

# LABOR WANTS A WHITE CANADA

Friendly Aliens Should Be  
Liable For Army and Enemy  
Aliens Taxed

## AFTER-THE-WAR POLICY

System of Labor Exchanges  
Urged to Facilitate De-  
mobilization of Troops

Through its leaders, Mr. James T. Gunn and others, the Labor party on Saturday set down its after-the-war policy. In view of the present feeling upon the alien question, its statement upon that problem and the attitude of Labor toward it is of interest.

The Labor policy asks that subjects of allied nations who are not Canadian citizens should be amenable to Canadian military regulations, and that if enemy aliens are an absolute necessity to production, a special tax should be placed upon their incomes, ranging from twenty per cent. on all earning over \$750 and under \$1,000, to ninety per cent. on all between \$750 and over \$2,000.

### Want A White Canada.

"We want a white Canada," say the party leaders in proceeding to discuss the question.

"With this object in view, upon the conclusion of peace, immigration into Canada shall cease," reads the policy. "It shall be restricted for the necessary period of demobilizing our army and bringing our soldiers into industrial life. If further immigration shall be necessary for the industrial and agricultural expansion of Canada, the preference should be given to those countries which have been Canada's allies in the present war. We believe that it should be a condition of immigration that any person not a British subject should declare his intention of taking up the burdens and obligations of citizenship within two years from date of entry."

### Demobilization Gradual.

Touching upon the demobilization of the C. E. F., it is stated that it should be gradual, and no soldier should be discharged with the exception of the totally unfit, who is not sufficiently trained to engage in his usual or selected occupation. A proper system of Labor exchanges is recommended, with a view to facilitating the demobilization.

Because of the remarkable influx of women into industry, and the probability that many of the women workers will not return to their homes, to safeguard the relation of the male and female employee to employers, the establishment of trade boards similar to those of Great Britain is suggested.

The establishment of industrial councils on a basis of equal representation from workers and employers in organized trades similar to the proposals contained in the Whitley report of Great Britain, is also suggested.

### Co-operative Societies.

Rural credit banks, for the development of agriculture, and the formation of co-operative selling associations are believed to be essential to the welfare of the worker.

"A commission should be created for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the machinery being used for the manufacture of war products could be utilized on a peace basis. This commission should represent Capital and Labor."

Reorganization of the present labor bureaus, and the conservation of natural resources developed under Provincial control and ownership are demanded.

### Educational Demands.

With reference to education, the Labor party asks that the Ontario School Act be amended to make all its provisions compulsory upon children until they reach the age of fifteen years, that since upon the efficiency of teachers depends the educational efficiency of future generations, teachers should be paid a salary which would attract a high type to the teaching profession. Further educational facilities are asked for youths, until the age of eighteen years is reached, the expense to be borne by industry. The pupil during this period should not be allowed to work more than thirty hours a week.