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SIXTEEN PAGES

Continuity of Mackenzie King's Career So Marked As To Look Like Destiny

Devotion to Industrial Problems and to Canada's Public Service.

TWO THREADS FORM ONE STRAND

Fusion of Sociological and Political Interests—He's a Fighter, Too.

(Toronto Globe.)
When a man reaches a position of unusual national importance, the public is apt to be struck by the continuity of his career and in its fuller aspects.



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

When you begin to piece together Mr. King's career, it is not long before you see emerging, with striking clearness, two threads that continue throughout the career. These threads run astonishingly true to line, with scarcely a quiver or deviation apparent.

One thread, although distinct and of different colors, are intertwined. Even the outset, they are linked together, and as the line proceeds, they merge more and more until today they are as one thread made up of two strands.

These component strands are a natural and insatiable interest in sociological and industrial problems and an instinctive and unquenchable determination to be of service to his native country in the field of public affairs.

While in Chicago, King lived at the Hull House Social Settlement. His experience there he tells himself in the early part of his book, "Industry and Humanity."

When, fifteen years later, he was asked by the Rockefeller Foundation to undertake a world-wide survey of industrial relations, Mr. King accepted only on condition that part of his time should be his own, and that nothing should interfere with his interest in Canadian public affairs, and his freedom to participate in them. It was a temporary arrangement which he terminated in 1917.

His second venture into journalism, in the form of these articles written for the Mail and Empire, was connected with his sociological interests. He had been so much impressed by what he had seen in Chicago that he was anxious to write for tendencies of "possible" similar developments in Canadian cities.

From time to time, after offer after offer has come to Mr. King from large concerns, offers financially alluring to a man who, although unmarried, has had responsibilities of a private nature, which he cheerfully carried and of which the public have been entirely unaware. Mr. King had salaries offered to him from the Rockefeller Foundation. He turned them down, because they would have meant his departure from Canada and his absorption in foreign work.

What happened during these investigations is of particular interest. It shows at once his enthusiasm for the things he believed in and his practical desire for results as well as his gift for the campaign of 1906 which put Laurier into power, had his practical intuition as a political correspondent.

It is the linking of the sociological and political motives that gives so much significance to Mr. King's new place as leader of the Liberal party in Canada. He had been interested merely in industrial problems he might have gone into private business and the national potentiality of his work have been lost. Or, for the sake of politics, he might have developed into one of those leaders who try to curry favor with the people by neither thinking for themselves nor encouraging their fellows to exercise their brains. In Mr. King, however, there has been a fusion of the sociological and political. He has made his interest in each serve the other, and now his combined experience is available for the good of the people as a whole.

Let him tell his own story of the experience and indignation.

The net result of the remarkable story is that a man, not yet forty-five years of age, after an unusually consistent preparation, emerges into the center line of a dramatic gathering, and without any effort on his own part except an unstudied but convincing display of his qualifications, is elected leader of the Canadian Liberal party.

"In visiting the homes of workers in the garment trades in company with a labor leader, I came across letter carriers' uniforms being made up under contracts awarded by the post office department of Canada. On questioning one of the workers as to the remuneration she was receiving for sewing machine and hand work, I found that it came to a very few cents an hour. I shall never forget the feeling of pained surprise and indignation I experienced as I learned of the extent of that woman's toil from early morning till late at night, and figured out the pittance she received. The circumstance that it was government work, and that the contracting firm was one of high repute in the city, did not lessen the resentment I felt. As I visited other homes and shops, I found the condition of this woman's employment to be in no sense isolated, but all too common."

Mr. King's father was a friend of Hon. William Mulock (now Sir William), the postmaster-general. Mackenzie King himself felt that the conditions of which he had knowledge should be brought to the postmaster-general's attention.

with his department. He said he would see that matters were so altered as to give to labor conditions a place in existing and all future contracts of the post office department. He was as good as his word.

Report to Gov't.

"A day or two later, I received from Ottawa an official communication asking if I would make a report to the government upon the methods theretofore adopted in Canada, in the carrying out of government clothing contracts. Early in January, 1908, I submitted a report to the government. It revealed in no uncertain light the evils incident to unregulated government contract work during the preceding ten years, and the need of government intervention to prevent the continuance of like abuses in connection with future contracts."

Subsequently the postmaster-general introduced into the House of Commons the Fair Wages' Resolution, "whereby all government contracts are required to contain conditions to prevent abuse arising from sub-letting and which will secure to labor on government contract work the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out." This was in 1900, and, according to Mr. King, it was the adoption of this resolution as a part of government policy that, amongst other things, led in the same year to the creation of the department of labor, Mackenzie King became the first deputy minister, under Sir William Mulock. Nine years later, he became minister of labor himself.

To revert, however, to Mr. King's trainings his educational days were not finished when he left Chicago University in 1897. He next went to Harvard, where he continued his studies in political economy, and where he won a traveling fellowship for Europe. He studied economics under famous masters in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In London, as in Chicago, he lived at a Settlement, the Passmore Edwards Settlement, where the very atmosphere was charged with sociology.

The results of the later phase of his industrial activity are revealed in his own book, "Industry and Humanity." The scope of the work is thus outlined by its author: "I decided to make a personal investigation of the conditions of some of the existing industrial controversies in America, and to contribute, by suggestion or otherwise, as opportunity offered, to working out the solution in the relations between capital and labor. I also decided to prepare, on the basis of my own experience and the literature available, a statement of underlying principles which are finding expression in the organization of industrial society and which should obtain in all efforts at reconstruction."

"In working towards a wise evolution of government in industry," says Mr. King, "the evolution of government in the state cannot be studied with too much care." It was Simon de Montfort, in the reign of Edward I, over 600 years ago, who for the first time "admitted within the pale of the British political constitution the newly-developed Third Estate of the realm."

Present day industrialism, even at its most advanced point, is only at the level of political development reached in the time of Edward I, six centuries ago. Mr. King believes there will be a development of self-government in industry comparable to the changes in British constitutional relations from the time of Edward I. to the present.

NEWS OF THE OLD LAND IN SPECIAL LETTER TO TIMES

Most Notable of London 'Seasons' Closed With Goodwood

BRITAIN'S MONSTER GUNS

Armistice Day a Lucky One for Berlin—Northcliffe and Ireland; Lloyd George and the Generals and His Speech at Dinner to Sir Henry Wilson

(From Our Own Correspondent)
London, England, August 18.—Goodwood rings down the curtain on the London season—this year on the most notable of London's seasons. It is the grand finale for which the dramatic personae assemble on the stage in light-hearted mood and make their farewell bow. The season has run its course, the drumming of the gongs begins northwards; the King, with his guns—there is no finer shot in the country—goes to Bournemouth, the rest of the social and sporting world make for the moors; the "twelfth" is the cry; the blinds in the great town houses are down; London becomes a social wilderness, and the "silly" season has set in.

How different the circumstances of the last and present Goodwood! The 1914 Goodwood was held with the dark war-cloud overhead, ready to burst at any moment. This year's circumstances may be expressed by paraphrasing the hymn writer: "Germans vanquished, labor ended, Rhineland passed." The absence of the king and queen from Goodwood relaxed the strict etiquette with regard to male attire. Silk hats and tail coats were put off, and a more comfortable dress substituted. A lounge suit and a grey bowler hat used to be King Edward's favorite dress for the day. King George inherits a similar fashion. In very hot weather, flannel suits are still further relaxed. Flannel suits and straw hats are requisitioned. On one occasion, a very hot day, the Marquis de Soveral, a model in the matter of dress, turned up in a white duck suit. Only the newly-developed Third Estate of the realm.

Our Monster Guns
Many people have no doubt forgotten that at the time of the great German invasion caused by the news that the Germans were actually invading Paris, the king was at first ridiculed as impossible at the distance. It was announced that we were making guns of a similar range by way of view, the new weapons were necessary ones of considerable time, but two such guns are now on the point of completion in this country by the Vickers.

These two cannon will be unique. They are really the standard naval 12-inch guns reduced to 8-inch by inserting in the barrel a sleeve of steel, which will fire a 12-inch shell, so that the rotation and even flight, and the range is expected to be at least 75 miles. I to the younger's expense by dilating on the carelessness of people who forgot their pipes, and speculating as to the young gentleman's reply. I met the ex-man later in the day and asked how father was getting on without his beloved pipe. "You heard what he said about his language," replied the youth. "Well, I wish you could hear his language every time he has to spend a bob on a bad cigar!"

The Cynic on the Hearth.
Feeling stronger than ever in London on the subject of the coal shortage, and what other householders have to tell there is a certain amount of justification. A week before the increased coal price was announced I ordered a ton of coals. Then came the news of the coming extra price. And though never before had there been more than a day or two's delay in delivery, the coals could not be obtained. Then came the announcement that after the present date, no household in London be permitted to have more than two cwt. (Continued on page 16, third column.)

Seventh Day Adventist Church

ORANGE HALL, SIMOND ST.
W.M. G. YOUNG, Pastor
Subject: "The Little Flock."
Question box half hour at 6.30 (standard). Lecture at 7 o'clock p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist

SerVICES at 11 a.m., at 93 Germain street. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Wednesday evening, meeting at eight o'clock. Reading room open from 3 to 5 p.m., Saturday and public holidays excepted.

Christian Science Society

141 Union Street
Lesson sermon Sunday at 11 a.m. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Wednesday evening, meeting at 8. Reading room open 3 to 5 p.m., every week-day, Saturdays and legal holidays excepted.

terms which, like those offered by the Northcliffe plan, would be utterly unacceptable to Nationalists, without mentioning the Sinn Fein feeling, which is still less susceptible of conciliation. Imagine proposing to form Ireland into two states—one being Ulster and the other the rest of Ireland—each with equal representation and rights, to manage Irish affairs! It is impossible from the Nationalist and Home Rule point of view, and inadvisable from the Ulster standpoint. At least, that is what I am told by Irishmen of both camps.

The Motor Boom

There is an unprecedented boom in the motor industry. One famous firm, whose engines received an immense advertisement over the last Atlantic flight is charging \$200 for the favor merely of putting intending clients on their waiting list, which is "miles" long. Outside the Alhambra the other night, where the Russian ballet is still drawing fashionable London, one counted at least 60 per cent. of the waiting cars as belonging to this particular firm. But the demand is nearly as great for all sorts of cars. One young officer, whom I know has spent part of his demobilization gratuity on a motor bike. He did not go in for an expensive or famous make. But he had great difficulty in getting a moderate article by a comparatively unknown firm for 128 guineas. And he assured me that they had enough orders now in hand to keep their works going at full speed for two years. From this one may deduce the extent to which the motor habit is likely to spread and develop. Motor bikes are all the rage among ex-service men, and quite a large percentage of ex-officers and N. C. O.s are purchasing these appliances. Apparently the familiar sight of a French car of the envious despatch riders scooting round corners at 60 miles an hour has awakened a longing to try the sport. So our country roads are going to be lively enough in a little while.

Why Cambridge Won

A good many people interested in rowing have been puzzled to account for the fact that the Cambridge eight, which was defeated by the Australians at Henley after knocking out the Americans in good style, should have reversed the result in the Paris race. But several factors told towards the result. Barry is quite prepared to defend his title this year, but, if a match is arranged, his opponent will more probably be Felton, the Australian.

Domestic Tragedy

The other day I travelled up to town with a city man and his son, who had just joined his father in the city office, after serving in the Naval Air Force during the war. At the outset of the journey the ex-airman found he had left his pipe at home. His comments on the catastrophe drew a mild remonstrance from his father, who also amused himself with the youngster's expense by dilating on the carelessness of people who forgot their pipes, and speculating as to the young gentleman's reply. I met the ex-airman later in the day and asked how father was getting on without his beloved pipe. "You heard what he said about his language," replied the youth. "Well, I wish you could hear his language every time he has to spend a bob on a bad cigar!"

News of the Churches



Important For Christians Prayer and Bible Study

Sunday, 9.30 a.m. Morning Watch Prayer Service
Monday, 8.00 p.m. Bible Class
Meetings Open to All.
Laymen's Evangelistic Committee, Brussels Street Church (Un denominational)

Tabernacle Baptist Church

REV. A. LAWRENCE TEDFORD, Pastor
Sunday Services 11.00 a.m. and 6.45 p.m.
PASTOR PREACHING AT BOTH SERVICES
Bible Class and Sunday School 2.30 p.m.
Open Air Meeting on Square 8.15 p.m.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Y. P. Meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Church Prayer Hour.
All Welcome

Portland Methodist Church

REV. NEIL McLAUCHLAN, B.A., Pastor
11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. The Pastor will preach
2.30 p.m. Sunday School and Organized Classes
All Are Welcomed

UNITED SERVICES OF Queen Square and Centenary Methodist Churches

Sunday, August 31, 1919
Rev. H. A. Goodwin, pastor of Centenary, will conduct the morning and evening services.
11.00 a.m. Queen Square
7.00 p.m. Centenary
All Cordially Welcomed

Carleton Methodist Church

REV. J. HEANEY, B.A., Minister
11.00 a.m.—Public worship. Subject of sermon: "The Struggles and Rewards of Moral Conquest."
2.15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class
7.00 p.m.—Public worship. Subject of sermon: "Faith in God"
All Seats Free—You Are Cordially Invited

Baptist Churches On Sunday

CENTRAL CHURCH . . . City Centre
REV. D. J. MacPHERSON, Pastor
Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Bible School at 12.45.
Strangers welcome. Seats free.

WATERLOO ST. . . . East End
REV. ELLERY G. DAKIN, Pastor
Services—
Sunday—
11 o'clock—Morning Worship.
12 o'clock—Bible School.
7 o'clock—Evening Worship.
Wednesday—
8 o'clock—Evening Prayer and Praise Service.
Other services as announced.
Strangers cordially welcomed.

FAIRVILLE . . . Church Ave.

(Old Time)
REV. A. S. BISHOP, Pastor
Services on Sunday, August 31, will be conducted by Rev. E. A. Allaby at the usual hours.
Sunday School at 12.15 p.m.
A cordial invitation is extended to all.

VICTORIA ST. . . . North End

REV. G. D. HUDSON, B.Th.
Sunday—
10.30 a.m.—Prayer Circle.
11 a.m.—"The Glory of Ordinary Things."
2.30 p.m.—Brotherhood, Bible Class and Sunday School.
7 p.m.—"Social Responsibility."
Good music at all services.
All are invited. Seats free.

MAIN ST. . . . North End

REV. D. HUTCHINSON, D.D., Pastor
11 a.m.—Subject: "A Question for Everybody."
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7 p.m.—Subject: "The Good Fight."
Good music.
A hearty welcome to all strangers and visitors.

St. Philip's Church

REV. R. H. W. PINKETT, Pastor
11 a.m.—Preaching, pastor.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—"Christ Jesus." Wednesday evening. The Sunday School Choir will sing. Mid-week Services Wednesday, 7.30 (old time).
All are invited and made welcome.

Presbyterian Churches

ST. DAVID'S . . . King St. East
Corner King and Carmarthen Sts.
REV. J. A. MACKENZIE, Minister
Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Rev. Geo. Scott will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.
Strangers invited.

UNITED SERVICES St. Andrews and Germain St.

Minister for the month, Rev. F. Dowling, B.A., Germain St. Baptist Church.
7 p.m.—St. Andrews' Church.
Rev. F. Dowling, B.A., will preach. All are welcomed.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Mid-week service.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(West St. John)
REV. JOHN A. MORISON, Ph.D., D.D., Minister
Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S . . . Douglas Ave

"The North End Presbyterian Church"
REV. H. L. EISENOR, Minister
Morning worship, 11 a.m.
Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m.
Evening service, 7 o'clock.
The minister will conduct all services and preach.
All welcome. Cars stop near church. Interesting themes discussed from the pulpit.
"The Lord our God, the Lord is one: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, all thy soul, with all thy strength. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."