measure was necessary or even wise is questionable, but the fact remains that a great number of men were taken out of the country and as a result industry suffered. The unfortunate fact was that in the beginning, as in every other war, only the physically fit were accepted while under conscription the best that were left had to take up arms. For a country to lose the flower of her manhood is a serious problem and the effects are bound to endure for a long time.

A while ago we said that our country was agricult-

ural. Now the success of agriculture depends a good deal upon the amount of work put on the ground. For a while under-worked ground will produce fair crops, but in the end the bad effects of this are bound to make themselves felt. During the war women took to the fields, and although they claimed that they could do as efficient work as the men, the fact of the matter is they could not and the result was that the land was improperly worked. The consequence was that a great amount of land went out of cultivation because of this lack of strong well trained men who were required for this difficult kind of labour. In this way less food was produced and the prices went up which, under the circumstances, always produces suffering.

On the other hand our industrial world underwent an unnatural growth. Factories which under ordinary circumstances were used in the manufacture of peace time machinery, were changed to take care of the so-called war contracts. Great quantities of shells were required for the war and these old factories spent all their time in trying to fulfil these new orders. Not only that, but new factories sprang up over night and in a week often a new town was made. This was more true of the States

than of Canada, but we too, suffered from this unnatural growth brought about by the war. Thus, the whole course of industry was changed and most of the peace time machinery was scrapped to make room for the needs of war. The same thing happened in other lines of industry. We had a large number of factories which cured vegetables and meats for our own and foreign consumption. But the demands made upon them were so great that their capacity was taxed, and many new ones had to be erected at great expense. They were used in putting up food for the soldiers and since their requirements were strictly limited to this particular kind of work their demands for raw material completely changed the agricultural situation. Thus, for example, there was a great demand for beans, as they supplied a nourishing food for the soldiers. The cry was for beans and more beans. The result was that farm after farm, even in districts where they would not be a very successful crop, was turned into the production of beans, while the production of other kinds of produce was cut down. The demand was for food stuffs, and because of the peculiar nature of these crops the land suffered more than was evident at first. Much of our land in Ontario and Quebec requires a rotation of crops, but

under the pressure of war demands this rotation was impossible.

However, one might be inclined to think that this tremendous growth in industry would be a good thing for the country at large, and that the war was a blessing in disguise. Indeed, if the period between the opening and the closing of the war were the only one to be considered this might be the proper view; but a study of the years following its close would bring disillusionment. This unnatural growth in the economic body of the country was something like an unnatural growth in the human organism. A cancerous growth is bad for the body, causing a great deal of suffering and even death if it is not removed. All of which causes much pain and inconvenience. If an operation has to be performed in order to restore health, the vitality of the patient will be taxed to the limit. Now this return of the world to its normal pre-war condition has been a long hard trial and this normal condition has not been yet effected. Today, industry is still suffering from its war wounds and this suffering is reflected in the great numbers of unemployed.

When the war operations suddenly stopped on that memorable day in November 1918 it found millions of men

concentrated on the battle fields of Europe and Asia. The war being over it was necessary that these men be returned from the sphere of military affairs to the world of trade and commerce. Now this change was not so easy to accomplish as it would appear at first sight. These men, after spending four nerve-wrecking years on the battle-fields, were not prepared for the quiet simple life of an industrial worker. They had been intoxicated by the excitement of these exciting years, and they found it well nigh impossible to settle down to the ordinary mode of living. Again, after spending so long a time in the ranks, where they were little more than pawns in a great game of death, they lost the knack of taking care of themselves. During those years military discipline demanded a blind obedience, where indeed, to question an order, no matter what one might think of it, would mean sever punishment. After living a life of this kind, where initiative was frowned upon and where every need was looked after by a superior officer, it is quite evident, that a man thrown on his own resources in the commercial and industrial world, would find the going pretty difficult. Thus it happened that those who were able to work, even if they could get a job, were unable to hold it,

or if they could hold it their pre-war efficiency was greatly lessened.

Again, many a helpless cripple returned from Europe. He could no longer take his place in the industrial world on account of his disability and his up-keep must be charged to society. It does not matter whether this up-keep is supplied at government expense or at the hands of charitable institutions, society in the persons of the working people, has to pay the bill. This means a big load upon the country which is beginning to become accustomed to sufferings and the sad part of the picture is, that a general tendency to disregard the sufferings of others is being bred. It makes itself evident in the treatment of the unfortunate men who gave their best that this same indifferent country might live.

Another grievance is that when the soldiers returned they found conditions greatly changed. When they left fine promises were made to them, and they thought that on their return they would be received [illegible] with open arms. As is often the case, promises made under the stress of such circumstances do not amount to much. Thus, many a man returned to his old employer to seek his former position, only to find that his old position no long-

er existed or that someone else had it. Men who remained at home, no matter what their reasons might be, were subjected to bitter criticism and bad feeling resulted.

In addition to these cases a worse one was in store. With the close of the war, war industries came to an end. There was no more demand for war supplies and these factories which directed their energies in this direction, on account of the loss of their market, had to close their doors. This, of course, left thousands of people jobless. During those years of intense war activity everyone who could work was drafted into the industries which remained in operation. They received good pay, and developed tastes that were those of the war period. Now, their sufferings were intense. This great body of men and women joined to the number returned from the war left a problem of unemployment that was almost staggering to those who had to seek its solution.

The return of industry to pre-war normal conditions is in itself almost an impossibility. It takes years to develop a field to produce the raw materials of industry and it takes an equally long time to develop suitable markets. When the great war broke out, industry was

in a fairly healthy condition; prices were good the markets, both domestic and foreign, were able to absorb the products of the country. But, with the war all this was changed. Our market with the Central powers was wiped out over night and the Allied Nations did not care for our peace time products. But if these markets did survive we could not have held them since all our energies were turned to war production.

But now that the war is over these markets do not automatically revive and we are finding it difficult to find others to take their places. There has been so much wast and destruction that these nations are impoverished, and although they are in dire need of our goods, they are unable to buy them. Money in these countries is very scarce and what little they have has to be used in the payment of the huge war indemnity livied by the victorious nations. The result is that most of our factories are closed and our unemployment problem is more acute.

The increase in the national debt of a country resulting from a war seriously interferes with its industries. It does not matter whether the country wins or loses this interference is always present. Nations are so linked together by trade ties that a disturbance in

the commercial activity of one country seriously interferes with trade of the others. Now the greater the war the greater will be this interference. It took France a long time to recover from the effects of the Franco-Prussian War, and it was years before the costs of the American Civil War were met by that country. A study of the fabulous figures of the debt of France and Germany resulting from the late war would convince one that it will be a long time before the effects of the great war are completely eliminated.

Industry suffers not only during the period of the war but its sufferings are increased during the years that follow. The national debt and the interest upon it have to be taken out of industry, and this money, that should be used for economic expansion, must be used in the payment of a debt from which no apparent good is to be derived. An editorial from the Detroit Free Press of December 1928 dealing with this subject puts it in a pretty fair light. The editorial entitled,"The Price of Canada's Glory" is given in full:

"The announcement from Ottawa that since last April the national debt of Canada has been reduced by nearly $100,000,000 is a reminder of the tremendous financial

burden imposed u on the Dominion of Canada by its participation in the World War. When Canada went into the war in 1914 its net debt was roughly $333,000,000. When it came out in 1918 this load had increased to $1,191,000,000. The peak was reached in 1923 when the net debt of the Dominion stood at $2,453,000,000. Since then it has been somewhat reduced. On September 30 of this year it was given as $2,223,000,000.

The annual interest charge on that sum is a heavy drain on the income of a nation of less than 10,000,000 people. What Canadians otherwise might be spending on economic expansion they must pay on their national debt. This retards business and keeps taxes at a level that interferes with the immigration that the Dominion so badly needs. As the debt is reduced these obstacles to rapid progress will be diminished; and to the desirability of reducing their public debt as fast as possible, Canada's ministers appear to be thoroughly alive. The six hundred thousand men put in uniform between 1914 and 1918 established an imperishable record for Canadian arms. The men responsible for handling the financial aspect of the price Canada paid for the glory that came to it on the battlefield are establishing another record

that is in its way equally creditable to the Dominion."

In a time of war people lose their heads, as it were, Things seem to get out of perspective and citizens, seized by the hysteria prevalent at the season, commit acts which it takes years to right. Governments act likewise and if a citizen dares to criticize them he is howled down as an enemy within the camp. Many an economic sin is covered with the strange cloak of Patriotism. At a time like this when the government should be most careful, it is generally most reckless. Money and even men mean nothing and they are sacrificed without a thought. After the war is over, when the people have recovered from their frenzy and have begun to think straight, they generally turn the war government out of office. But the damage has been done and the country's economic welfare has been injured beyond repair.

Thus no matter what way one views it war, is a bad thing for a country. It wastes its raw material that could and would be used in legitimate industry; it deprives it of its man power and it disrupts the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse. In addition to these bad effects war leaves in its wake a long period

of unemployment which is even more disasterous to the country than the war itself.

We said a short while ago that industry was founded, in part, upon wealth. Now, most economists hold that wealth comes primarily from the ground. The principal method by which this wealth is produced is through agriculture. If, then agriculture is not in a healthy condition wealth will not be produced, and industry, being injured, many men will be thrown out of employment.

At the present time, agriculture both in Canada and in the United States, is in an unhealthy state. According to the Statistics published by the American department of labour thousands of farms have been deserted during the past years. Canada has suffered in the same way during the uears following the close of the war. One has but to drive through rural Ontario to become impressed with the sad fact that something is wrong with agriculture. House after house along the highways lies vacant, and fields that once produced great quantities of foodstuff for both home and foreign consumption are now idle, and unproductive.

On the surface the trouble seems simple enough. Farm help is scarce. Prices for farm produce are too

low and the things the farmer has to buy are too dear. In other words the cost of production is too high when compared with the returns the farmer receives for his produce. The result is that the farmer, seeing himself facing financial ruin sells his land and goes to the city where he is likely to aggravate the employment problem.

But the difficulty is not so simple as it would appear at first glance. The causes are so intricate and the effects are so far reaching that if a solution is not soon found our commercial disaster is practically certain. In general view of the commercial question we found that one nation is dependent upon another. The same holds true in industry. One industry depends upon another and when one fails the others are bound to suffer. Thus, since agriculture is a basic industry it is quite evident that when it fails the other dependent industries are likely to collapse along with it.

Looking at the different problems of the farmer we find that his first difficulty is a labour shortage. Some claim that it is an imagined ill, but the fact remains that it is a stern reality. For the lack of skilled help thousand of good farmers have been forced to

abandon their farms, while those, who have continued to work theirs, find their returns sadly reduced. It is the same problem that faces the factory owner, only the difficulty in this case is harder to remedy. Men competent to handle farm machinery, to cultivate the fields, and to manage valuable stock are very hard to find. It is true there is plenty of help to be had, but, not the kind the good farmer required for his exacting work.

That there is a great demand for this skilled labour is quite evident. The farmer is continually looking for this type of help and the demand is always greater than the supply. This peculiar demand for skilled labour is characterized by the numerous and exacting requirements according to the varying seasons and different climatic conditions of the country. In some places a man skilled only in one branch of agriculture is needed, In other districts a skilled workman with an altogether different knowledge is required. What makes the problem all, the more difficult is that in the same state or province conditions are such that in certain well defined districts one kind of skilled labour is demanded, while in a district bordering on it an entirely different kind is required.

A brief study of Circular 193 issued by the California College of Agriculture indicates the gravity of this problem, the various needs of skilled labour on the farm. The following quotation from this paper gives us an idea of its general tenor:

"California agriculture is highly specialized, each farmer confining himself to some one crop or product, as dairying, fruit, sugar beets, poultry, grain or hay, and, he therefore, requires a type of labour able to do the particular kind of work necessary to successful production in his particular industry.

A dairyman wants men all the year round who are able and willing to be on hand twice a day at twelve hour intervals, milk twenty or thirty cows, and possibly clean out the milking sheds, and feed in the barns. An alfalfa hay producer wants husky men from April 15 to November 1, who can handle teams in mowing and raking, lend a hand at coiling, hauling, and stacking, and irrigate between cuttings. A grain grower requires men for a more or less definite period during the fall and rainy season to care for and to drive eight or ten mules in ploughing and harrowing. He then has an interval with no work until the hay or grain harvest starts, the

last of May or first of June. If harvesting is done by contract, the grower's interest in the labour ceases with the hauling of the crop and the safe delivery to the car or warehouse. The fruit grower needs additional help for any work he cannot do himself. On small acreages this means extra help only at harvest to gather the fruit, and to prepare it for sale of for drying. The man operating extensive acreages of fruit does little more work than supervise the work, and in addition to harvest hands needs men to prune, spray, cultivate, and irrigate. Even among the fruit men a difference exists in the kind of labour which can be used. For picking up prunes or walnuts any kind of labour may be used and so school children, Indians, and whole families of unskilled and inexperienced people are found to be satisfactory. For picking pears or apples, or peaches, to be prepared for shipment only experienced or skilled help is profitable. Spraying can be done with any good worker but pruning demands men who understand the principles involved. Irrigating demands men who understand how to apply water properly; it cannot be done to advantage by inexperienced hands. The poultry man wants help that understands poultry feeding, sanitat-

ion, breeding and preparation of poultry and poultry products for marketing. This work consists of much detail and requires a man who not only can do the work, but who is quiet and gentle with the fowls. The sugarbeet growers require men able to do the hard, monotonous, back-breaking work of thinning the growing plants, and pulling and topping the mature crop to prepare it for shipment.

All this shows what a great variety of men is needed upon our farms. California agriculture as it stands today represents the cosmopolitan effort of representitives of many nations, so many in fact that to list them would include almost all that have experienced much emigration. China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and on around the globe,"

Practically the same"variety of men" is needed in Ontario. In the southwest we need tobacco men and beet growers. In the western part general or mixed farming obtains and here will be required skilledmen with a varied knowledge of many branches of agriculture. In the central and eastern parts a knowledge of dairying is required while a knowledge of small fruit and vege-

tables is essential for the workers of the Niagara Peninsula. Thus we see that in one of our own provinces agriculture requires many skilled workmen equipped with varied attainments. This need of skilled workmen will explain why so many men are idle in our large cities while the farmers are calling for help. It is unskilled labour and cannot satisfy the farmer's demands.

Taking this into consideration it is evident that the cost of production on the farm is very high, in fact too high. When the farmer deducts the cost of production from his selling price he finds that his profits are very small, especially when he considers the amount of capital invested. When the ordinary farmer pays his harvesting and threshing help; and his taxes, which are by the way exorbitant he generally has good reason to feel discouraged. Now this lack of returns would be bad enough if it affected the farmer alone but the fact is that it is doubly bad because it hurts the towns and cities as well. In the general course of events the farmers absorb much of the products of our factories, whether these products be farm machinery, or articles that might be placed in the luxury class. If the farmer cannot afford these if he has to make his worn out

machinery run a few years longer, or if he has to deny himself the little necessities of life that some people call luxuries, then the manufacturer finds that he has no market for his products. The result is that factories will close and thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment. These men, being out of work, must curtail their expenditures. They no longer can buy the choice cuts of meat and this results in the butcher suffering; their grocery purchases drop and the merchant suffers; and not having the money to pay for new clothes, they wear their old ones and this brings disaster to the tailor.

This unfortunate condition acts like a two-edged sword. It hurts both ways, destroying two markets. The farmer loses his and the manufacturer finds his gone. It indicates the dependence of one industry upon another and the strange part of it is that the interested parties seem to be unaware of the phenomenon. The farmer thinks the towns people are trying to rob him and they in turn think he is determined on driving a hard bargain. But the sooner each party realizes his dependence upon the other the sooner may we expect a solution of their mutual troubles.

We have already seen that on account of poor financial returns many farmers have had to leave their farms, and go to the towns and cities. But this drift to the towns of farmers and would-be farmers may be founded upon another reason. The young boy, who is thinking of his future, is rather discouraged when he views farm life, as it is lived today. The farmer, especially on the small farm, is pretty well isolated from his fellow men. The hours of labour are long, beginning at or before sunrise and continuing till long after dark. Then after a hard day in the fields he returns to face the evening work around the barn. Cows have to be milked hogs fed, horses to be attended and a hundred and one little jobs each one of which exacts its special attention. When the boy contrasts this with the eight hour day of the factory worker, with Saturday afternoons off, he is inclined to find the farm idea irksome. Again, when he looks at the wage side of the question his mind is already made up for him. The wages of a skilled labourer, whether it be in a factory or in an office, are much higher than the farmer can offer. Thus becoming discontented with his lot in life the country boy turns towards the city where very often his position will be wo-

rse than it would have been had he remained upon his farm. Two evils result. First agriculture suffers because it is losing a hand which in time would be a great help. The fact that a worker may come from the city to take his place does not even up matters. Agriculture is a science and cannot be learned in a day. Indeed, a healthy boy of sixteen raised upon a farm is more valuable to the farmer than a full grown man lacking this experience. On the other hand the town suffers. In the keen competition for jobs there is another competitor added, and he lessens by one the chances of the others obtaining a job. Inother words, he adds one more name to the already long list of unemployed.

The same holds true with female help. Girls and young women flock from the farms to the city. They, like their brothers, crave shorter hours, better pay, more social life and excitement. They see most of these things denied themselves and their sisters, so they leave, expecting that the city will satisy their desires. Their help is needed upon the farm, but they are unwilling to remain and suffer the conditions that prevail there. When they leave they soon see the folly of their reasoning but it is too late then to repair the damage. Besides the work

that is left undone, there is another sad feature of this migration of the women to the cities. City girls will not marry farmers or at least they are unwilling to take up their abode upon the farm, and the results of this procedure are only to well known. The country is filled with bachelors who should or would be married if the occasion offered itself. Besides the help lost the population does not increase as it should, and the result is that more land goes out of cultivation, less food is produced, fewer articles are purchased, and more hardship and unemployment prevail.

This tendency, however, to drift to the towns is not something new. Men have always sought after novelty and generally the other man's job exerted a strang fascination. After the plague in England the Statutes of Labourers was a political expedient to bind labourers to the land. Other nations at fixed time have attempted similar legislation but it remained for the present Italian government to enforce such laws with some apparent success. To leave the country and settle down in the city requires a permit and this is not easily obtained. The result will be that young people will remain on the land and unemployment in the cities will be eased. Wh-

etner this legislation will effect its purpose or not remains to be seen.

A great deal of unemployment in a country often results from the application of certain trade laws. In some countries some products are produced more cheaply than in others. They are produced in great quantities and thus there is generally more than can be consumed by the home market. In a case of this kind the producers must find a foreign market. To compete with the home products in a foreign market it is frequently necessary to undersell that market, otherwise the imports will not be sold. In other words, either the price has to be lower than the home product or the goods must excel it in quality. In Canada we have a few examples of this very thing. In Essex county of Ontario the trouble presents itself in a very glaring form, especially in regard to the vegetable markets. Southern onion and tomatoes mature much more quickly than our ealy Canadian kinds. Great quantities of these early vegetables are shipped north to the great cities in the industrial belt. After this market has been supplied the residue of these products is dumped on the Canadian market. Even if it is sold at little more than the cost

of freight there is a profit for the producer because if it were not sold here it would be an utter loss. The effects of this procedure are quite obvious. During the winter the Canadian market gardener works hard but when the time arrives to put his product on the market, which is generally during March, April and May, he finds the hoped-for market glutted with this cheap American produce. If he tries to compete with it he is undersold because, as we stated above, the American shipper is willing to sell at a price which is little above, the American shipping costs. Trade laws which have permitted this have practically ruined the early gardeners of this county. The Americans have protected their producers against such conditions by the imposition of a heavy duty and special custom legislation.

In the manufacturing industry we find about the same state of things Quantity production has lessened the cost of production in the American factory. In Europe since labour is cheaper they, too, can produce their goods much more cheaply than the Canadian manufacturer. They could flood our Canadian markets with their cheap products and thus ruin Canadian industries. If sufficient duty is not imposed upon foreign goods a home market and home industries can be destroyed in a very short

space of time. If labour is plentiful and cheap, with great quantities of raw materials close at hand, the stage is set for a struggle, and the doom of the smaller country with its high production costs is almost certain. Its only salvation is a protective duty.

Canadian agriculture faces the same danger, but in a more aggravated form. The Canadian farmer, who has produce ready for market, cannot manipulate that market. When his good are ready he, by force of circumstances, has to sell. Thus, when he has a number of hogs ready for sale he cannot wait for a suitable market, but he must sell at the prevailing prices, or he would lose everything in the extra costs entailed in feeding over a longer period. If the market is low on account of foreign produce he will be ruined. Our butter and egg market is endangered at the present time by this flood of foreign produce. Foreign butter and eggs are being sold in our home markets to the detriment of the home products. These imports being produced in countries where the costs of production are lower than ours they can under sell our producers,--even those who sell cold storage goods. The result will be that next summer prices in these commodities will be so low that our Canadian

industry will be seriously injured. If our cold storage products are not sold during the winter months a surplus will be left over, and less will be required for storage purposes next summer. During the present week of January egg producers and butter men are filled with apprehension, and they are making a concerted attempt to have their plight brought to the attention of those who caused it. If their interests are not protected by wise legislation we are likely to lose another industry which once gave employment to many men.

The question reverts to what we said before. If one industry suffers the others will feel the bad effects, because they all bear a certain relation one to the other. Thus if the dairy and poultry industries are hurt trade in the towns will suffer, for their country markets will be wiped out. In this way it is seen that trade laws affect the industries of a country, and they may be made injurious or beneficial according to the wisdon or the lack of wisdon of the law-makers. The American milling industries are protected against the danger of a flood of Canadian wheat. The north west part of the States lies along the Canadian wheat belt and it

would not cost the Canadian producer very much to put his product upon the American market. But a stiff tariff on wheat entering the States protects the American grower from the threatened danger. The American producer continually calls for protection against outside competition and his government is not slow to heed his cry. It is to be hoped that our own law givers will use an equal foresight in protecting our industries, both infant and adult, thus helping to solve our unemployment problems.

Again, our home labour market suffers from an influx of certain kinds of cheap foreign labour. People coming from countries where the standard of living is much lower than our own carry these standards with them. Living more cheaply than the native born Canadian, they work for a lower wage, and thus they bring about the unemployment of our native born people. An example will make the point clear. Certain classes of people come here to work in the sugar beet fields. In their own country they are accustomed to long hours and low pay. The women take their places beside the men and toil long weary hours. Here they try to reproduce their

odd home conditions, placing their wives and even small children in the fields. School is neglected and the moeny that they make, which of course is quite a sum, is not spent to the advantage of the country. Indeed much of it is sent out of the country back to the old homeland. These people care nothing for our ideals, whether they are considered in their political or social aspect. School or church mean nothing to them, and they generally sneer at our prized institutions. In the town they ruin the unskilled labout market, and in the country they drive the native born citizen from his farm. The west has suffered equally with the east in this regard. Great numbers of Chinese and Japanese, with their lowered standards of living have flooded the labour market in western Canada and only for certain Exclusion Laws both Canada and United States would be over-run with this labour. Selection, and a very careful selection, of people coming into the country will solve this problem. A good deal of damage has already been done and more will result if the utmost care is not used.

In analysing the causes of unemployment there are men-

tioned some which, although they contribute to the phenomenon, are not r al causes. The most noticeable one of these is "The Lump of Labour" theory. This theory maintains that the amount of labour in the world is of necessity limited. It is much like an addition problem. When all the figures are added the sum total is obtained and there is not further problem, so when all the work is done there is no more to do. The fallacy in the theory arises from a lack of understanding the different questions involved in the theory. The fact that men are standing idle is no sign that all the work has been completed. The cause of the idleness is deeper than this. It must be remembered that there never is a time when each has all that he desires. On the other hand there is hardly a time in the year when, ,even in many parts of the world, many are not in grave want and could, if the opportunity were given, absorb most of the products of labour in other parts. In the face of this want we shall find, in many parts of the world, great quantities of goods stored up, which, if properly distributed, would relieve the grave want of other parts and would at the same time supply work to the idle of the locality where the producing factory is situated.

Again, the theory is fautly because it only considers production for sale. Take the case of a factory producing canned vegetables. Here it is quite likely that an over supply of produce fills the stock rooms. There is no market, and the workmen of the factory are immediately thrown out of employment. Now at this very same time these workers are in grave need of this product that lies in the stock rooms. We might go further. Very often, while men are working putting up this same food product their own families are denied even a taste, when as a matter of fact they might consume the greater part of the product. If an opportunity were afforded the labourer to produce something for his own use a good deal of the over-stocking, much hunger and distressing unemployment would be avoided. The worker should be given an opportunity to do something for himself and the opportunity could be given him in slack periods when the factory equipment is not running at capacity.

At the present time it seems practically impossible to over supply a market. Peoples' needs are seemingly unlimited. This point it pretty clearly demonstrated by the automobile industry. For a great many years inspite of the "hard times" the automobile factories have

been turning out an almost endless stream of machines. In addition to this every town and city has many large markets for the sale of "used cars", and the turn over here is enormous. People need automobiles and if an opportunity were afforded each would have one. Apparently the great question is to put a machine within reach of a man's pocked book and he will buy. Now that is what this re-sale does. It makes it possible for the man of limited means to buy a fairly good car at a reasonable price, and at the same time it relieves the former owner who may have to have a new car.

The following quotation from "time" of December will give one an estimation of the possibility of this market in cars:

"On Decemver 31 there were in the United States 21, 630,000 passenger cars and 3,120,000 trucks. They constituted 78 per cent of the world's automobiles.

During 1928 motor makers obligated themselves to pay $785,000,000 taxes on the production of 4,044,000 cars and 586,000 trucks. The wholesale value of the cars was $2,630,500,000 and of the trucks $415,320,000." These figures indicate in,part at least the flaw in the "Lump of Labour Theory. On the whole the supply can

never meet the demand, and if conditions of supply and demand we e properly arranged there would always be work, in fact more than enough for all.

That the results of this unemployment are far reaching is common knowledge. One has but to visit a district that has sufferd from the evil, to perceive its effects. Hardship is written on the faces of the underfed children, and it is deeply imprinted upon the wrinkled brow of parents, prematurely made old through want. It cannot help but breed discontent and the unemployed worker is a fit subject to accept the false doctrines of the "Reds." At the present time the mining industry in Wales has been ruined, and the prediction is that it will never again recover. Kindly hearted people, among whom is numbered the Prince of Wales, have arouse public sympatay for these starving people. Their pleas have not fallen upon deaf ears as the following article in "The Globe" of January 22 indicates. The article, in part is as follows:

"A cablegram received by the president of the Globe yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the four thousand pounds Canadian contribution cabled last Friday to the Lord Mayor's fund London. It reads as follows:

London, Jan. 21, 1929.

W. G. Jaffray, President,

The Globe, Toronto;

Grateful thanks for four thousand pounds received Saturdy. Much appreciate splendid generosity of your readers

Studd, Lord Mayor, London,

And the work goes on. The Globe readers' fund in aid of the Britishminers stood last night at $4587.13. Yesterday's contribution added $2,019 to the previous total.

A MONUMENTAL TASK.

In England the work is hard and discouraging. To feed hungry children; to clothe little bodies against the cold; that must be done--is being done--first, and quickly. To solve a problem of unemployment that is ten years old, and that has grown more insolvable with each year is not so simple a thing.

A beginning has been made. The london Times reports that "to date 9000 men have been transferred by the Ministry of Labour from the south Wales and northern coal fields to employment elsewhere in England. Fifteen hundred Welshmen are in training centres learning farm

*SEE APPENDIX "A"

work and preparing to emigrate next spring. But there are still over 40,000 unemployed miners in South Wales alone who will never again find employment in Welsh coal mines; never again earn at their own work in their own country that "day's pay for an honest day's work" which the Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire describes as all their desire.

A place must be found for the Labour of these thousands of men, far from their homes, far from their own people, away from the only work they know how to do. They must be scattered over England, scattered over the empire, fitted to a strange life and strange work. No easy problem to solve. It cannot be done quickly. In the dark months that must pass before the problem is solved Charity cannot fail. The children of the mining districts must be fed. They and their mothers must be clothed. Fired must be kept burning, in little homes and hope kindled again in men's hearts."

Another quotation based upon statistics published by the British Minister of Labour indicates the seriousness of the problem in England. The following quotation is from the Border Cities' Star of February 6:

"How unemployment is striking at the very heart of British industry is vividly illustrated by the statistics just published by the minister of labour which shows unemployment ranging up to 25% of the total of the insured workers in some countries, and up to 57% in the case of one town-Cockfield--which has a working population of 2,000 persons.

As one goes northward the figures are very bad. Five countries have unemployment rate of 20% or more; two between 15 and 20%; eleven between 12.5 and 15%. Unemployment is the biggest problem confronting Great Britain today and is certain to have an important bearing on the general election which, it is understood, will be held in June of this year."

These statistics are appalling because we know that the number of unemployed exceeds these indicated by the statistics. Now this is only for one country. When one considers what the sum total of the unemployed in the world must be, he begins to realize how bad the problem is.

Since the problem is so serious and since it is not simply a condition resulting from the war, it is necessary that a solution for it be sought. Indeed a great

many have made an attempt at the solution and, unfortunately have failed. Their failure may be attributed, in some cases to a mistaken concept of the causes; at other times it is a result of a false notion of the basis of society. However, the great fault lies in the very difficult nature of the problem. In the beginning of the thesis we saw that the economic structure was very complicated and that interference in its operation might be from causes within the structure itself, or they might arise outside the body commercial. Although these men have failed, as the great amount of unemployment today proves, still they are worthy of praise since their intention, in most cases, was the betterment of society.

Among the failures noted is that of Socialism. Its lack of success is due, for the most part, to a false dignosis of the cause. The socialist maintained that the chief cause of labour trouble was and is Capital, along with the unequal distribution of wealth. The socialist has observed that accumulated wealth has been engaged in production and that huge profits have been made. Their contention is that it is the workman alone who produces the increase. This, in a way, is true, but if capital had not invested its accumulated wealth in industry then

industry would never have reached beyond its infancy.

The failure of socialism's solution is pretty clear from what has happened in Russia. A mighty empire fell into the hands of the socialists and it was an empire of vast resources and untold wealth. They felt that with the death of the Czar, and the overthrow of Capital a new Utopia would arise on the ruins of the old empire. Time has revealed how mistaken the proponents of the system were, and how false were their theories. The nobility have been slain, the wealth of the country has been squandered, and the condition of the peasants, who have always been poor, is worse. The spectre of Famine stalks the land, the foundations of morality have been destroyed, and the very name of the country breeds distrust through out the world. In that unhappy land the state owns everything, even going so far as to force the conscience of the people. If a man could find work to do, there would be no incentive to do it since he would not reap the rewards of his labour. But work is not to be had, and instead of solving the problem of unemployment Socialism has aggravated it.

Other classes the unions especially, put forward the "strike" as a remedy against unemployment. It is a

strange thing that in many unions anagreement is arranged between its members and their employers nearly every year, and at the end of the agreement there is always talk of a strike. It is true the unions have done a great deal to better the conditions of the labourer, but they have not always been a blessing to the worker. When a certain group of men, as was the case of the coal miners in England, is able to tie up the whole nation there is something wrong. The resulting evil is generally worse than the accomplished good.

In most cases a strike is called in order that the members of the union may receive a raise in pay. Paid agitators are able to sway the crowd by misinforming it about the questions at stake. They make the worker feel that all the profits are due to his efforts, and that he should receive all that accrues from his labour. If they find that the cost of living is high they demand a pay increase. Now as a matter of fact an increase in pay does not solve the question as is evident from the following illustration. Suppose the labourers in a certain town demand an increase in wages from their employer. This means he will have to cut into his profits or he will have to raise the price of his product. If th-

is product is a necessity, say in the agricultural districts, it means that the farmer's cost of production is increased. When he sells his food stuffs to these same workers, who manufactured the things he buys, he will have to raise his price. The result of it all is that, the workers, although they received more pay, yet, they have to spend more for their food and as a consequence are no better off than they were before the raise. Now, unless the raise can come out of the profits, which of course would mean that the profits are excessive, the cost of living is increased, the economic structure suffers and unemployment is likely to follow. This very thing has happened in England and Wales. The miners struck for higher wages and this, of course, raised the price of coal. The great iron mills that had to use this coal in manufacture of steel had to bear the burden of extra costs. The result was that they were not able to compete with other nations in the steel market and as a consequence they had to close down. The mines shut down for lack of a market for their product, and thousands of miners are today facing starvation. A little foresight and common sense on the part of the strike agitators, who were probably "Reds," would have prevented untold

suffering. Certainly the unions with their strike threat have no solution for the difficulty.

For the real solution of the problem there must be a compromise. Today the common tendency is for Labour and Capital to suspect one another. In the past Capital has exploited labour, and even at the present, we find in many cases the same state of affairs. When Capital has a throtle-hold upon Labour the victims are bound to suffer and to suffer sorely. That this unjust advantage is taken of Labour, is quite evident from the many incidents that creep up from the coal fields. These great coal companies own whole towns, own the churches, own the schools, own the homes of the miners, and in fact the very life of the miner is in their hands. In some places conditions are so bad that they restrict the free intercourse of the people. To enter or leave the town one requires a pass from the company officials. These are what are called "closed camps" and an autocratic authority is exercised over them. David J. Sapos writing for the Wisconsin State Historical Society describes the conditions in the following words:

"Invariably the corporation owns all the land within a radius of a mile or about the camp, depending on the

amount necessary to maintain absolute control of everyone and everything directly or indirectly connected with its operation. In most of the towns the corporation owns all the buildings, such as, dwellings, schools, churches, stores, etc. With two exceptions the residence sections or the quarters inhabited by the employees are fenced in and regarded as private property; the corporation controlling all access to the quarters, whether it be for social or business purposes. Many of the corporations control or operate the hotels, stores and banks. One company owns and operates every business in the town, except the barber shop, of which it owns the ground and building in which the shop is located.

As all the inhabitants are economically and territorially dependent upon the company every vital activity in the community can be dominated by it. No individual or institution of any consequence escapes, not even the church. The people have little if any voice in the social, religious or public affairs of the community. Even the merchants not on company ground, but who are tributary to the community, are controlled by the company. Anyone desiring to exercise the simplest right, which in ordinary peaceful American communities is re-

garded as natural and unquestioned (such as the use of public streets) might fight for them in these industrial towns.

Invariably the head of the plant is the sole arbiter of every undertaking in the community. His consent being necessary in all public or private enterprises. Anything, no matter how meritorious, if disapproved by him, is not and must not be carried out. In one community the inhabitants are not permitted to hold a circus or play unless it is sanctioned by the management. Statutory violations of business men are tried by the overseer in the same manner as a legally constituted judge would proceed with such an offencse."

On the other hand, Labour has not always been free from blame. The capitalist has loaned, as it were, his money to Labour and he expects it to be used in the production of new capital. The more work that Labour does the more returns there will be on the capital invested. Labour very often at the instigation of the unions, attempts to restrict the output. Plasterers limit the number of square feet to be plastered in a day; bricklayers determine on the number of bricks to be placed in a day; and latners decide how many bundles of

lath are to be nailed up in a day. Very frequently a good workman could do twice as much work without injuring his health or overworking. If he were to do more than the union permits he would be driven from his job. On a big construction work where there are heavy penalties imposed to speed up the completion of the job, this restriction of output imposes a severe burden upon the contractor. Time and again, men are putting in time for which they are well paid and they do not accomplish much work. This of course increases the cost of production and as a result much work, that otherwise might be attempted is left undone, and many men are left without jobs.

To overcome such difficulites as these mentioned, and there are many others of a similar nature, Capital and Labour must attempt to mutually understand each other. The success of industry depends upon the union of the two. Pope Leo, in his famous encyclical letter on the labour problem brought this to the attention of the world. Labout has its rights which capital must respect while on the other hand, Capitsl has its rights which must be safefuraded by Labour. One is dependent upon the other, and the success or failure of

the one is reflected in the success or failure of the other.

In the solution of this problem of unemployment, the false notion that idleness constitutes a good time must be considered. In the last few years great fortunes have been piled up and many of the present generation are living upon the labours of the preceding one. "The idle rich" is a by-word and the poor would like to appropriate the title for themselves. In the old days a man took a delight in his labour and was proud of the products of his hand. Ross, in his Social psychology indicates this tendecy to abhor labour when he writes; "Now it is natural that the shamefulness of manual labour should become an article of faith among the small minority who are exempt from it. Not only is the notion congenial to them, but the more people they can persuad to adopt it, the more they are looked up to and envied. It is strange, however, that the great working masses uncritically accept a notion that sets them at odds with the basis of their livlihood, and depress their social state.

Acquiescence in it is like the man's sawing off the limb he is sitting on. Why, then do they fall in

with the idea? Simply because it comes to them with the prestige of upper-class approval." The fact is the present generation delights in its indolence whether it be real or feigned. A system of education will have to be adopted in order to present work not as a burden but rather something to be desired. The worker and his work instead of being stigmatized must be honoured.

In England an effort was made to teach this doctrine to the workers. In the reconstruction days following the war English economists saw the dire need of work if the unemployment situation was to be avoided. They tried to tell the workers that they must work harder, and that they must lead more sober lives if they wished to weather the crisis that was impending. Unfortunately the steel worker and miners could not see things in this light and instead of working harder and accepting lower pay, they went on strike. The terrible suffering today is the result and now the opportunity for work is not given them. Being driven from their native land through economic necessity and through their own personal folly, they may learn in a new land that labour has its duties as well as its rights.

The problem presented by Agriculture is a very

complex one and hard to solve. Being a basic industry its disorders produce far reaching effects. A good deal of the trouble is from within, although, it may be oppressed from without. Here it seems to be a case of bad methods. Production is too costly and as a result its goods have to be sold at too high a price in order to bring profitable returns.

If this is true, of course, we must have a so-called industrial revolution which will take in Agriculture. Efficiency in production will have to be the slogan, and this efficiency will be brought about by a reduction in the cost of production. But the greatest opposition to scheme of this kind will come from the industry itself. Farmers are conservative and being so they will oppose a change in their accustomed methods of production. Veblin in his "Theory of Class Leisure" speaking of this tendency says: "Innovation is bad form. With most of us a blind attachment to the past savours of the gentle, the scholarly, the superior; whereas a critical attitude towards the traditional coupled with an enthusiasm for what might be, is felt to be crude and low class. This perverse conservation is inexplicable save as a downward percolation from

the leisure class which, by reasons of its exception from those economic stresses which urge to change, and its dependence on vested interests and privileges for its exalted position, is instinctively hostile to innovation." Probably no class suffers more from this " complex" than does the farmer. What was good enough for the father seems good enough for the son. The critical condition in which agriculture finds itself today is the result of following this false concept of conservativism.

The farmermust be taught intelligent agriculture. Like the other branches of industry he must accommodate homself to the conditions of the times. If one kind of product does not command a suitable market he must give up its production and turn to something else. The ordinary farmer must learn, that, because his father or grandfather produced twenty acres of wheat each year, he cannot find in this a sufficient reason for planting the same number of acres in the same crop. In other words, if there is not a profitable demand for wheat he must turn to something else.

This idea of intelligent farming must be applied

to the methods of production. Economical production is essential. For this reason hand labour must give way to machine labour. Thus, a man with a tractor will plough ten acres of land a day whereas under the old method a man with his team would be pretty well tired out after a day's work during which an acre and a half, at the very most, was cultivated. Now the strange part is to explain why the farmer does not own a tractor when one realizes that a tractor and plow may be purchased for the price of a good team of horses. The saving here is obvious, and the lowered costs of production certainly would be an invaluable aid to the industry. This is only an individual case but it could be applied to the other aspects of agriculture.

In the past the farmer has given little attention to his selling methods. His product was not graded and when the town buyer examined his purchase to find much of it bad he was inclined to accuse the farmer of dishonesty. The farmer, however, was not dishonest, but he was careless. If the produce he has to sell is presented in an attractive form, and is graded according to a fixed standard it will command a better price and a market will be developed which will absorb all that he can reasonably produce. This is pretty evident in the

case of eggs. One time when the town housewife went to the market to purchase eggs she had to consider that half of them would probably be bad. The result was that she had to turn to something else and the egg market suffered. Now since eggs are graded she knows what she is buying and we find that a great many more eggs are being consumed than was formerly the case. This, too, is only one instance, but the same will apply to the other articles he has to sell.

In the case of farm help the farmer could do much to relieve the situation. In the past he has not used his hired help intelligently. The hours were long, and he looked upon his hired man as a sort of slave or serf. He did not treat him as a human being and as a result many men were turned from agriculture who, if they had been given a fair chance, would have been successful farmers. As it is now, a hired man finds it pretty hard to support his wife and family on the meagre wage he receives for his labour . With better methods of production the farmer's returns will be greater and he will be able to offer, at least, a living wage to his help. In this way many men will be attracted to the farm and the stress of unemployment in the cities will be, to some extent at least, relieved.

Attention, too, must be given to the question of seasonable unemployment, both on the farm and in the factory. An executive, in the manufacturing industry said very recently that this from of unemployment was the result of a lack of foresight. He held that, with a little care in production and marketing, work the year round could be provided for the labourers. However, at the present time there seems to be a tendecy on the part of the manufacturer to drive his plant at capacity for a month or so, and then close down for a month or longer on one pretext or another. Then when he re-opens there is another mad rush. In this way his men never get ahead and being always in debt they become dissatisfied and unhappy. Someone has said that this is a trick on the part of the capitalist to make labour completely dependent upon him, because being nearly always out of work the men are forced by necessity to accept whatever conditions the employer wishes to impose upon them. This may not be the true reason for the evil, but evil it surely is and it is up to the big executives to find a remedy for it as soon as possible.

Agriculture, however seems to have at least a partial remedy for its problem of seasonable unemployment.

The solution lies, for the most part in mixed farming. It is true that there may be a few places where this is impossible, but the fact is, these places are few. Farmers themselves are beginning to see the fallacy of the old stand and are now changing their view point. In Ontario and Quebec few farmers are staking all their hopes on one crop. New ones are being introduced and the results are gratifying. A specific case will illustrate the point. The countries of southwestern Ontario were great corn producing areas. A man might travel for miles and the only crop he would see was corn. With the advent of the European corn borer this crop was practically ruined. Under instruction of government experts, these farmers planted their lands with tobacco and suger beets. The returns have been good and two new industries have gained a hold in our country. Another case is that of the poultry business. These last few years the prices of poultry and poultry products have been fairly good and nearly every farm has its poultry plant which gives good returns for the investment and at the same time affords employment for many men who might otherwise be idle.

This idea of mixed farming will eliminate the per-

iods of slack in the agricultural industry and this will solve one of the seious help problems. Instead of hiring a few men for a few weeks each year during the rush seasons of planting and harvesting the farmer will have work the year round for his help. Requiring their presence the whole time will necessitate their living on the farm. The result will be that quarters will be provided for the hired men and their families. In this way men will settle on the land and more ground will be placed under cultivation. All this will tend to increase the farm population and bring along with it the benefits that accompany such an increase.

Capital and Labour will, as we said, have to work hand in hand to solve their common problem, unemployment. Now this applies particularly to Canada, where production has to be speeded up and costs lowered. The success of American industry is due, in no small part, to speed and quantity production. The American manufacturer generally is willing to produce great quantities of goods even at reduced profits on each article, because he knows that it will not affect his total returns for the year. In Canada there seems to be a tendency to regard the profits while little attention is given to the quantity

produced. Quantity production with reduced costs will lower the price to the ultimate consumer, and a small reduction in price means a greatly increased market. It has been estimated that a fifty dollar reduction in a low priced car increases the sales by more than an eighth.

To bring about these desired change in industry the employer will have to give extra care to his employees. Better working conditions must prevail, and more care must be taken to avoid loss through industrial disease and industrial accident. The employee will help the cause by giving more attention to his work, and by doing all in his power to increase production. In return for this he will naturally expect certain employment and reasonable wages.

We cannot solve the problem in so far as it is a result of war, because if we read history correctly, war has existed from the beginning of the human race and it seems hopeless to expect it to cease altogetner. At the present time the nations of the world are attempting to outlaw war by means of treaties, but at the same time these nations are making large appropriations for military purposes. They forget that if they are well armed they are

more likely to make an attack, Nations like individuals, are subject to misunderstandings and if they cannot be settled by peaceful means they will resort to violence. Our hope is that these misunderstanding are fewer in the future and that they may be settled without recourse to arms. If war does result, then the nations must make a more sane effort to conserve their material resources and man power. In this way a good deal of suffering will be avoided and the industrial loss will be lessened.

However, taking every precaution there will always be a certain amount of unemployment. Now while these men are idle the cost of their living must be met either out of their own savings or out of the savings of the other members of the industrial body. A partial solution is to be had in unemployment insurance. It, too, has its dangers in that some shiftless fellows will always be out of work, and thus require help. Means must be evolved to lessen this danger and to protect the honest worker against this type of industrial nuisance. Theoretically its benefits far surpass its dangers. Anything that attempts to feed the hungry families of the unemployed deserves a chance and on the face of it in-

dustrial insurance offers a hope. We have it worked out satisfactorily in the case of unemployment resulting from accident and sickness, and there seems little reason why it could not be developed to suit the other cases of this industrial disease.

At present the industrial outlook, for Canada at least, appears promising. We are enjoying a period of peace, and if the world has learned the lesson which the late war must have taught it, this period of peace should last for many years. We have a young country blessed by a kind Providence in an abundance of natural resources; we have wealth on every side and all it requires is development. In order to accomplish this we require more people and more markets. Careful immigration policies will solve the one while wise commercial treaties and proper tariff laws will settle the other. When this desired period of prosperity is realized our economic troubles will be ended and our problem of unemployment will be little more than a spectre of the past.

APPENDIX "A".

The following from the Chicago Tribune of March 5 indicates that seriousness of unemployment in Wales.

Welsh town is Red Hotbed.

Miners in dire poverty, due to unemployment, turn to Communism. Maerdy, Wales, March 2.

The name of this town is Maerdy, but every one in Wales knows it as Little Moscow. It is a hotbed of communism and Red sentiment, the direct result of the poverty that holds all of the South Wales coal fields in its grip. A fire of potential danger is burning brightly here in the hills. Communism feeds on poverty., Saklatvala England's sole communist M. P., represents the slums of London. Another may join him from our coal fields. Here in Maerdy everyone is a communist.

The correspondent went into the hall of the Labour exchange where the unemployment benefit--the dole--is paid. Pushing through two long files of miners who have to register three times a week to testify to continued unemployment, he entered the offices of the local council. Everywhere else the pictures of the king and queen are on the walls. Here there were four pictures. They were Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and Tchicherin.

The head of the Labour exchange is a communist.

The president of the county council and the vice-president are communists. The secretary is deacon of the Baptist church. Of the three other officers, two are communists and the third a deacon of the Wesleyan denomination. Merdy is the stronghold of Welsh communism but it is not alone. Red sentiment is gaining steadily here. In Pontypridd a meeting was held a few days ago to promote the proposed Red march of unemployed Welsh miners to London, in spite of the lack of effect of the earlier march, when one man died from cold and another from fatigue.

Why does communism flourish here? The Welsh miners are a sturdy homest, hard-working, level headed lot. They have never listened to agitators. In 1921 the men who shouted for strikes were the malcontents, the fire-brands. Today, the communist leaders are well educated men and church headers.

Seven years of continued poverty, such as Americans are unable to imagine, has made them desperate. The present system has left them stranded. The mines are not only closed--,many are dismantled. They will never open again. The miners have turned to the promises of communism. They have needed posterswhich have flared on the walls of

Maerdy with the words: "Communism means the end of poverty."

This article appeared after the thesis was written, but it bears out the contention that unemployment leads to Communism. When men become desperate they will try anything which promises to relieve their sufferings.

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