

RUB IT IN, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Nation Must Settle Down in Earnest to Work.

Speech at Cutlers' Feast

Increasing Production Necessary if Problems of the Day Are to be Solved—Peace at Home Essential and All Work With Good Will.

Lloyd George at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield early in October said:

"There is a natural disinclination to set ourselves to the monotonous tasks of peace, but the time has come when the whole nation should settle down in earnest to work. That may strike you as a commonplace, but it is essential that it should be rubbed in and brought home. If we are to face our difficulties and emerge as triumphant from the troubles of peace as we issued from the greater difficulties of the war, we must work more productively, at any rate, than we have ever done before. Our burdens are heavier than they were and our needs are greater and our standards are higher. But our opportunities are vaster."

"Before the war the national debt was £245,000,000; today it is nearly £8,000,000,000. Wages have doubled, hours of production have been curtailed, the standard of living is higher. This is a thing to rejoice in, but it is a thing which is worth preserving, and you cannot preserve it by a concourse of tribulations or by the decisions of labor conferences. During the war all conditions of semi-hunger, privation, and want vanished."

The Problem.

"We have got to maintain this condition and to do more than that. There are today, in spite of the losses of the war, 200,000 more men and women engaged in industry. There are 400,000 for whom employment has not yet been found. There are 400,000 or 500,000 more to be demobilized. That is the problem, and we can solve it only in one way—by increasing production. He knew the horror that existed in the minds of millions in this country last year when they were driven back to pre-war conditions again. There was only one mode of escape; they must increase the national income, and they could only do that by increasing the national production."

It was not enough for production to be equal to the pre-war production; they must increase it. That was the urgent need of the day in this country and in every other country. The first country that solved that problem would rise to heights of success and honor which would surpass the highest previous record ever attained."

Supposing Great Britain produced more than ever it did, would there be a market for it? Unhesitatingly, yes. They had the arrears of five years of war throughout the world. All the great manufacturing countries of Europe were during that period concentrating their energies on the production of material for war. The world was now in need of essential commodities, and they had today got not only day-to-day employment, but also they had to liquidate those arrears and the devastations of war had to be repaired. Countries which at one time

NERVES ALL GONE TO PIECES

"Fruit-a-tives" Conquered Nervous Prostration

R. R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man.

"In the year 1910, I had Nervous Prostration in its worst form; dropping from 170 to 115 pounds."

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives."

I began to mend almost at once, and never had such good health as I have enjoyed the past eight years. I am now without "Fruit-a-tives" in the house."

JAS. S. DELGATY.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

were about the richest in the world had had their resources vastly reduced.

"Now there are unlimited possibilities opened up for the manufacturing energies of the world. I have no fears of the demand. It is supply I am worrying about. There is enough work in sight for many years, and at the end of that period prosperity will have raised the standard of living throughout the world to such an extent that there will be an increase in the demand for the commodities which this country is pre-eminently supplying."

"I want to invoke inspiration in all manners of trades as to the best way of coping with this difficulty. Can we get our fair share in supply in these times? On this depends good wages, reasonable hours, comfortable homes, and fair profits. Can it be done? It depends on three or four considerations."

Don't Nag Germany.

"The first step is peace—peace abroad, peace at home. We have settled peace with Germany. Let us see it real peace. It depends on us. It is not the British habit to nag, to harry, to insult and to trample on a bleeding foe. As long as Germany conforms to the conditions we have laid down in the past we must give our enemy a clear chance to lead a decent, honorable existence. It was to the interests of everybody, not merely of Germany, but also of Britain and the whole of the world."

"They could not have peace unless there was peace all round. A perpetuation of the spirit of war was a vital blow to industry and to good will among the people. There would be plenty of trouble here and there. They could not have a great earthquake convulsion like a great war and expect that within four or five days of signing a document it would immediately subside. There would be rumblings, there would be shakings of the earth, there would be upheavals here and there, but the worst was past. He could see symptoms even in the most desperate areas of a coming peace, and they would have peace on the earth in a short time."

They could only build on a foundation of peace. As long as war was to be made he was only one out of millions who threw everything he had into the war. Now that they had peace let them throw all the best they had into that as well."

Peace for Industry.

"But we must have peace at home. Industry cannot make its arrangements, complicated and delicate, when its confidence is disturbed. To secure production we must have everybody working with good will. To secure good will."

Thin, Nervous People Need Bitro-Phosphate

Weak, thin people—men or women—are nearly always nervous wrecks; thus conclusively proving that thinness, weakness, debility and neurasthenia are almost invariably due to nerve starvation. Feed your nerves and all these symptoms due to nerve starvation will disappear.

Eminent specialists state that one of the best things for the nerves is an organic phosphate known among druggists as Bitro-Phosphate, a five-grain tablet of which should be taken with each meal. Being a genuine nerve builder and not a stimulant or habit-forming drug, Bitro-Phosphate can be safely taken by the weakest and most delicate sufferer, and the results following its use are often simply astonishing.

By strengthening the nerves, weak, tired people regain energy and vigor; thinness and angularity give way to plumpness and curves; sleep returns to the sleepless; confidence and cheerfulness replace debility and gloom; dull eyes become bright, and pale, sunken cheeks regain the pink glow of health.

CAUTION—Bitro-Phosphate, the use of which is inexpensive, also wonderfully promotes the assimilation of food, so much so, that many people report marked gains of weight in a few weeks. Those taking it who do not desire to put on flesh, should use extra care in avoiding fat-producing foods.

there must be confidence all round. Capital must have confidence, labor must have confidence. Capital must have confidence that its enterprise will be fairly remunerated—I do not mean extravagant profits, which ultimately clogs the wheels of industry. I mean a fair, legitimate reward for fair, legitimate risks and business enterprise.

"Labor must also feel confident that it will share the rewards of prosperity. It must feel confident that it is not going to be thrust back into the morass and quagmire from which five years of war had extricated it at the cost of millions of lives. It must be treated as it had a real interest in the success of the concern; that it was not a hireling but a real partner in the great business of Great Britain. Labor must feel that in this country, where there is largely accumulated riches, largely through their toil and skill, that they shall have a fair share of the comfort, the abundance, and the security which those riches produced."

That was why he wished greater efforts were made on both sides—capital and labor, employer and workman—to secure co-operation and a sense of common understanding that the country belonged to all.

He was far from countenancing the purchase of good will and co-operation of any section of men at the price of concessions which would harm any other section and that any section should deny subsistence to the general community because it could not get its own way on some subject. Members of that trade must realize that not only were they doing harm to every other section of workmen but that in the end they would be the greatest sufferers themselves.

Capital and Labor. What was needed more than ever was a good understanding between capital and labor, and he was confident that that could be achieved. Let them come face to face and try to understand each other. Let them work to lift the country through and above all its difficulties. We realize during the war more than ever how essential transportation was to victory, and as it was essential to victory in war it is essential to victory in peace. The full resources of this country are not yet developed.

"Look at the way in which we have neglected agricultural and other resources of this great land of industry. We can use our transport system to assist in the regeneration of the rural life of the country. Another point wherein the government can assist is the development of power. In this country, when we are talking about production we must remember that there is a limit to what one man can produce without extraneous aid. An unpleasant fact with regard to power in this country is that we have not yet approached the American standard in the use that we have

made of machinery in the task of production.

Obsolete Machinery. In a very remarkable report on coal conservation written by a very able body of men, it is stated that the amount of machine power per worker in the United States is twice what it is in this country and the standard of wages is higher. That was a lesson not merely for the manufacturer, but for the workman. Wherever they found four men doing the work of one man it meant low wages. Wherever they found two men with the aid of machinery doing the work of four men, it meant higher wages. It was essential that they should get out of the minds of the workmen the argument that the use of machinery meant a lower standard of living. On the contrary, it always meant better wages and a higher standard of living.

There was another lesson of the war, and that was that there existed in this country a good deal of obsolete machinery which could usefully be scrapped. A lesson which they had to learn was that you could save \$5,000,000 tons of coal in this country if you had electric power on a large scale obtained from large generating stations. At the present price of coal and with the difficulty of maintaining output that was a vital consideration. The government at the present moment were engaged in passing through the Electric Power Bill with a view to re-organizing electric power and encouraging the co-operation of all those who were interested. He trusted that in the autumn session they would be able to carry through the House of Commons a bill making it possible to harness this great power and give the aid to industry which it so badly needed at the present moment."

Man Power.

But machine power was not the last word. There was a word the deep significance of which they learnt in the war, and that was man-power. They realized during the war that man-power was vital to us as security. We had that men were necessary to bear the strain of industry just as they bore the strain of war. It was estimated that those in charge of the organization for the supply of the army that if they had taken greater care of the health of the people they could have had a million more men in the field, and that would have shortened the war, with all its burdens and all its troubles. The question of education was also an important one.

Rumpus Brewing

IN MINOR LEAGUES

Smaller Baseball Circuits Dissatisfied With Treatment From Class AA Bodies

New York, Nov. 2.—Another big baseball rumpus is pretty sure to take place when the minor leagues hold their annual conference in Springfield, Mass., beginning on Nov. 11. Ever since the National Association of Minor Leagues abrogated its agreement with the majors last year, there has been a great difference of opinion among the smaller clubs on the merits of the radical action.

In the controversy which has developed in the minors, the Class AA leagues, composed of the International League, the American Association and the Pacific Coast League, will be bitterly opposed by the Class B, C and D organizations, who maintain that the Class AA leagues have not made one move to better the circuits of lower classification.

When the Class AA leagues advocated the break with the majors and eliminated the draft, they retained the right to draft the players from the smaller leagues. They promised the smaller organizations that they would draft their best players and they would receive a greater financial return than they would get from the majors. During the past season the Class AA leagues enjoyed a prosperous season, but the other minor leagues claim that these leagues have not drafted any of their players as they promised and with no agreement with the major leagues, the small fry of the minors lipid themselves out in the cold.

Disatisfaction Is Strong. The disatisfaction among the smaller leagues is so strong that at the Springfield meeting it would not be surprising if the majority of the minors broke away from the Class AA leagues and entered a new agreement with the majors. Since the close of the baseball season there have been rumors of this kind from several sections of the country and it became known recently that

campaigning, so as to be ready for a bitter fight at the coming session of the minors.

The Class B, C and D leagues constitute a majority of the minor associations' members and they will demand that the draft arrangement with the majors be restored. If the three Class AA leagues refuse to do this there is pretty sure to be a break, with the Class AA going along by themselves and with the other minor associations themselves under a new agreement with the majors. There is also much disatisfaction among the minor leagues over the anti-farming rule, which was adopted by the minor association last year. They agreed that no club would be permitted to accept major league players under optional agreement. The smaller leagues maintain that the Class AA leagues did not live up to this agreement and that they could save \$5,000,000 tons of coal in this country if you had electric power on a large scale obtained from large generating stations.

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WAR PROFITS IN FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 2.—(Associated Press)—Commissions instituted by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for looking into war contracts between the state and private firms have ended their investigations and deposited their findings. One of the first studies of the new chamber when it convenes will be to take legislative measures necessary to obtain from firms sums amounting to 500,000,000 francs, which the commissions say would leave the firms "a normal profit" on their war contracts.

The Senate report estimates that one firm alone would be called on to return to the state over 2,500,000 francs. Airplane and motor manufacturing concerns are among those mentioned in the report for sums totaling well into tens of millions of francs.

All of the firms mentioned in the reports have signified their intention of defending themselves against surrendering any of their profits.

Getting Too Fat? Try This—Reduce

People who don't grow too fat are the fortunate exception. But if you find the fat accumulating or already cumbersome, you will be wise to follow this suggestion, which is endorsed by thousands of people who know. Ask your druggist (or if you prefer write to the Marmola Co., 864 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.) for a large case of Marmola Prescription Tablets. \$1. is the price the world over. By doing this you will be safe from harmful drugs and be able to reduce two, three or four pounds a week without dieting or exercise.

An Englishman traveling in the remote Highlands remarked to a villager: "But what on earth do you do when you are ill? You can never get a doctor in time." "Nae, sir," replied Sandy; "we just de a natural death."

Semi-ready Tailored Suits and Overcoats



"PERSONALITY" CLOTHES THAT HAVE IT - HERE

For men who care and for men who know the Semi-ready Tailored Suits and Top Coats have that dignity of expression and simplicity of design which reflects good form and correct taste.

Among the new models we display this week are these:

- A two-button Morning Coat and Vest at \$55.
- A dark grey Suit at \$50.
- A 2-button model with slashing pockets at \$45.
- A double-breasted model in Somerset Serge at \$45.
- Two and three-button models in double-breasted Tweeds, brown and green shades at \$50.
- A silk-lined Fall Overcoat at \$55.
- A single breast Serge Overcoat at \$40.
- A light grey Ulster, with silk yoke, \$70.
- A brown Ulster, with silk yoke at \$70.
- Three-button single-breasted Raglan Overcoat, very English, gray shade, \$75.
- English Raglan Overcoats in both brown and green shades at \$75.

The Semi-ready Store
King and Germain

"You'll like the Flavor"

KING COLE TEA

Makes a Friend of Every User.

Perfectly packed in bright lead foil, and price marked on every package.

MUTT AND JEFF—AND A PENNY ISN'T MUCH COIN THESE DAYS, EITHER



By "BUD" FISHER