Labor Conditions Are Bad The Globe (1844-1936); Jan 31, 1905; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Globe and Mail pg. 12

Labor Conditions Are Bad.

To the Editor of The Globa.: In youx article of Saturday's issue, the writer appears to express doubt as to the desire of British immigrants desiring to labor for the bread they eat. Will you permit me to enlighten your readers as to the cause of the presence of a small percentage of "British born" in a destitute condition in the Queen City. An emigrant arriving in Canada, even in the spring or summer, is in a condition of ignorance as to the means of obtaining employment, and he naturally at first approaches the Government agents. Here (I speak from personal observation) he is treated with scant courtesy and nothing but farm work is soffered. This somewhat disappoints of all sorts of work in this country, and, despite reiterated inquiries, nothing in the way of outside information can be gleaned from those in authority. Then, if he decides to stay in any of the citics, he is naturally at treated by the many legalized "dollar-snatching" employment agencics, which batt their business with nicelyworded advertisements of positions of every description, most of which exist only in the imagination of the "gentiemen"

every description, most of which exist only in the imagination of the "sentlemen" who are llcensed so to act. After depositing perhaps his last cent, the immigrant is directed hither and thither, to various firms, who are supposed to want help, to find in the majority of instances the position has been filled weeks before. Then, perhaps, he hears of a position, and finds that city references are necessary, and again he is adript, with an empty pocket and an aching void under his belt. Then he takes the advice of your reporter and proceeds to a railway camp. I would that I hau the honor of his acquaintance, as, I imagline, a week in a railway camp would dispel his roseate view of the conditions which prevail, and lead him to take "cum grano salis" the opinions of the foremen of small contractors.

with a heterogenous collection of humanity, whose personal habits certainly savor Ity, whose personal matrix certainly eaver of scant civilization. The laborers are herded like pigs, treated like serfs and paid, on the average, five dollars a week, good: wages for a 'starving European, whose whole life has been passed in a status and shows but distant and whose whole life has been passed in a state of semi-slavery, but disheartening to a decent, clean Briton, who has been du-luded by the glowing promises of official and other agents across the herr ng pond. Then, if he exposulates during his ten hours' work at being treated as a per-netual motion machine, he gets fired. This hours' work at being treated as a per-petual motion machine, he gots fired. This is the reason why foreigners are preferred. Canadians will, I am sure, agree with mo that, although hardshupa must be ena per-l. This with dured in opening up this grand country, it is not impossible to minimize much of the disconfort, if proper supervision was made of the contractors' methods. Strarge to say, Canadian-born laborers, many out of work new even, will never, many out to say, canadian-born laborers, many out of work now even, will not take up rall-way work. Strange, too, they refuse farm work, and, may I say, strange, too, that Britons should have the slur thrown upon them when colonists themselves what is offered. No, sir, the fact what is offered. No, sir, the fact remains that it is not the city breeding that pre-vents emigrants working, but the condi-tions of the work are such that unless the main is absolutely driven to it it is not likely he will submit. May I appeal to refuse the man is assured, they they to the the in-likely, he will submit. May I appeal to those who have so generously subscribed to your London unemployed fund to stay their hands, and, by establishing a city employment bureau, do away with the many evils which immigrants suffer under. There are enough philanthrophists in England who will look after those at home, those in Canada will just think for or moment of the thousands of dolla think for Is of do one sands of dollars companies by the moment of the thousands of dollars brought to the railway companies by the fares of immigrants and assist in the bel-ter control of immigrantion, so that good men may not be disgusted with their first experience in the new land. There is plenty of room in Canada, if only the imespiration plenty of room in Canada, it only portation of the immigrant was conduct-cd systematically and the authorities took cd systematically and the authorities took compared to prevent the introduction of intervent the introduction of ed systematically and the autorities more stops to prevent, the introduction of specious inducements in "old country" papers by direct information as to the real state of affairs. An Emigrant. Turogic, Jan. 80,

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