

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

## AGITATORS AND HIGH PRICES SCORED AT C.M.A. BANQUET

G. B. Nicholson, M.P., for East Algoma, Thinks Consumers Are Charged Too Much for Distribution; Disturbers Must be Canadianized or be Deported; W. C. Good Speaks for Farmers

(Toronto Globe.)  
Declaring that both the manufacturers and organized labor were to blame for existing unrest in the country, George B. Nicholson, M.P. for East Algoma, and chairman of the high cost of living committee of the house of commons, told members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the King Edward Hotel last night some plain truths, as he saw them, in connection with the present unrest in Canada. Mr. Nicholson's frankness was appreciated. He spoke as a member of fifteen years' standing in one of the large labor organizations, and as an employer of labor for the last seventeen years. He bluntly told the manufacturers that they would do much to solve the present situation if they would recognize labor, the good they could get from it being organized, and urged that they should help to build up its organization along proper lines.

Co-operation Needed.  
W. C. Good of the United Farmers of Ontario was another speaker who was listened to with much interest by the manufacturers. He discussed at length the situation existing at present, and declared that the manufacturers must be prepared to work out some system of co-operation in their several industries, also that they must come to view with less hostility a radical change in the whole system of federal taxation. A get-together policy was obligatory.

Must End Class War, Says George Nicholson, M.P.

Canada, George B. Nicholson, Unionist M.P. for Algoma East, said, must, to meet the heavy financial burdens imposed upon her, do as any individual would, take stock of her resources, and make up her mind how to develop them to meet the obligations of the future. "We cannot take our place as a divided people," he said. "We must find some way to become united. At the present time we find that there is utter chaos. There seems to have grown up amongst our people a feeling of resistance against constituted authority or restraint. There is absolutely nothing in the form of unity."

"Unless we can find a basis upon which the workman and his employer can get together we are going to end in utter and complete chaos. The unrest is due to three prime causes. There is the natural nervousness through which the whole world is passing because of the war. There is the economic pressure, which is bearing perhaps more heavily on the workman than any other class, and there is the irresponsible agitator. The last of these I would consider first. He agreed with Mr. Harris that the time came long ago when Canadians should have said that people who were not willing to become Canadians should not have been allowed to enter; also that those who are here and are not willing to subscribe to our institutions should not be permitted to stay here."

Consumer Pays Too Much.  
Dealing with the second cause, that of economic pressure, Mr. Nicholson gave it as his opinion that the less control the government exercises over the normal things of earth the better it would be for the country. He believed there was something wrong in the distribution system, in that it may cost too much to get things from the producer to the consumer. "I believe there are instances where it is costing too much to get the things you men produce from the producer to the consumer. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association are bearing a very large part of the cost that is cast upon people who are producing things. It should be your business to see that the channel through which your goods pass to the ultimate consumer is made as clear of obstruction as it is possible to make it. I mean the distribution system within our own borders."

Referring to the nervousness existent at present, Mr. Nicholson said that great patience was necessary. It was manifest that conditions could not continue as at present, because it was impossible to produce anything in competition with the world and have the class war such as there is in Canada today. "Canada cannot establish a different basis than other countries and compete with other countries," he declared. "Our workmen have the right to the best standard workmen can possibly get, but if they get on a pedestal above the things they are making cannot compete with the rest of the world. There must be an effort to bring about a reasonable world standard."

Rebels in Winnipeg.  
Mr. Nicholson referred to the paralysis in Winnipeg as an illustration of what the rest of the country should steer clear of. "The Winnipeg strike is not a strike at all in the accepted sense of the term," he said. "It is rebellion against constituted authority so far as the state is concerned, and a rebellion against constituted authority in organized labor itself. Those who are responsible for that movement know that the only way they could accomplish the purpose they had in mind—and that was the overthrow of constituted authority—was, first of all, by overthrowing organized labor. The thing that has saved the situation in western Canada is that organized labor has been able to see through the whole thing. The men at the head of that Winnipeg movement were not workmen at all, but they were grafters on the workmen of this country and the workmen in every other country."

However, the speaker declared, there is a place for organized labor, and many of the employers in Canada are, to a large degree, responsible for placing the club in the hands of those agitators that they have been able to use, because many employers in Canada have refused to recognize labor, properly constituted, and, because they have refused to allow the workers to get together. Mr. Nicholson came out strongly in favor of labor having the right to organize; also in favor of collective bargaining. The Winnipeg strike struck at the foundation on which collective bargaining rests to be successful. It rests on two principles, the first being the recognition that employers may organize, and the second, is the inviolability of a contract.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY COMING SAYS MR. GOOD

At the outset Mr. Good said that it was necessary that we should forget the division of farmers, manufacturers or artisans and look at matters from the standpoint of common humanity. Land, labor and capital were three factors re-

cognizable in all production, and it was obvious that the best results could only be obtained by harmonious co-operation between these various factors. He declared that industrial democracy was coming, and that it was time the matter was given attention.

"When you take away the joy of workmanship," continued Mr. Good, "you take away one of the fundamentals of life and industry. In this respect our present system stands condemned. We have got to see what can be given in place of this system. I don't think we are going to have industrial peace until this system is remedied."

On the tariff question he said: "There isn't any reason why there should not be the most harmonious feelings of co-operation between farmers and manufacturers. It is a vital question with the manufacturers that the farmers should be prosperous." Farmers, he said, were realizing the discrepancies between manufacturers and farmers' earnings in previous years. "Farmers are convinced that our present fiscal policy is one of the causes of the disparities in earnings of these two industries. They will continue to advocate a revision of the present fiscal policy as a means of restoring a balance which has been upset."

A Feast of Protection  
"We believe that a protective tariff diverts labor from the self-supporting industries to those that are not self-supporting," he continued; "that it brings about artificial scarcity by restricting changes."

"My own opinion is that if Canada had not in 1878, adopted a protective tariff, this country would have had a much greater population than we have, and that its manufacturers would be in a much more flourishing condition. I can't prove it but neither can you prove that protection has been a benefit. And history and political economy are on my side."

Farmers, Mr. Good declared, could not understand how Canadian manufacturers were going to secure export trade when they contended they could not compete with foreign manufacturers at home. "The farmers would like a little light on that question," he said. "And we don't want you to sell at a loss in foreign markets and take it out of us at home. (Laughter.) That would add to existing unrest."

Although Canadians were protesting against the high cost of living, Mr. Good said it was the opinion of the farmers that conditions are going to get worse. "We can't help it," he said, "and it is one of the things we want to get together with you about. The farmers are willing to meet with the manufacturers and consider all these problems." (Applause.)

"There are, in the opinion of the farmers of Canada, two remedies for existing conditions. The first is the working out of some scheme of industrial democracy. That is for you to work out. As farmers we have nothing to do with it—we are outside. But we are willing to sit down with you and help you in any way we can. The second is less hostility on the part of manufacturers to fiscal reform."

Challenge to Disturbers  
M. A. Brown, mayor of Medicine Hat, Alta., and president of the Alberta Independent Development Association, made a forceful plea for a sane fiscal policy and the scientific development of the natural resources of the dominion. Only by this means could the differences between eastern manufacturers, favoring protection, and western farmers, favoring free trade, be overcome, he said.

He warned the manufacturers that during the present period of industrial unrest they must uphold the principles of constitutional government, and challenged the right of anarchist or Soviet to defy the laws of the country that had been enacted by the will of the people.

BEAVERBROOK IS  
ASKED TO SPEAK

J. W. V. A. Plans Mass Meeting in Campaign to Swell its Membership—Canvass of City to be Made.

The committee which was formed at the last general meeting of the G. W. V. A. for the purpose of inaugurating a membership campaign to swell the ranks of the association, held a meeting last evening in the G. W. V. A. room. The committee consists of ten members, with the newly appointed president of the local branch, Major N. B. McLeod, as honorary chairman. Major C. H. McLean is chairman of the committee, and the other members are as follows: J. Dryden, W. H. Harrison, J. K. Scammell, R. J. Harrington, W. Brindley, T. J. Morrice, F. X. Jennings, J. B. Dever, and R. McInerney. It was decided that the campaign for membership would be opened by a monster meeting of all returned men at 8.30 on Sunday night in the Imperial Theatre, which has been kindly loaned to the veterans by the manager, W. H. Golding. A telegram was sent last night to Lord Beaverbrook, asking him to speak, and arrangements have been made to have Lieut.-Col. C. W. W. McLean, C.M.G., D.S.O., and two bars, M. P. for Brigg, Lancashire (Eng.), and many other prominent men address the meeting. It is planned also to have on the platform along with the speakers, all the commanding officers of the various units which have returned from the front, as well as many public men of the province. It is expected that the recently organized G. W. V. A. band will take part in the programme and in the campaign to follow. Each returned man has the privilege of taking along with him, one friend and it is hoped that every soldier and ex-soldier in the city will attend this meeting, at which the advantages to each member and the aims and aspirations of this association will be expounded.

The committee also decided that following this meeting teams should be formed to canvass the city for the purpose of securing for the G. W. V. A. every returned man in the city.

# Hunt's Annual Summer Sale

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Starts Tomorrow, June 20th

An Event of Great Importance to Clothing Buyers

For years we have held this big VALUE-GIVING-SALE in the month of July, this year the sale will start one month earlier which means larger stocks, bigger assortments to choose from and naturally a more attractive sale all round.

The people of St. John are well acquainted with the SUPER-VALUES they get at these Hunt Summer Sales and we look for two weeks of tremendous selling—so come as early as you possibly can.

Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning at Nine O'clock and Will Continue For Two Weeks

STORE OPEN FRIDAY EVENING, CLOSED SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND OPEN SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 11.

Latest Styles in Suits—Offering Extraordinary Bargains

MEN'S SUITS		BOYS' BLOOMERS	
Regular \$20.00 and \$22.50 Suits	... Sale Price \$16.50	Reg. \$1.50 Boys' Tweed Bloomers	... Sale Price \$ .98
Regular \$25.00 Suits	... Sale Price 18.50	Reg. 1.75 Boys' Tweed Bloomers	... Sale Price 1.18
Regular 28.00 Suits	... Sale Price 20.50	Reg. 2.00 Boys' Tweed Bloomers	... Sale Price 1.28
Regular 30.00 Suits	... Sale Price 22.50		
Men's Colored Tweed, Black and Navy Serge Suits.		HOSIERY	
Regular, \$18.00 and \$20.00 ... Sale Price \$14.50		Men's \$ .35 Tan Cotton Socks	... Sale Price 23c
		Men's \$ .50 Black Cashmere Socks	... Sale Price 37c
		Men's \$ .75 Black Cashmere Socks	... Sale Price 45c
		Men's \$ .85 Black Cashmere Socks	... Sale Price 63c
		Men's \$ .50 Cream Cashmere Socks	... Sale Price 39c
		Men's \$ .40 Cotton Socks	... Sale Price 29c
		Men's \$ 1.00 Silk Socks	... Sale Price 63c
		Men's \$ .75 Heather Wool Socks	... Sale Price 48c
		Men's \$ 1.00 Grey Worsteds Socks	... Sale Price 74c
MEN'S PANTS		NECK TIES	
Regular \$22.50 and \$25.00 Pants	... Sale Price \$14.98	Regular \$ .50 Knitted Ties	... Sale Price 29c
Regular 3.00 Pants	... Sale Price 1.98	Regular .75 Colored Silk Ties	... Sale Price 48c
Regular 3.50 Pants	... Sale Price 2.48	Regular 1.00 Colored Silk Ties	... Sale Price 72c
Regular 3.75 and 4.00 Pants	... Sale Price 2.98	Regular 1.25 and \$1.50 Silk Ties	... Sale Price 95c
Regular 4.25 and 4.75 Pants	... Sale Price 3.48		
BOYS' SUITS		HATS AND CAPS	
Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, ages 8 to 9 years, Regular \$6.50 to \$8.00	... Sale Price \$5.68	Regular \$3.00 Japanese Panamas	... Sale Price \$1.98
Regular \$ 9.00 Boys' Tweed Suits	... Sale Price \$ 7.68	Regular 1.25 Tweed Caps	... Sale Price .84
Regular 10.00 Boys' Tweed Suits	... Sale Price 7.98	Regular 1.50 Tweed Caps	... Sale Price .98
Regular 12.00 Boys' Tweed Suits	... Sale Price 9.28	Regular 2.00 and \$2.50 Caps	... Sale Price 1.55
Regular 15.00 and \$16.50 Suits	... Sale Price 11.88		
MEN'S TWEED RAINCOATS		SHIRTS	
Regular \$15.00 and \$18.00 Tweed Waterproof Coats	... Sale Price \$12.85	Reg. \$1.50 Colored Shirts	... Sale Price \$1.15
		Reg. .75 Colored Silk Shirts	... Sale Price 1.34
		Reg. 1.25 Duck Working Shirts	... Sale Price .89
		Reg. 1.50 Duck Working Shirts	... Sale Price .98
		Reg. 2.00 Tweed Working Shirts	... Sale Price 1.59
UNDERWEAR		GLOVES	
Regular 65c Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	... Sale Price 49c	A bargain in Men's Grey Suede Gloves, sizes 7 to 8 1/2	... Regular price, \$1.75 ... Sale Price \$1.20
Regular 75c Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	... Sale Price 56c	Regular \$ .85 Working Gloves	... Sale Price .49
Regular \$1.00 Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	... Sale Price 63c	Regular 1.00 Working Gloves	... Sale Price .73
Regular \$1.25 Merino Shirts and Drawers	... Sale Price 89c		
Reg. \$1.00 Balbriggan Union Suits	... Sale Price \$ .59		
Reg. 1.50 Balbriggan Union Suits	... Sale Price 1.15		
Reg. 2.00 Merino Union Suits	... Sale Price 1.48		
Reg. 2.50 Merino Union Suits	... Sale Price 1.89		

Whatever else you may have to do, do not miss this sale on Friday and Saturday

You will see the greatest clothing values possible

Hunt's Clothing Store

17-19 Charlotte Street



## SPARTACAN COUP AT WEIMAR FAILS

Weimar, June 18.—Fifty Spartacan and Communist prisoners, recently released from the Weimar jail, shortly after midnight this morning attacked the castle where the members of the government live. They were repulsed by a lone guard, who stood by a machine-gun until he had driven off the mob.

## ABANDON PLANS FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

St. John's, Nfld., June 18.—On the ground that public opinion in England is against further attempts at non-stop transatlantic airplane flights, Major Fiske, representing the Boulton and Paul Aeroplane Company, of England, was today directed by a cablegram from his company to abandon plans for a trans-ocean flight.

## HARRY BROWN IN THE VICKERS-VIMY BOMBING MACHINE.

Harbor Grace, Nfld., June 18.—The Handley-Page biplane made an hour's trial flight today to test her new radiators. The test was said to be entirely satisfactory. A longer trial flight is planned for tomorrow.

## NOT READY YET.

Miraflores, N. Y., June 18.—Colonel Lucas explained today that arrangements for the giant British dirigible's arrival on Roosevelt field here will not be completed before Sunday and may take until Tuesday. As soon as they are ready a cablegram will be sent to the commander of the airship, which is stationed at East Fortune, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and that the start will be made at the first favorable opportunity thereafter.

## DEFEAT PLAN TO SELL THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

Jersey City, N. J., June 19.—Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, at a meeting here, disapproved of the proposition to sell the company's British subsidiaries, by a vote of 580,072 to 79,521.

## ONE OF THE ENGINES IS IN THE FORWARD CAR AND ONE EACH IN THE FOUR SIDE CARS.

It is intended only to utilize three engines on the way over, Colonel Lucas said, and to keep two in reserve in case unusually strong winds are encountered. Pusher type propellers are used on all engines. The airship will carry sixteen tons of gasoline, which is estimated will give it a cruising radius of 4,900 nautical miles.