The Following is a Speech Delivered by Sir John Willison, President Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, at Galt, Ont., on July 17th, 1918.

00 to \$35.00, for igns and embody imited CEMENTS ure events, no money, 2c per oc; if held to raise Patriotic, Church pose 4c per word, if held to raise other than these

onstration today et School, Annette enan avenue, at 11 Be sure and come.

REGULATIONS Bros. of Delhi wrote ttawa, to get a rulin circulation to the llegal to save wheat er they received was

on either on the part to prevent or dis-

NIZATION R BY-ELECTION

of the campaign in for Hon, H. J. Cody night when the Conon of Ward One and nd allotted the work ling subdivisions. The was largely attended, work was completed elivered by Hon. Dr. night, Ziba Gallagher, Mr. Mehr. J. T. Lesthe Ladies' Auxiliary

VACATION TRIP. ific palatial Great s. Keewatin and Asm Port McNicoll and Saturday for Port Arthur and Steamship express 00 p.m. sailing days, ection. Particunadian Pacific Ticket . Howard, District Toronto.

RANSFERRED. ty for the transfer of ice, as the civilian ittary police, has been awa. The staff is be-Inspectors, \$200 a ctors, \$4,50 to \$5 a day; lay, and constables, \$3

Don'tLook Old! LOCKYER'S SULPHUR s pre-t Hair Hair

n. S.E., Restorer deepening grayness to in a few days, thus ed appearance, has ento retain their position VERYWHERE. health to the hair and ural color. It cleanses makes the most perfect

STERRETT.

ort of the state to force German ercial penetration into every country of the world not merely for adding to the wealth of the world, not terrett even for the purpose of adding wealth to the German part of the world, not

nerely to give employment to German en or to give increased divi-It was part of the general policy of domination, and the obct was "to get control and practically to enslave the producing powers of all Mr. Balfour's argument, Dr. Paul ch, a member of the reichstag, and one of the most brilliant of German writers, has frankly declared that German industrial protection was directed against England. "It created German industry an organized super-iority over British industry." The

by like weak faith and emotional flab-

relations with the peoples she sought

German Trade Domination.

realized the significance of German

her general policy of world domina-

almost as formidable an enemy to the

army. "The German commercial pol-tey," he said, "aimed at using every

berties of the world as the German

mercial policy. It was not under-

od that Germany had never dis-

edated her commercial efforts from

That made German commerce

ction, and uncertain and un-

would not be within thirty or forty miles of Paris. It is certain that Germany is thinking beyond the war into the era of reconstruction. According to Mr. Gerard, who was American ambassador at Berlin during the first years of the war, scores of vessels are building in German shipyards for oversea trading as soon as the seas are open to German commerce. There is more or less conclusive evidence that German agents are accumulating the first years of raw material necessary for to improve relations between emthat German agents are accumulating stores of raw material necessary for German industries in neutral countries. The leaders in German industry and finance are planning for a more effective organization of German factories, for greater production with disciplined labor, and for the most complete cooperation under state control between exporters and the shipping companies. Definite organization of the textile, rubber, leather and other industries has been effected. The iron industries are establishing a great research institute at their own cost. There has been a close, comprehensive, effective alliance of the scientific and military forces. German trade policy during reconstruction has been described as consolidation, amalgamation and centralization. The vast project of a commercial federation of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, if it be achieved, will give German producers and manufacturers a domestic market of menty 200 000 000 poople. There is

and manufacturers a domestic market are engaged in furnishing material of nearly 200,000,000 people. There is and supplies for war purposes. For the prospect that Germany, thru domittee the whole industrial fabric ion over portions of Russia, will rests upon a war basis. Inevitably upe new markets and necessary raw there will be shock and dislocation materials. It is still the expectation of German political and industrial industries employing a quarter of a leaders that the armies will not invade German territory, that the flail to a state of peace, but between 300, of war will not fall upon her industrial 000 and 400,000 soldiers will return of war will not fall upon her industrial 000 and 400,000 soldiers will return centres, and that her manufactures from Europe for whom places must and shipping can be more easily ad- be provided. In short between 600,000 justed to peace conditions than those and 700,000 men released from mit-of the ally countries. Armies to Be Brought Home.

They do not forget that when peace in the factories, in the shops, in the comes British vessels must carry great armies to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, and that the American be available. Since many of these and and india, and that the American be available. Since many of these army must be transported across the men have families, altogether at Atlantic. If there is delay in moving least 1,500,000, or possibly 2,000,000 the oversea armies out of Europe a people will be vitally affected by the huge expenditure for their mainten—withdrawal of the armies from the must continue, a vast reserve of field, and the cessation of war order

will be unavailable for domestic for Canadian factories. reconstruction, and uncertain and unsettled conditions must prevail in the countries to which they belong. It may be that such terms of peace will be imposed upon Germany as will canada. We should know before they greatly retard her industrial restorations. tion and exclude her manufactures in the Canadian army desires to do, from ally countries during the difficult era of readjustment. But, looking what point he should be demobilized, how difficult it is even in the wrath of war to prevent trading with the en- as has been said by a special cor-emy. During the American Civil War respondent of The Toronto Mail and was a steady and considerable Empire, enlisted from high school volume of trading between north and colleges and universities, who had south. Even many officers and sol- never worked, and who have spent diers of the northern armies were in- in the army the years in which they volved in this illicit traffic. Other il- would have been making places for lustrations of the insurgency of trade themselves. Many of forty years of abound all down the centuries. More- age or over, will come back after over, already there are voices even in long service without money or oc-Canada, recalling those which for so cupation, and with initiative and long and so disastrously acclaimed Ger- energy impaired. "Leaders of thought many as the bulwark of peace and the in the army," says this correspon-friend of Great Britain, insisting that dent, "avor the return of men from we shall deal tenderly with the Ger- Europe to immediate occupation in man people and forget the appalling Canada. They fear the effect on the infamy of a nation that has sown men of a long period of idleness. Europe with graves and filled the They are anxious that other fields of th with mourning. "Vengeance is labor than agriculture should be ne," saith the Lord, but there is noth-provided. Farming will appeal to but that when a criminal is captured his Years in the turmoil of war, its expunishment is complete. There are citements and associations, is not the long sentences, even life sentences, and best of training for the quiet life of seines the gallows. By weak faith the prairie farm. Industrial expanin Germany the British Empire was sion in Canada must come if petrayed into war; it must not be that army is to be provided with occupation." After the Civil War the like weak faith and emotional nap-ess the nation which has put earth United States disbanded an army of biness the nation which has put earth over 1,500,000. But the Republic had elementary decencies of mankind shall a population of 30,000,000 or 31,000, on a saisted to establish equal trading 000, while we have 7,500,000 or 8,000, be assisted to establish equal trading 000 people. In the north the army was reestablished in civil life without any serious season of Mr. Balfour said a few days ago that before the war England had not ployment or any general social disturbance, but we have proportionately a far graver industrial problem.

conditions. Not only will we have to provide occupation or support for 1,500,000 people, but we will carry a tremendous financial obligation. Thus far the greatest revenue we have raised in any year was \$170,000,000. When the war is over, in order to meet pensions, interest and the general purposes of government, our annual charge will be \$350,000,000. and possibly \$400,000,000. This great sum the imperial government provided \$372,If we are to bear this load it is vital that the production of field and factory should be increased, new indus-tries created, old industries expanded, fifty manufacturers have received home markets enlarged and exports contracts. These contracts have been war Japan will be a more formidable home markets enlarged and of manufactures and farm products multiplied. The provincial governments all across the country show a disposition to vote liberal appropriations for agriculture. A like disposition is manifested by the Dominion Government. In this field all the money necessary for research, experiment and production can be obtained and should be obtained. The fertile soil of Canada is its best asset. Those contracts have been great national placed in every province except competitor in world markets. Canadian manufacturers will feel as never before the pressure of Japanese composition. No other country is devoting itself with greater energy to the could not have been achieved, it is established industries. Japan has cheap labor and skilful artisans and workmen who have made these results could not have been achieved, it is established industries. Japan has cheap labor and skilful artisans and workmen who have made these results possible are not lacking in skill, enterprise or courage. Under likeward is in every province except competitor in world markets. Canadian manufacturers will feel as never before the pressure of Japanese competition. No other country is devoting itself with greater energy to the could not have been achieved, it is established industries. Japan has cheap labor and skilful artisans and genius for organization. The government is co-operating with the insurance of the production of the pressure of Japanese competition. No other country is devoting itself with greater energy to the could not have been achieved, it is established industries. Japan has cheap labor and skilful artisans and genius for organization. The government is co-operating with the insurance of the pressure of Japanese competition and organization these results could not have been achieved, it is established industries. Japan has cheap labor and skilful artisans and genius for organization. The government is co-operating with the insurance of the pressure of Japanese competition in world markets.

of the grain growers, their co-operative movements have been of great ment of government. A new departadvantage to western farmers. Indeed, they have been of real national advantage. In proportion, as their in the direct interest of industry. In methods can be applied in older Canada, agriculture and the country will benefit. Moreover, whatever differences of political opinion may exist between western grain growers and eastsupport for generous public appropriations for agricultural research, for ations for agricultural research, for of government readapted to comfield experiments, and for all practical mercial uses, and organizations priproposals to increase production, to improve rural conditions and to enbetween capital and labor.

large the returns from agriculture.
Britain Self-Feeding. may be that in the future there Agriculture has declared that the great lesson of the war for British states-men is that the United Kingdom must be capable of self-feeding. It is estimated that for this year the Old Country will produce food to feed its population for 40 weeks, as against maintained at that level the need for food from Canada will be enormously reduced. But there is a large element of speculation in all such estimates. The effort of war may not lation of labor to employers and the mates. The effort of war may not latter of labor to employers and the continue in time of peace. Unless government, and the determination there is economic profit in domestic food production it is doubtful if Great Britain will become permanently self-feeding, however heroic may be the immediate resolution. But assuredly ducers and manufacturers for export business. "We shall need such compared to the compared with the continue in time of peace. Unless government, and the determination of National Policy toward shipping, railways and foreign trade. The web law reverses American policy and permits combination of proimmediate resolution. But assuredly the Old Country will be less dependent upon food exports for some years and

states. Towns and cities will grow in sympathy with the growth of land settlement. Industrial dependence upon older Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other countries will greatly diminish. As the older Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other countries will greatly diminish. As the older Canada, the United States, Scientific and industrial research, public administration, coal from the United States, so the west will import factories from older Cana-da and from across the border. Aside altogether from regard for "the long haul" and heavy freight charges, east-ern industries will find it economically profitable to establish western branches in the older provinces. It is a misnational and manufacturing sectional. will it be so in Canada. It is only ation that there is any apparent conflict over industry. Just as certain as the east today is studded with thriving factories and just as certain as these employ much labor, provide trade for local merchants and furnish desirable home markets, so the westindustrial fabric. There, as here, the sons of farmers will direct many of these industries. There, as here, a great army of skilled workmen, conern provinces will have their own stituting that element of the popula-tion which will not go upon the land, will find the employment which they would seek in American industrial centres if manufacturing were made impossible or unprofitable in Canada. Organization of Industry. But it is essential that we should have a better organization of industry.

There could be no clearer evidence of the genius and resourcefulness of Canadian manufacturers, and the skill of Canadian labor, than what has been achieved under the imperia the country has any conception of fice have been necessary to produce these results. The work of the board has absorbed all the time and energy of many of the leaders in Canadian industry. Manufacturers have taken serious risks, and the banks have co-operated with high public spirit. The shell orders placed in Canada 000,000,000. Of his great sum the imperial government provided \$372,000,000, the Canadian Government \$460,000,000, and the Canadian banks

ever we of the east may think of will have agen's in all world markets, some features of the political program of the grain growers, their co-opera- has become an independent departwestern grain growers and east- over eighty committees and ern interests, it is certain that in the missions. There are organizations east there is general, if not universal, also devoted to various phases of

America Prepared.

activity in preparation for the era of

In the United States there is equal

reconstruction. The Council of National Defence will make a scientific study of problems relating to the demobilization of the army, the return of soldiers and sallors to civil life, and the readjustment of industry to after-war conditions. Special attention will be devoted to the adaptation of war industries to peace, and to the revival of the building and to the revival of the building trades and branches of manufactur-ing which have been depressed or dislocated by the incidence of war. business. "We shall need such com-binations after the war," says The New York Times, "for the preserva-Industries in the West.

Possibly, too, in proportion as the British demand declines, the home demand may increase. It is inevitable that industries will be established in the Canadian west, as they have been distinct will be more formidable here-established in the Western American after when we must contend against terials, forestry and agriculture. A great federation of industries, embracing 300,000 plants and employ-ing 10,000,000 workers, is in process of organization. "Give us," said the chairman of the war convention at Atlantic Cty, which initiated this movement, "such an organization, linking the manufacturers of this country into one great organization, and there will be no problem during the war or after the war that it can-not solve." There are many trade

> until peace is declared before beginployment of the enormous new mermented at a rate of one and two the manufacturers to find work for those ships after the war. The more vigorously we fight the war, the more tonnage we shall have at our disposal when peace is declared. I believe that wise foresight now in utilizing this tonnage after the war, to develop our own world trade, and develop trade and industry in other countries, particularly the smaller and younger nations, will be a direct help to winning the war, not a hindrance. The American manufacturer, banker, and business man generally may well begin today to think in terms of world markets. When peace comes we shall find ourselves with hand, as well as a ship-manufacturing industry of magnitude unlike anything that has hither-

organizations concerned with their

peculiar problems, and many social

agencies thinking towards after-war

conditions. There is significance for

Canada in a statement by Mr. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, to the Illinois

Manufacturers' Association.

upon manufacturing efficiency." Activity in Japan. It cannot be doubted that after the

jects. Over all companies subsi-dized, the government retains a right the bank may enter into engagements of \$100,000,000. It is proposed to have Japanese banks at every point touched by Japanese merchants, and already As evidence of the close connection between banking and business during last year, 100 new Japanese business houses were established in Shanghal. The Yokohama Specie Bank has arranged for regular advances to Japanese merchants in the United States Hawaii, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro Java and Canada. The governor of the Bank of Japan has said, "We should be ready for the occasion with the united strength of the whole na-tion. At home we must apply our-selves to the task of promoting pro-ductive industry, abroad we must en-deavor to secure the extension of markets and the establishment of commercial credit. In this way, to fur-ther the augmentation of the national eventualities during the war as well lieve, the most urgent tasks for us at the present moment." During last year Japanese exports to Canada increased from \$4,107,618 to \$8,122,725. In ve years imports into Canada from 1 other countries have increased 30 per cent., and from Japan 130 per cent. The significance to Canadian industry of Japanese competition in

Canadian Export Trade. It may be that in Great Britain and the United States there is a multi-plicity of organizations devoted to reconstruction. But it is certain that we cannot be idle in Canada if our industries are to be adapted to new conditions and world markets. The Nicholls has inaugurated in the senate The Needs of Russia. Many Canadian manufacturers have

nissioner, who has just returned from He tells us that the rebuilding and regeneration of Russia will be a colossal undertaking. The market for binders, tractors and all classes of farm machinery will be ening of all the necessities of life, the illimitable. There will be an in- larger association of the nation in its satiable demand for saw and flour mill- own government, the removal of reliing machinery, for grain elevators, for all articles necessary in clearing the land and in the general prosecution of agriculture. He believes, and there is nothing visionary in the proposal, that a corps of Canadian woodmen and to existed. Success in employing agriculturists could give Russia lessee an advance which may well be that merchant marine hangs squarely sons of incalculable advantage in clear-called splendid, however much may ing and settling the country and improving its methods of farming. He Results of Labor Organization. thinks that an adaptation of the Canadian elevator system to Russia bor has greatly contributed, as would confer great benefits upon its people. It is not to be doubted that to improve the general condition of the itself, and have not even the shadow stable government in Russia will be people. Labor, thru organization, is We here prefer to go on in this normal stable government in Russia will be re-established and its credit restored, re-established and its credit restored, powerful, sometimes arbitrary and alway of trying to make the conditions of and there is no sound reason why, in ways vigilant. But, however power-life better today than they were yes-co-operation with the imperial auful, arbitrary or vigilant labor may be. thorities and British commercial or- it is vain to contest the validity of its ganizations, Canada should not assist right to organize, to deny the necessity materially in its social, industrial and for collective action, or to minimize agricultural restoration. But if we the benefits which thru organization are to have an adequate share in the have accrued to the working populaand should be obtained. The fertile suits possible at the lacking in skill, soil of Canada is its best asset. Those enterprise or courage. Under like-who live on the land give balance and steadiness to the social forces. As they are the most independent, so they are the most independent, so they should be the most prosperous element in the process of the social forces. As they have been in the era of construction and developing land and water transportation. It is taking measures to should be the most prosperous element in the varieties and extending liberal financial support. It is improving ports and developing land and water transportation. It is taking measures to should be the most prosperous element in the varieties and extending liberal financial support. It is improving ports and developing land and water transportation. It is taking measures to supply raw materials and machinery for finished manufactures. Japanese in the varieties of the working new in its shibboleths, are to have an adequate share in the varieties of the varieties and extending liberal financial support. It is improving ports and developing land and water transportation. It is taking measures to specific the financial support. It is improving ports are to have an adequate share in the varieties of the varieties and extending liberal financial support. It is improving ports are to have an adequate share in the varieties of the varieties of the varieties and extending liberal financial support. It is improving ports are to have an adequate share in the varieties of the varieties of the varieties of the varieties and extending liberal financial support. It is faithed to have an adequate share in the reliancial support. It is faithed to have an adequate share in the reliancial support. It is faithed to have an adequate share in the reliancial support. It is faithed to have an adequate share in the reliance in the reliance in the faith dustries and extending liberal financial support. It is faithed to have an adequate share in the faith du

of Technology, Harvard, Columbia, Wisconsin and other American uni-versities have an incomparable equip-Canadian Government will estabfor Scientific and Industrial Research. There Canadian industries or groups experts for study and experiment in the problems in which they are pecucessary to have adequate facilities for training such experts if the industries and the producers of the country are to derive the last advantage from the national institute. In this industrial province the government can afford to vision of such additional facilities for research as are imperatively required. If we are to derive the full advantage from our natural resources we must have complete efficiency in production and manufacture. The question is not peculiarly related to the interests of manufacturers. It is strictly economic, public and national. Moreover, there must be concentration upon one or two universities if the research faculties are to be equal to the requireulties are to be equal to the requirement. Dispersion of effort and support over too many institutions would only mean that no one would be adequate and a great national object would be subordinated to sectional considera-

> Employers and Employes.
>
> It is vital, also, if we are to pa safely thru the period of reconstruc-tion that good relations should exist estrangement between labor and capi-tal, in the practical class war which organization of employers upon the other. The separation between employers and employes seems to be a necessary result of modern industrial conditions. The old and ideal relation Nicholis has inaugurated in the senate for a Canadian trade corporation should have liberal aid from the government and the active, organized support of the industrial and financial integration. There has come the great factory and the great industrial corporation, great financial integration of transportation, great financial integration. should unite to investigate foreign cial and corporate combinations. The markets and consider adjustment of workman goes in and out of tirese their factories to the needs of Europe, huge establishments, a stranger to the as they were adjusted to the manu- manager and ignorant, often of the facture of munitions and war supplies.
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> According to a committee of the New
> York building trades, in five years
>
> You have the boards of directors.
>
> The tools with which he works are not his own, the machine he tends, the orders for \$5,000,000,000 will come to engine he drives, the ship he directs, the United States for the rebuilding belongs to a corporation whose stocks of Europe. It is said that France al- are on the exchange and whose inready is placing contracts aggregating vestments too often are their chief \$150,000,000 for the reconstruction of concern. Their relationship with labor her devastated cities. The National is impersonal and remote; their inter-Lumber Manufacturing Association of est in dividends personal and direct. United States reports that Birmingham will build 50,000 houses, requiring 2,000,000,000 feet of American and occasional misunderstanding and timber, and that an annual expenditure conflict are inevitable. There is no of \$6,250,000 for housing in Birming-doubt at all that the system of inham is contemplated. It was stated dustrial organization which has been at a convention of municipal engineers developed is advantageous alike to that Scotland requires 100,000 houses, employers, to workmen and to the where in one year not more than great body of consumers. It is not 12,000 or 15,000 have ever been erected, true in Canada, in America or in The number of houses that will be Great Britain that the poor grow required in Great Britain at the close poorer or that any general condition of the war is variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000. It is offinially stated that in Australia 300,000 livered at the unveiling of a statue to houses will be needed. Canada, too, Queen Victoria at Leith he said: "It is will need to spend a vast amount of wall to make as a small that the poor grow provided the poor grow provi houses will be needed. Canada, too, Queen Victoria at Leith he said: "It is will need to spend a vast amount of well to make an empire; it is well to money for housing, municipal improvements and general reconstructions and general reconstructions." see a nation reap the fruits of its in-dustry and intelligence. But the test of a reign must be the condition of the nation itself, its moral, physical, intellectual welfare, and what reign will had the advantage of consultation with better bear that crucial test than the Mr. C. F. Just, Canadian Trade Comlong years of Queen Victoria? They creasing liberty, of unwearled emancipation. It was a period marked by the promotion of health and educa-tion, the raising of wages, the cheapgious barriers not merely in tests, but in Christian co-operation. All this marked the sublime and upward path

Towards that advance, organized laman; other agencies have co-operated German industry an organized superlority over British industry." The
main factors were the close ochesion
of industry and finance, and "the orfanized power of the state" to 'cre
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there are various types of mind, and strongly conflicting motives; divine humanism, religious enthusiasm, the spirit of revolt and the temper of anarchy. But the world will take its slow way to the uplands, reform will as a hundred years ago, the perfection ists and the destructionists alike will beat with bruised hands at the gates of fate and stand confounded in pre-sence of the complex human nature which only the God who made it can change from the original fashion. It is only by methods of conciliation, sympathetic appeal and laborious effort towards a better understanding that the class war will be abated, and more satisfactory relations between labor and capital established. It is unfor-tunate that upon both sides, in too many cases, there is a vindictive spirit many cases, there is a vindictive spirit and a disposition to misinterpret and misunderstand. Too often the labor union approaches the employer in an arrogant temper and exercises a species of intimidation. On the other hand, the employer regards the union as his natural enemy and assumes that it exists for purposes of types and exists. ists for purposes of tyranny and exter-tion. Too often the union protects inferior workmen and insists upon vexa-tious regulations which impair efficiency and hamper the exercise of necessary authority. Too often both employers and employes observe only the letter of agreements, and the steady and satisfactory operation of a great industry is embarrassed by constant friction and misunderstanding. Again friction and misunderstanding. Again the employer, struggling, it may be, thru a bad session or a falling market, feels that there is no sympathetic identity of interest between his workmen and himself, and that the loyal co-operation and the energetic support which the situation of the business demands are withheld. So often the employed in avii demants already accounts of the structure of the mands are withheld. So often the employe in evil domestic circumstances, with sickness or death in his home, and accumulating obligations which his wages cannot satisfy, feels that his employer is far removed from his trials and difficulties, enjoying a prosperity to which he has contributed, and carein his vast machine. the ages. For, as Carlyle said, "the or-

Breaking Down the Wall.

The War, as nothing else in human history, has broken down the wall of partition between classes. Never before has the world had such a revelation of the divinity of human nature.
Those who do the world's common
drudgery, and those who have worn
fine linen and fared sumptuously every
day, have fought, suffered and died together in the trenches. All have responded to a common appeal, and all have shared in common sacrifice and common glory. Unless there is a mortal and ineradicable defect in the same common glory. and ineradicable defect in our civiliza-tion, there will be fruits of sympathy and understanding from all this bloody and understanding from all this bloody sowing. In Great Britain those who were regarded as labor agitators have become sober and responsible imperial statesmen, as probably they always were if we had understood. No one in the United States has revealed more of the spirit and stature of a statesman than Samuel Gompers. Those who reviled Mr. Lloyd George are his colleagues in the government; those whom he reviled are his friends and comrades. It is not clear that those labor and radical leaders in Great Britain and the United States have become more conservative; it is certain that many of those who contended against them have become less conservative. panaceas have been tested in Russia with consequences of ruin and horror beyond imagination. Yet there are disciples of the Bolsheviki in the United States and even in Canada. At a meeting in New York not long ago, the Soviet Republic was described as "the guardian and the hope of the On the very day on which this declara-tion was sanctioned, Mr. Gompers, at the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul, said: marked the sublime and upward path of her reign. Contrast the condition of the people as she found it and as she left it at her death, and you will achievements of today, to look for the chimerical tomorrow. I think the greatest, the most radical, the most idealistic, and the most fantastical declaration which any body of men has made has been by the Bolsheviki of Russia. And they have lost, not only the meat from the bone, but the bone We here prefer to go on in this normal way of trying to make the conditions of

Speaking in England, Mr. Hughes the labor premier of Australia, said, "Bolshevism is no new thing to us. There is nothing new in its shibboleths,