

employers and employees ^{over} during a number of years, suggested the provisions of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of which Mr. King is the author, and which was enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1897. This act is sometimes referred to as the "Lemieux Act", the Hon. ~~Rodolphe~~ Lemieux having introduced the measure in the Canadian House of Commons. This Act has been of incalculable service to the Dominion in the seven years it has been on the statutes. It has reduced the number of strikes ^{in Canada} in street railways, ^{steam railways and other transportation and} agencies of communication, ^{and in other} public service utilities and mines by between eighty to ninety per cent, and its workings have been a subject of interest and study ⁱⁿ to many of the countries of the world.

In September 1908 Mr. King resigned the position of Deputy Minister of Labour to enter Parliament. He contested the constituency of North Waterloo in the Province of Ontario, and after being elected was taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier into his Cabinet as Minister ^{for} of Labour of Canada. He remained a member of the Laurier Administration until its defeat in September 1911. Mr. King was the first member of the Cabinet to occupy the portfolio of Minister of Labour as a separate portfolio of the Government. During the years he was in the Ministry, he ^{instituted} introduced a number of far-reaching inquiries on subjects affecting the welfare of the working classes. Among the number was the appointment of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, the report of which under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. W. Robertson, has very recently been given to the public. Seven Commissioners were appointed and the inquiry occupied a period of several years and embraced an investigation of existing ^{needs} institutions and methods in Canada, and of ~~existing~~ institutions and methods in the United States ~~and~~ Great Britain