



# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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**The Canadian Labor Press**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.  
A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

## WAGE EARNERS ARE NOT ANXIOUS TO STRIKE

So Says John O'Hanlon, Labor Legislative Agent, in Paper on Industrial Problems.

GOOD OF ONE, GOOD OF ALL.

"Organized wage earners have no more love for strikes and lockouts than any other group of citizenship. They would avoid them by any honorable means. In fact, more strikes have been avoided and lockouts prevented by labor unions than have ever been originated by them."

That is the declaration of John M. O'Hanlon, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor, in a paper discussing industrial problems, written for and disseminated by the Political Union for Progress in Government. Mr. O'Hanlon takes for his topic, "Employer and Employee—Their relations with regard to the interests of the General Public." His treatment of the subject is in sympathy with the Political Union's aims, namely to promote progress in government by returning to the people the control of their government, so that they may satisfactorily solve the problems of agriculture, industry, conservation and taxation.

While this paper is written from the viewpoint of a prominent Union Labor leader, it keeps constantly in mind the welfare of the people. It advocates the commonwealth principle—the good of one is the good of all; the good of all is the good of one. Mr. O'Hanlon's discussion is most timely in this troublous period of unsettled industrial conditions. It contains good advice to both "Employer and Employee," counselling conservation of the interests of the general public they will best conserve their respective and mutual welfare. Mr. O'Hanlon not only regards capital and labor as partners, but also recognizes the general public as both patron and co-partner with them. The weal of none in this tripartite association—Capital, Labor and General Public—can be injured without damaging the well-being of the other two.

Quoting from Lincoln and Jefferson on the rights of organized labor, Mr. O'Hanlon adds:

"The wage earners of modern America will follow where they led and render enlightened obedience to God as the highest service to man."

Referring to the right to strike, he says:

"But a strike with all its hardships is far more to be preferred than the alternative of a court edict commanding workers to go to work or a form of compulsory incorporation that would penalize workers for having the manhood to rebel against industrial conditions that make for degradation and poverty."

Mr. O'Hanlon pays his respects to the "Political Machines that grind our Laws." He shows how labor laws were emasculated. "Bills, the exact meaning of which could not be known even to the student member because of last minute amendments made by line numbers and not printed in the bill, were hurled through under emergency messages from the Governor to overcome the constitutional provision that no bill shall be enacted unless it had been in final printed form on desks of members for at least three days. Many of such bills are not printed until after the Legislature adjourns."

With this spectacle of "delegated law making," dominated by a few legislators in powerful positions gained by influence not controlled by the voters, the wage earners, says Mr. O'Hanlon, "came speedily and unitedly to the only remedy, the one proposed in our resolution adopted for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall." Giving their reasons, he adds:

"Under such a direct system of law making and unmaking of law, the State can be assured that no law will be enacted against the will of the people, or at least that a law will remain on the statute books unless permitted by the people. To initiate a law for popular enactment it must first be constructed and secure the approval of a percentage of the voters; then it will be submitted to the whole light of intensive debate and discussion in public meetings and newspapers; later the people at a general election will vote direct on such proposals, and to become law they must have a majority. This will be a much better system than discussing legislative candidates who may be controlled in their voting by interests which would not dare to be heard or seen in a popular referendum."

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## HISTORY OF RADIO IN GIANT STRIDES

Thirty-Nine Years Since First Step Was Taken to Bridge the Ether.

Radio, as we know it, had its practical inception as recently as 1883, and its history may be briefly traced by the following outstanding features of development:

1883. Thomas A. Edison discovered a phenomenon occurring in a burning incandescent bulb, in that an electric current can be made to pass through space from the burning filament to an adjacent cold metallic plate.

1885. Electric signalling through the air without connecting wires begins when an English experimenter stretches two lengths of wire, one-quarter of a mile apart, and by charging one with a local current is able to induce a response in the distant wire.

1887. Professor Heinrich Hertz, a German scientist proves experimentally that electric waves are sent through space with the speed of light by the electric discharge that takes place when a spark is made by an induction coil or a static machine.

1890. Professor E. Branley, of Paris, develops the coherer, which considerably improves reception.

1894. British experimenters bridge a distance of one and one-quarter miles by means of improvements on the original induction system of 1885.

1895. Guglielmo Marconi proves that electric waves can be transmitted through the earth, air or water by means of sparks producing high-frequency electrical oscillations.

1900. A. F. Collins bridges distance up to eight miles by means of his so-called electro-static system of wireless signalling.

1901. Marconi succeeds in bridging the Atlantic ocean from Poldhu, Cornwall, England, to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

1902. Professor E. Ruhmer's telephone system of wireless covers a distance of 20 miles at Kiel, Germany.

1902. Wireless telegraphy is adopted on large transatlantic passenger vessels.

1902. Professor J. A. Fleming, of London, England, invents the two-element thermionic valves-detector for radio reception.

1906. Professor R. A. Fessenden, an American experimenter, develops a high frequency alternator system having a range of 20 miles.

1906. The Telefunken system of wireless telegraphy is developed and covers a distance of 25 miles.

1906. Dr. Lee de Forest, an American radio expert, improves the Fleming original vacuum tube by inserting the grid.

1908. Professor Poulsen perfects another arc-transmitting system, which covers more than 160 miles at 2500 feet.

1908. Marconi transatlantic radio stations are opened to the general public for the transmission and reception of radiograms between Great Britain and Canada.

1908. Professor Majorana perfects an arc oscillating generator and liquid microphone system.

1911. The radiotelephone covers a range of 350 miles between Nauen, Germany, and Vienna, Austria.

1912. The International Radio Telegraphic Conference approves regulations to secure uniformity of practice in radio services.

1912. E. H. Armstrong, an American, invents the regenerative vacuum tube circuit while experimenting at Columbia University.

1913. The powerful radio station at Mauen, Germany, successfully bridges a practical telegraphing distance of 1,550 miles.

1915. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in conjunction with the Western Electric Company, radios from Washington to Paris, a distance of 3,700 miles, and

announces his superregenerative vacuum-tube circuit.

1922. Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Company, announces a 20-kilowatt vacuum tube, the most powerful ever made.

1922. Marconi demonstrates to an American audience his radio searchlight, a means of directing radio waves.

## PASSING OF ENGLAND'S STately HOMES

"Stowe House, the most complete example yet to us of a great eighteenth century mansion, is after all to suffer the final indignity of disintegration," says The Manchester Guardian. "When this Georgian palace, with its attendant temples and formal arches, its groves and lakes, its statuary and heirlooms, changed hands for the trifle of fifty-thousand pounds last July, its purchaser expected that it might be kept together as a public school or a museum. But only the State could support so magnificently useless a burden, and the State has at present more immediate pressing things to do with its insufficient cash."

"Stowe, therefore, will be sold again, in fragments, next month, and the auctioneer's catalogue, itself a volume on the Stowe scale with some beautiful illustrations, is now issued to tempt any whom it can to annex some such fragment from the estate as a Temple of Victory with twenty eight Ionic columns, or a tower 115 feet high with an observatory on top. It is an amazing list the book offers. The house itself, with the drawing-rooms, state, blue, green, and others, its sixty-foot marble salon, and its suites that would house the population of a considerable village, is to be gutted of mantelpieces, frescoes, windows, panels, doors, handles, and even finger-plates fashioned by the great masters of decoration."

"The grounds will be stripped of a score of classic temples, pretentious monuments, formal arches, grottoes, pavilions, and the like. Of these,

from Washington to Hawaii, a distance of 5,000 miles.

1917. Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, develops a 200-kilowatt high frequency alternator now used almost exclusively in transoceanic radio communication.

1918. Both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone conclusively prove their tremendous importance in warfare in the World War.

1919. Canada and England are linked by radiotelephone for the first time, vacuum-tube transmitters being used.

1922. Major E. H. Armstrong an-

many, if the find a purchaser at all, will go, no doubt, for building material. For gigantic lead lines and life-size equestrian statues of George I, there can be no urgent demand. No doubt some of the dozen magnificent carved mantelpieces now to be rapped from their setting will reappear in American homes. Fragments of Stowe will survive to give distinction to great collections, and even to strike a disconcerting note of real dignity here and there in the domestic surroundings of the new rich.

"But this final explosion into atoms of one of the most pretensions and vast of the great houses of England will scarcely reach the ears of any except collectors and builders' merchants. The social conditions and the artistic canons it typified have crumbled long before it. It is not an age that passes with Stowe, but a memorial. As such there is no finer of its kind, for within it all that wealth and taste could bring together in eighteenth-century-England was housed and given the setting it demanded."



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