His lordship disturbed. A young Nova Scotian bull moose preparing to move as he hears the hunters' approach.

SCANDAL OF RELIEF WORK CONDITIONS

Fourteen Hours a Day For 50s. a Week. Demand for Inquiry.

Is the public aware of the disgraceful conditions under which men are being employed on so-called "relief" works?

Does the public realise, for instance, that on the arterial road construction schemes for London men have to leave their home as early as 4.30 in the morning to get to their jobs by 7.30? That the men do not get back to their homes until seven o'clock at night, and that a full week's pay is only £2 10s.—weather permitting.

Many people, no doubt, will be surprised by these revelations. They will not be surprised, however, to learn that in these circumstances the men concerned are restive and are seeking something a little less like slavery.

Arterail road workers discussed their grievances in conference on Saturday, at the Essex Hall, London. Mr. J. Beard, president of the Workers' Union uresided, and pointed out that many of the men engaged on the work were not life long navvies, but unemployed from other trades.

They were men of pluck, who, at the start of their careers as navvies had to endure a period of torture, so trying was the unusual character of the work

The men concerned were Londoners, employed on relief schemes of the London County Council Many had to travel from 20 to 26 miles out of London to their jobs, and if it was wet when they got there, and work could not be done, the rule was "no work, no pay."

"They might just as well be staying in London," said Mr. Beard. "They might be drawing relief instead of doing any work at all."

Because work was preferred to relief, the men were treated like this.

Organization of all the men on the arterial road jobs was urged by Mr. W. Wray, who said that the employers knew the ex-service men employed on the job had only two alternatives—to put up with the conditions or go back to the misery of unemployment. These men, a great many of whom had no trade union tickets, were being crushed to the lowest depths.

"They cannot afford to live decently on the wages," he said. "Indeed slavery is going on."

Efforts, he declared, are being made to get the Ministry of Labor to set up an inquiry.

The men should be entitled, said Mr. J. Darby, to at least five hours a day "wet time" (compensation for work lost owing to rain) and there should be travelling time allowance.

The present rate of 1s 2½d an hour really worked out at only 8d an hour as the daily time spent by many men totalled from 14 to 15 hours.

The meeting decided to appoint a committee consisting of representatives of the unions concerned, and one representative from each job embraced by the schemes.

It was also agreed to support a demand for five hours wet time and two hours' travelling allowance.

An appeal was made to the men by Mr. C. Taylor to support the Daily Herald.

When a man grows weary of this dark world he can walk down a dark street, satchel in hand, and pretend he is a paymaster.

HERE'S HOPING

WHY WORRY.

The worries of today are the jokes of tomorrow. Look over your past life. What are the incidents that you find funny now? Every one of them was a worry at the time it happened. You laugh as you look back at past worries. Well, why not laugh at the worries of today and tomorrow as well.

Worry doesn't get you anything or anywhere. There's no use worrying about things that are past. Whatever has happened is right, or it would not have happened. The whole great universe is run in harmony. Don't be conceited enough to suppose that anything you have done is out of harmony with the universe. If it was, the whole world would soon get out of kilter.

There's no use worrying, either, about what's going to happen. Nobody knows that. Remember too, the worst thing never happens and why worry now? You either can help or can't help what you are worrying about. If you can help it, go ahead and do it and stop worrying. If you can't help it, what good does worrying do?

"But," you will say, "I just can't hely worrying." How absurd! Of course, you can Try this plan: Sit down calmly and ask yourself what is the very worst result that can come from your present trouble. Look it in the face boldly. Square your shoulders and say to yourself: "Well, if that's all, I can face that. Lots of worse things have happened to millions of other people and they have survived. I guess I can."

Most worries are over mere trifles. Probably George Washington's wife used to worry when he got home late for dinner, but what difference does it make to either of them now.

Get a Worry Book. Put down in it today everything that worries you. Look at it a week from today. How many of the things you are worrying about will happen? The longer you keep a worrk book the shorter the entries will grow.

Don't worry. Just laugh. A sense of humor will save you many a doctor's bill.

A FINE SHOWING.

The fine showing made by Canadian exhibitors in the hay, grain and live stock classes at the Twenty-third International Livestock Exposition at Chicago has cause widespread interest not only in the exhibition circles but throughout the Dominion. It is a wonderful showing, and the farmers and cattle raisers responsible for it deserve great credit for their progressive and up-to-date methods.

These exhibitors won out in sweeping fashion in competition with the leading agriculturists in the United States, and thereby proved that Canadian farmers can raise pure-bred cattle equal to any on the continent, and hay and grain second to none. But it must be remembered their success is not due wholly to excellent soil conditions and large crops of hay and grain. It is largely due to scientific methods employed in farming. They have used their brains with results that are profitable and most praiseworthy. With them cattle are not mere cattle or hay mere hay. They have found out what particular kind of cattle and sheep do best in certain localities and what particular crops are best suited to the soil prepared for seed. They have used the information available at the Federal experimental farms to good effect. And in this connection attention is directed to the fact that this information is available to every farmer in the country The experimental farms are conducted by experts who know their business thoroughly, and who desire in every way possible to improve their stocks and raise agricultural standards. Needless to say the information is free.

The Canadian exhibitors who carried off so many big prizes at Chicago have accomplished a great deal for the cause of agriculture. Their achievement should stimulate the efforts of the farmers in every province of the Dominion.

Old Joshua made the sun stand still
So he could win a battle;

MY VERY BEST LABOR STORY

By W. C. ROBERTS, Chairman A. F. of L. Legislative Committee.

Many strikes have been averted by the cleverness of the representatives of Labor Sometimes the methods used were humorous. This was the case when W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes changed an ultimatum from the president of an interurban line in Illinois to a peaceful settlement. Rejection of the ultimatum would have meant a strike.

Among the street railway boys Mahon is known as "Old Bill," a name given by himself. During a meeting in 1903 of representatives of employers, Labor and society in the picture gallery in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago, August Belmont, owner of the interurban properties in New York, had told of the wonderful welfare plan adopted for the benefit of the street railway employes. He said that a bath tub had been placed in each of the car stables of the company where the several thousand employes could take a bath. When Mahon's turn came to speak he said among many other good things:

"We do not want a bath tub in a stable. We want a bath room in our homes. I would rather go down to my grave as "Old Bill Mahon" with the knowledge that I have been of service to my fellow men than to have all the wealth of the Vanderbilts, Rockefellers and the Belmonts, and be buried in a mauseloum such as are built only for kings."

So he has been "Old Bill" ever since.

The president of the interurban lne was a Jew. A conference was being held in Chicago to agree on a wage scale. It looked very dark for a peaceful settlement. Finally the company president and his associates retired to another room. On their return to the conference room in which President Mahon and the representatives of the unions involved were waiting. the president of the company threw on the table what he said was an ultimatum.

"You must take this, for you will get no more," he said.

Mahon and his associates then went into executive session to consider the ultimatum. It was decided to reject it. Just as they were returning to the conference room a bright idea struck Mahon. He took up the ultimatum and ran over it item by item. There were five different scales of wages. Three of them were satisfactory to the employes but two were not. Then to the surprise of the other members of the union committee Mahon said to the president:

"We have considered your proposition and agree to accept three of the provisions but two of them we can not accept."

"Mr. Mahon," said the president, "don't you know that this is an ultimatum?"

"Sure I know it is an ultimatum," said Mahon. "That is why I am telling you that we are willing to accept three of your proposals, but cannot accept the other two."

"You don't understand me," said the president. "This is an ultimatum and you have to accept all or none of it."

"Oh no, no," replied Mahon. "It looks to me as if we can make a settlement. You say that you will increase the wages of three classes of workers and we accept your offer, but for two of them we want more."

The president in a rage walked up and down the room wringing his hands, the perspiration running down his face, because he could not make Mahon understand what an ultimatum was. He finally stopped in front of Mahon and projected his face within a foot of the latter's, his hand gripped as if he was ready to fight and began again his explanation of what an ultimatum was. He said:

"Don't you know, this is an ultimatum which you have to accept? This is an ultimatum and you have to accept all of it. You must accept **all of it. You cannot** accept part of it."

"Why, certainly, I know what an ultimatum is," said Mahon in his fatherly way to the president. "No man knows better what an ultimatum is than I do That is the question at issue. You make an ultimatum to grant an increase in wages for three classes of workers which we accept. But I want to repeat that the ultimatum for two classes of employes can not be accepted. We must have more."

The president began again his prancing up and down the room, swinging his arms, snapping his teeth and stopping occasionally in front of his associates and saying:

"What do you think of that. He, president of all the street car men and don't know what an ultimatum is."

Mr. Mahon grew very indignant.

"You say I don't know what an ultimatum is," said Mahon. "I have had the pleasrue of considering many ultimatums. You have given up an ultimatum and I have told you what we would do with it. Let me repeat that we accept three of your offers but cannot accept the other two."

When it is understood that this sort of argument proceeded for an hour or more it can be realized what was the temper of the president of the company which had grown greater and greater as the discussion proceeded. Finally the president walked up to Mahon and said:

"I am sorry that I cannot make you understand what an ultimatum is. Such a big man in Labor who should have an education I must talk with my people before I say anything further."

The president and his associates then retired and for a half hour discussed what was best to be done under the circumstances. It was clearly demonstrated that Mahon could not be made to know what an ultimatum was. Finally the president returned to the conference room with a new offer for the two disputed wage scales.

"I am glad that you have reconsidered the figures for the two classes of workmen," said Mahon, "and those you present are acceptable to us."

The agreement was signed, peace was restored, and the president accepted his defeat philosophically, but as the meeting broke up he said to Mahon:

"Mahon, I wish you would as soon as you go home take the dictionary and look up the word 'ultimatum.' You are a big man in industrial affairs. It is a sin and a shame that with all your knowledge you don't understand what an ultimatum is."

"I think I do," said Mahon. "The result show it. If you had not given us an ultimatum we could not have made a settlement."

After they had left the building and were out in the street Mahon's associates turned and looked at him and asked as if in one voice:

"Bill, when is an ultimatum not an ultimatum?"

"Ask the president of the company," replied Mahon.

Mr. Edison says that the $10,000 kind of men are scarce. So are $10,000 a year kind of jobs.

But some folks made the moonshine still
Where hammers do not rattle
While others make the moonshine still
If neighbours do not tattle

A COMPOSITE ANTI LABOR GOVERNMENT

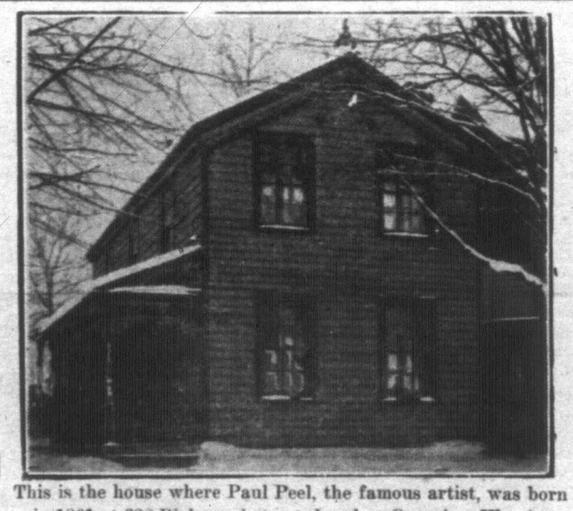
For the Mix-Up in Australia Is Suggested as a Settlement

Melbourne, Australia. — Premier Hughes contends that three Liberals elected in South Australia in last Saturday's general federal elections are really supporters of his government. Without these the government and Labor parties are tied with 28 seats each, the other 19 going to the Country and Liberal parties.

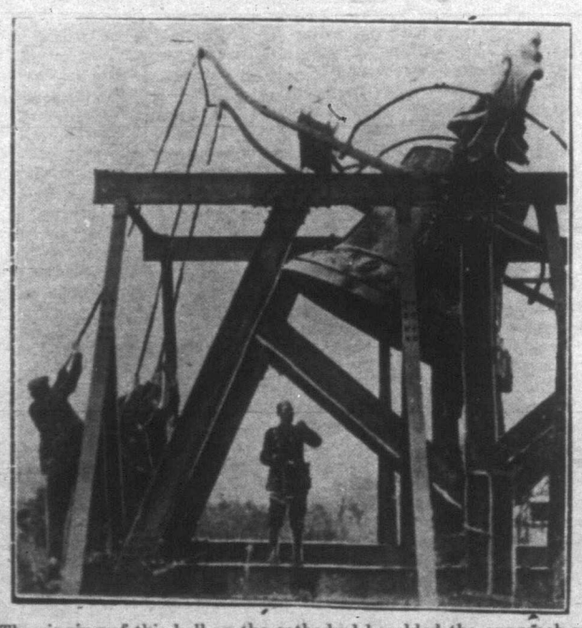
The Sydney Daily Telegraph suggests that W. A. Watts, leader of the Liberals, and ex-minister of trade and commerce, in the Hughes government and also acting premier in 1918, in the absence of Mr. Hughes, will eventually become leader of a composite anti-Labor government.

HOME DUTIES FIRST.

Replying to a suggestion by the British Prime Minister that the proposed Empire Economic Conference should be held in April, Premier King has said that he could not be present at that time since Canada's Parliament would then be in session. No Canadian prime minister, none, at least, for many years to come, is likely to forget what happened to Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he left Canada at a critical time in domestic politics to attend an Empire conference at London. While he was in London on Empire business in 1911 the Conservatives had opportunity to perfect their plans to fight the Liberal Government on the Reciprocity issue, and when he came back it was too late for the Government to save itself. That was a lesson that all his successors for some years at least, will take to heart; none of them will leave Canada except at times of political calm, and Premier King could scarcely regard a session of Parliament as such a time in view of the situation as respects majority which exists in the present Parliament.



This is the house where Paul Peel, the famous artist, was born in 1861 at 238 Richmond street, London, Ontario. His picture, "After the Bath," has been purchased from the Hungarian government by James Colerick, another London man.



The ringing of this bell on the cathedral heralded the approach of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania on the day when they were crowned at Alba Julia.

Ruth Roland, the Movie Star, has a pet tiger. They all have something, haven't they!

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