

# POOR DOCUMENT

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### FRENCH ATTEMPT TO STOP STRIKES

Faced With Continual Menace, Compulsory Plans Are Being Made for Change.

By Special Correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor.  
Paris, France—It is natural that the French government, faced with the continual menace of strikes which dislocate the whole life of the nation and which prevent the rapid reconstruction of France industrially and financially, should endeavor to find some method of preventing the recurrent outbreaks. The recent project is extremely interesting, though doubtless subject to considerable criticism both from the workers and the employers' point of view. In its main lines it is provided that in all commercial establishments, industrial or agricultural, the cessation of work must not take place until certain conditions of arriving at an agreement have been tried and found wanting. The penalties are heavy and fall alike upon the individual striker and upon all who provoke or order industrial strikes. They apply not only to the employee, but to the employer, who has not strictly fulfilled the terms of the law.

If an employer refuses to treat with the delegates of the men or in any way obstructs them in their efforts, he is

subjected to a fine which may be as high as 1,000 francs, and this is without prejudice to damages that may be claimed against him. The same penalty may be imposed upon any interested party who does not without proper excuse respond to the convocations of those who are appointed as conciliators. Higher penalties ranging up to 10,000 francs and a month's imprisonment may be imposed upon any person who provokes, even though his provocation is not successful, a cessation of work. The trade unions are perturbed about the penalty of 20,000 francs and three months' imprisonment which may be given to those who order a strike.

#### Methods of Conciliation

The methods of conciliation are as follows: The chief of any establishment affected must receive within 24 hours the duly appointed delegates of the workers in order to discuss the matter in dispute. Five delegates without distinction of sex may be elected. If the chief cannot give an immediate decision, he is bound to respond within another 24 hours unless the delegates accord him further delay. If the quarrel cannot be regulated he must indicate a third person who is competent to deal with it. In case this referee or referees cannot bring peace a committee of conciliation must be formed. This committee will be chosen in equal numbers by the employees and the employers and there will be added to their number representatives of the labor minister or of the public department which may be named. It is provided that in some cases a judge de paix—the magistrate who sits

in each town hall—may convolve the two parties to the dispute and they must attend and be prepared to sign an accord if it is found possible to draw up such a document. If, however, the matter is one which interests all similar works in a particular region, representatives of these works will be called to take part in the discussion. Arbitrators may be chosen from the committee or, if it is not possible to do so, from outside the committee. Highly placed judges may be called upon to nominate these arbitrators.

#### Strikes Made Illegal

The great point is, of course, that strikes are thus made illegal during the period of compulsory arbitration, and it is argued with a good deal of truth that the mere delay is bound in itself to act as a restraining influence upon strikes and would-be strikers. Not only so, but it is expressly forbidden to strike in enterprises that are of first necessity for the life of the community. All the inquiries that may be judged useful may be ordered, and it is evident that if both parties to a dispute take up the scheme in a feeling of good will it may be the means of preventing a good deal of trouble, that, if too often renewed, will be fatal for France.

A representative of the Christian Science Monitor discussed the scheme with both politicians and trade union officials and although a good deal is expressed as to the actual results in working it is generally agreed that some such machinery is essential. Details may be objected to, but the broad basis of arbitration in industrial strife is some-

thing that cannot be controverted. The only anxiety on the men's side is that the trade unions may be robbed of their authority and power, and the worker rendered less able to protect his interests; while trade union officials may be punished for carrying out their duties. It is obvious that this depends upon the spirit in which such a law is worked. There is a certain section of workers who want the strike for the strike's sake, because it is a means of agitation and, as it were, a sort of ineffectual revolution.

But for the most part if grievances can be otherwise remedied then the workers will be content. As a leader put it, "We are asking at this moment for compulsory arbitration in international affairs and wish to prevent war by means of the submission of quarrels to a competent authority. It would then be exceedingly illogical to refuse to adopt the same sort of machinery in the industrial sphere and not to seek to attain our rights by purely pacific means. War whether of nations or of classes can only be destructive and hurts the winner as much as the loser and inflicts great hardships upon innocent people. In any case it is France that suffers. We should give a trial to arbitration if it is honestly carried out."

A raiding squad at Leominster found a barrel containing twenty gallons of hard cider submerged in a brook concealed under a framework of logs and planks, with a hose attached to the bung-hole, making it possible to drink the cider without taking the barrel up.

### THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Art Learned From the Indians By the Early Settlers.

The making of maple sugar and syrup has become but a memory in the recollection of residents in many of the older parts of Canada where even the wood-lots have given up their places to cultivated fields. The industry is still, however, an important one over large areas in Quebec and to a less extent in Ontario and the provinces down by the sea.

Sugar making from the maple, which is confined entirely to this continent, had its very early beginning. Before the advent of the white man the Indians learned to extract and concentrate the sap of the maple trees. On the approach of spring the trees were gashed with the tomahawk in a slanting direction and between the opening made was inserted a wooden chip or spout to direct the fluid drop by drop into the receptacle resting on the ground. The sap was caught in a birch dish and boiled in earthen kettles. The small quantity of dark, thick syrup thus made, was the only sugar available to the Indians, and is stated by early writers to have been highly prized.

The early settlers from the Old Land learned from the Indians the art of sugar making, and indeed followed for many years their crude methods of manufacture. Even yet primitive equipment and methods are stated to be used in back sections of the country that turn out their annual crop of dark, inferior syrup and sugar.

For perhaps a century the white man followed very closely the primitive methods of the Indians, save the substitution of iron or copper kettles for vessels of clay or bark. In the early days before the timber acquired much value the axe continued to be used for tapping the trees, the sap was caught in wooden troughs and conveyed in buckets on the shoulders with a sap yoke to a central point to be boiled. No sugar bush was fully equipped without snowshoes, which were frequently found necessary in gathering the sap. The boiling was done in large iron kettles suspended from a pole in the open woods in a sheltered location with no protection from the sun, rain or snow or the scorching leaves, moss and bits of bark that were driven about by the wind.

The maple products made by this crude method were strong in flavor, dark in color and variable in quality. Until about fifty years ago there was little improvement made in the methods of sugar making; but since that time the advance has kept pace with that in other branches of agriculture until it has become a more or less highly organized commercial industry.

#### Early Improvement

An early improvement was the substitution of the sugar for the axe in tapping, coopered buckets took the place of the birch bark "saw" or hewn sap trough, while the kettle gave way to the evaporating pan, which has, in latter years, developed into the modern evaporator with corrugated bottom and separate compartments. Not alone for the conservation of the life of the tree, but also for the cleanliness in sugar making, the wooden spout has almost disappeared in the most advanced sections. In fact the tendency now is toward the use of metal in every article of equipment with which the sap, syrup or sugar comes in contact. Furthermore, the increasing cost of labor is being met by the ingenious inventor, who has provided facilities for taking full advantage of the law of gravitation in handling the fluid, which is a well-equipped plant flows of its own accord from the collecting tank to the storage vat, from thence to the evaporator and when boiled to a proper consistency, into the receiving can. Indeed where the profile of the sugar orchard will permit of it, pipe lines are laid to conduct the sap from outlying collecting centres to the camps where evaporation takes place.

With all the advance that has taken place in manipulation, sugar making has not lost its romantic side. "Sugaring off" at the sugar camps in the woods is still looked forward to by young and old, who regard the event as a social feature affording rare enjoyment. The tramp to the woods on a spring day, the aroma of the escaping steam, the partaking from a wooden paddle by means of a chip-like scoop, the hot syrup just off the verge of solidifying into sugar, or the tasting of the "wax" that has been allowed to harden on the clean snow, all serve to inspire the romantic story teller and to awaken the amorous instincts of the budding youths.

Such was the sugaring off of decades ago, and such it is today, where sugar orchards are operated for from two to four weeks in the spring in certain sections year after year.—J. B. Spencer in Canadian Forestry Journal.

#### MAINE PUBLICITY PLANS OUTLINED

Governor Milliken Tells of What Is Being Done to Make State Better Known to Nation.

At a reception given by the members of the Portland Club, Governor Carl E. Milliken gave an interesting presentation of what is being done to make Maine better known throughout the country through the centennial celebration of its admission to the union. "We believe," he said, "that we should emphasize points that will help this state in the future. We also want to bring the people of Maine into knowledge with their own state, also to make Maine better known outside. In the first place, we are working through the school children, asking them to do several things which will be of interest."

"But the main question is how best to bring before our own people and the state these matters. We want to keep our boys and girls in our own state. We want to bring to their knowledge information relative to the resources and possibilities of the State of Maine. We are planning to do this by means of moving pictures. We propose to dramatize by moving pictures historical events connected with the settlement of the state. First the history of the early landings on the coast with actors made up. Second, we plan to show by moving pictures the resources of the state, in an industrial way, paper making, lumbering, ice harvesting, granite and other lines of production, eight or ten of the leading industries to be pictured. In the third place, we want to present scenic points of interest in the state, and fourth, what the state is doing for its unfortunates in education and other ways."

"We want to give this to the children of the state, the exhibition to be given throughout the state as a part of the school work of the children, who will attend the showing of the pictures in the morning or afternoon, the pictures to be shown in a near-by town the following day. We also want to make available all over the country to people interested in Maine these same pictures as they are desired."

"We want above all things to make the centennial educational, inspiring and interesting. May I say that I hope it will be the means of putting the State away."

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Frecks of the recent western tornadoes are reported. In Elgin, Ill., a tree five feet in diameter was uprooted, while twenty-five feet away a slender sapling stood firm and strong. The Elgin chief of police tells of a baby that was lifted from the floor where it had been playing and laid on a bed, where it was found crying by a frantic mother, who saw a roof of her home go sailing

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